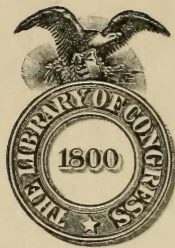


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TO THE
FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK
IN THE
CITY OF NEW YORK
AND TO
KINDRED SOCIETIES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY
THIS WORK IS
CORDIALLY DEDICATED
BY
THE AUTHOR

FOREWORD.

The story of the settlement of the children of Ireland in America is at present receiving much and long-needed attention. The present work on St. Patrick's Day celebrations in American places will contribute something to that story.

While recalling many of the most notable gatherings in honor of Ireland's patron saint, and giving something of the spirit of the times in the toasts and sentiments that enlivened these occasions, it will be found to throw many interesting sidelights on the growth in numbers and standing of Irishmen and the descendants of Irishmen in the centres of American life and activity.

The period it seeks to cover extends from the year 1737 to the year 1845—more than a century. The former date is chosen because it is that of the earliest record yet found of Irishmen meeting on American soil to honor St. Patrick. It closes with 1845, because thereafter began the greater Irish immigration—that of the “famine years” and years following—with so marked an increase in the volume of the westward floating Celtic tide, as in effect to make a new epoch. Shortly thereafter, too, came the Young Irelanders of 1848, a brilliant band giving new impulse to Irish sentiment.

From few and rare in the middle of the eighteenth century the observances of St. Patrick's Day had become fixed institutions in most American cities and towns by the middle of the nineteenth century. From 1845 on to the present day these festal functions have spread all over the United States with the march of the Irish race. Every urban community gives welcome and honor to the Irish anniversary, often by imposing military and civic parades, by impressive church services and eloquent pulpit utterances, by the dis-

play of flags on public and private buildings, by great banquets attended by national, state and city officials.

When we look back for a moment to the year 1737, the period when our modest story begins, we see Ireland, almost half a century after the close of the Jacobite wars, lying broken and helpless under the iron rule of the Ascendancy. From the day that Sarsfield marched out of Limerick taking with him 10,000 Irish soldiers to enter the service of France, Spain or Austria—wherever in Europe a true man's sword was needed—began a century of dull and leaden tyranny that only awakened local and abortive resistance, and saw horrors of repression that English historians blush for to-day.

Ireland was a good land to live out of then. Even the descendants of those who had been "planted" in Ireland, displacing the Irish landowners, did not always find the island a desirable abode. For while the Catholics were given over to the Protestants as something worse than slaves, to be harried, robbed under law or outside of it, all impulse to economic progress, even on the part of Protestants, was destroyed.

The great landowners drew large revenues in rackrents and lived out of Ireland. The smaller landholders lived precariously in constant conflict with their tenants and went into debt. What peasant would toil and struggle for more than would hold body and soul together if the surplus could be taken from him almost at will? Nor did the Protestants who were permitted to trade in Ireland fare much better.

The greed of the merchants and manufacturers of England, operating through Parliament, so hampered and burdened Irish trade and manufacture as practically to annihilate it. Ireland "alone of all the world" was forbidden as Hildreth, the American historian, says, to import direct from the English colonies and could only export to them horses, servants and provisions, and only in English vessels. This greed it was that made Dean Swift give his famous advice to Irishmen, "Burn everything English—but coal," anticipating somewhat the doings at the Boston "tea party" sixty years

later where the destructive result was worked out in another element.

Emigration from Ireland was continuous. Protestant Irishmen of family and education carried their talents to London. In 1737, Edmund Burke, seven years old, was going to school to O'Halloran of Castletown; Oliver Goldsmith, nine years old, was at the school of Thomas Byrne at Lissoy, listening to that old soldier's stories of the Spanish wars, between his lessons in Greek and Latin. To London and fame they drifted in time with the common tide of Protestant Irishmen of talent and learning. Protestant traders and farmers emigrated to the English colonies. New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and the Carolinas received them by the thousand.

Ramsay in his history of South Carolina says: "But of all other countries, none has furnished the province with so many inhabitants as Ireland. Scarce a ship sailed from any of its ports for Charleston that was not crowded with men, women and children. The bounty allowed to new settlers induced numbers of these people to resort to Carolina. The merchants finding this bounty equivalent to the expenses of the passage, persuaded the people to embark. Many causes may be assigned for this spirit of emigration from Ireland, but domestic oppression was the most powerful and prevalent." Concerning Pennsylvania, the arrivals at the Port of Philadelphia for the year ending December, 1729, are set down as :

English and Welsh.....	267
Scotch	43
Palatines (Germans).....	343
Irish	5,655

or a proportion of nine Irish immigrants to one from all other nations in Europe. And this constant influx, though not in so great disproportion to other arrivals, recurred annually at the same port, till the close of the century.

The outflow of Catholic Irishmen, gentlemen and peas-

ants, to take place in the armies of Europe, was only measured by the opportunities to leave Ireland. Treason it was to migrate with such an object, and those who succeeded were smuggled out in native fishing craft or foreign luggers. This migration of the Irish to foreign battlefields was known for a hundred years in Ireland as "the flight of the wild geese"—who fled in the night, and their accustomed places knew them no more. Seldom, indeed, they returned.

During this protracted emigration of both Catholics and Protestants, many Irishmen came to America whose names, and the names of their descendants, were to figure conspicuously among the patriots who fought and suffered and conquered in the great struggle for freedom and national independence. Casually may be mentioned, George Clinton, the first Governor of the State of New York, who served seven terms in office, or twenty-one years in all, and had also the honor of being Vice-President of the United States. In Virginia, the Lewis family were distinguished patriots and in Carolina, among a host of statesmen and soldiers of the Revolution, stand the brothers John and Edward Rutledge. John Rutledge was President and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony and afterwards Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Edward Rutledge and Thomas Lynch, Junior, were signers of the Declaration of Independence for South Carolina.

We get perhaps a little closer to Irish knowledge when we recall that the year of the first celebration of St. Patrick's Day in America, of which we have record, was but eight years before the battle of Fontenoy, where the Irish Brigade saved the fortunes of France.

If Ireland in 1737 was economically, nationally and politically dead, Irishmen were in the front of the struggle of life outside her boundaries. Swordplay there was in plenty on the Continent of Europe. The wars of the Polish and Austrian successions involved most of the continental powers, and there were Irishmen in every battle.

Nothing was heard then in Ireland, England, Europe or

America, of the distinction made by ill-instructed moderns between the Irish and the "Scotch-Irish," the latter a racial figment adopted since by shallow commentators of no ethnological standing. Anglo-Irish who presently merged into the general population there were in plenty. Scotchmen similarly "planted" in Ireland were few. Protestantism became no test of race. Many Catholic Celts "conformed." Many Catholics of English descent refused to conform. In the English colonies of America at that time, the anti-Catholic laws in force were as much an expression of the popular religious sentiment, as in line with the policy of the British Crown. Catholics were not welcome. Hence, voluntary Irish emigrants to America were, in the large majority, Protestant. Protestant or not, they called themselves Irishmen.

The Irish gentlemen and merchants who met convivially in Boston on March 17, 1737, to honor St. Patrick, and founded a benevolent society with quaint officials bearing silver keys, described themselves as Irish or of Irish extraction and of Protestant faith. While they toasted the Saint and laughed and sang, the Colony of Massachusetts was in a hot wordy struggle with the Mother country on the subject of taxation and trade discrimination, a struggle that went forty years later to blows and to the extinguishment of English rule in America.

New York was in much the same attitude, perpetually quarrelling with its English Governors. The City of New York had then less than 10,000 inhabitants. Down the Atlantic coast as far as Georgia there were the same specks of trouble between the colonies and the Mother country, and at all points of contact with the French and Spanish there was strain and often shock. America, in fine, was slowly working towards claiming and taking the position of independence, first in local and later in national affairs.

As fixing the time in another sense, let us record that George Berkeley of the diocese of Cloyne in Ireland, had concluded his two years of residence at Newport, Rhode Island, but seven years before, in 1730 to wit, and Bishop

Berkeley had sung in prophetic immortal verse, "Westward the course of Empire takes its way."

Our Protestant Irishmen at Boston who were gayly celebrating the day of the Saint as the Catholic Irish soldiers in the armies of France and Spain were celebrating it in their camps, were simply demonstrating the mental resiliency of the Gael. He cannot remain crushed while life is in him. No other human being has survived so much and such long-continued disaster, without degeneration, as the Irish Celt. His ability to find something to smile at while suffering acutely is as characteristic of him to-day as it was two hundred years ago. During the dark days of Elizabeth his sense of humor did not forsake him—the times when the poet Spenser describes the Irish as haggard and ragged and living precariously on roots and herbs in a devastated land.

This saving humor survived the drastic days of Cromwell and stood a friend during the grim, hopeless century between the battle of the Boyne and the battle of Vinegar Hill. The Irish nature was like the Irish climate, its smiles making up for its tears. In such a nature there is no despair. Defeat that leaves it life is a downfall, not a hopeless calamity. Often it has been said that with more consistent grimness of character the Irish would have achieved their aspirations; equally it may be said that with more grimness in them, they would have been annihilated. Time and again through the great crises of their history they struggled manfully up to a certain point; beyond that they submitted to their fate, however dreary, with a smiling philosophy that was the puzzle of their conquerors. "They are downtrodden, but surely they are contented, for they dance in the moonlight and sing by the cradle, and laugh and are merry at wedding and christening," said the rulers. But they were not contented. Their imaginations clung to the memory of the olden times, and they were ever ready for another effort when events seemed to favor it. Their natures underwent no change. Their songs and laughter were no "organized hypocrisy" but simply the vent of ebullient, uncrushable souls.

And we have a thousand proofs that in the mingling of Celtic and British blood, the vital resource of being always, and often humorously, superior to fate, was sure of transmission to the new generation. It is the badge of our fighting race, and enters into the marrow of its traditional bravery. It has defied ordinary analysis. To Mr. Rudyard Kipling, who has fairly well described the externals of the Irish soldier in British India, these lights and shades of character are incomprehensible, and hence woefully misconstrued. He has missed the ethnological elucidation, but the great Voltaire had missed it, too, and at the very period of which we are writing.

Loyalty to England throughout the American colonies took on the step-daughter quality early in the eighteenth century. It was qualified by questions of "the narrow things of the house" which bred and maintained unfilial feeling. Every step toward self-government was resisted in England as an "encroachment on the royal prerogative;" every fresh attempt to fasten the bonds with the Crown was resented in America as "an outrage on liberty." Yet the word Independence was all but unheard for quarter of a century after the Charitable Irish Society of Boston first sat down together in 1737. The most expressive acts of loyalty in America during the first three-quarters of the eighteenth century, were in the active support given to England in her wars with France and Spain. But inasmuch as neighboring American territory became the prize of victory in those wars, there was another incentive beside devotion to a ruler beyond the seas. George Washington was a British soldier in this sense in the French war of 1755-60.

In 1757, as we turn over the pages, we hear of St. Patrick being honored among Irish soldiers in the English Camp at Fort William Henry on Lake George. In 1763 the Saint was similarly honored at Fort Pitt, that is at Pittsburg, and if on March 18th, "Croghan could not write by this express" on account of the fêtes of the day before, we may be sure that the party was an exceedingly merry one. Once the War of

the Revolution had broken out, the Saint was found to be stimulating Irishmen to social enjoyment on both sides of the fighting line.

While a record exists of the Irishmen with Washington's army at Valley Forge honoring the day in 1778, we find Lord Rawdon's "Volunteers of Ireland," enlisted on the royal side of the dispute, sitting down 400 strong on March 17, 1779, to a banquet in the Bowery where the King, no doubt, was toasted while the "shamrock was drowned." These Volunteers a year later were deserting to the patriots in such numbers that Lord Rawdon was offering "10 guineas for the head of any deserter." It shows that banquets, high pay and flattery did not avail to hold them on the wrong side in such a contest, for they were deserting to an ill-fed, ill-clad army of provincials fighting a powerful Empire for freedom. Here, doubtless, a writer like Mr. Kipling would fail to understand.

Toasts to "Our Lord, the King" were, however, soon at an end on St. Patrick's Day in America, and thenceforth the Irish story is one of fervent devotion to the Union of the States and its starry flag. What a curious running commentary might be continued as year followed year at these festivals in honor of Ireland and her patron saint, but we must not be tempted from the fair limits of a prefatory word. We see General Washington giving orders for the Day in war-time (1780) at Morristown, N. J., in honor of the Saint and noting the brave things doing in the Parliament of Ireland—the Parliament of Flood and Grattan. We see him dining with the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, later on. We catch echoes of the rebellion of 1798. We note the coming of the banished leaders of the United Irishmen, and the honored name of Thomas Addis Emmet appears; also we find the Macnevens, the Sampsons, the Wilsons, the Chambers', the Traynors, the Caldwelles, the Constables, the Maxwells, the Lynches—all these settled in New York. Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other large cities could supply a list of statesmen, soldiers and patriots as well known as these. "The Memory of Orr" becomes a toast.

The national poetry of Thomas Moore begins to sparkle at the festive board. The genius of Curran is honored. The War of 1812, Catholic Emancipation in the British Isles, the "Reform" wave of 1832, Daniel O'Connell and his struggle for "Repeal of the Union" all are subjects of luminous speech at the gatherings. And at everyone of them the genius of America, her freedom, her powerful example of a triumphant Democracy, her Presidents, her army, her navy, her heroes and her martyrs are honored with grateful heart.

Future researches may bring to light earlier celebrations of St. Patrick's Day in America than any herein found. No doubt the Irish immigrants of decades earlier than 1737 did meet to honor the national anniversary that they had honored at home, but the records are not at present attainable. A great deal of the matter in the book has been gleaned, as will be seen, by a careful examination of the newspapers of the times covered. They were not then the eager reporters of events they have since become, but such as they were they found room for many a record of St. Patrick celebrations.

While careful in this task, the author has not attempted to note every observance of the Day that took place, only the more prominent, notable and curious, not to say entertaining. In published transactions of various organizations, in diaries, histories and other publications the material has been sought and culled. In this way have been gathered records, that appear in this work, of celebrations by the following organizations:

- Charitable Irish Society, Boston, Mass.
- Friendly Brothers of St. Patrick, New York City.
- Volunteers of Ireland (Lord Rawdon's).
- Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York City.
- The Hibernian Society, Philadelphia, Pa.
- New York Hibernian Volunteers, New York City.
- Hibernian Friendly Knot, New York City.
- Irish Volunteers, Charleston, S. C.

- St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, Charleston, S. C.
 St. Patrick's Club, or Friendly Brothers of St. Patrick,
 Charleston, S. C.
 The Hibernian Society, Charleston, S. C.
 Druid's Grand Lodge, New York City.
 Hibernian Provident Society, New York City.
 The St. Patrick's Society, Albany, N. Y.
 Juvenile Sons of Erin, New York City.
 The Republican Greens (Riflemen), New York City.
 St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, Philadelphia, Pa.
 The Hibernian Society, Baltimore, Md.
 The Hibernian Society, Savannah, Ga.
 The Sons of Erin, Washington, D. C.
 Hibernian Benevolent Society, Fredericksburg, Va.
 The Sons of Erin, Albany, N. Y.
 Montgomery Hibernia Greens, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Erin Benevolent Society, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Shamrock Friendly Association, New York City.
 Erin Fraternal Association, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Friendly Sons of Erin, New York City.
 St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, Providence, R. I.
 Friends of Ireland, New York City.
 The Sons of Erin, Boston, Mass.
 Young C. F. Society, Boston, Mass.
 Hibernian Provident Society, Albany, N. Y.
 Friends of Ireland, Salem, Mass.
 Hibernian Orphan Society, Providence, R. I.
 Young Friends of Ireland, Boston, Mass.
 Hibernian Provident Society, New Haven, Conn.
 The St. Patrick's Society, Hartford, Conn.

Some of the foregoing organizations have long since passed out of existence; others survive, reflecting honor on the Irish name. In addition to observances by the bodies above named, some accounts will be found of other celebrations, such as exercises at military posts, religious functions, anniversary orations, balls, theatrical performances and various other ways of honoring the Saint and his Day.

CHAPTER I.

St. Patrick's Day observed in Boston, 1737, by the Founding of the Charitable Irish Society—Celebration of the Day at Fort William Henry in 1757—The Anniversary observed at Fort Pitt in 1763—A Tribute to St. Patrick at Boston in 1768—Gen. Washington Designates "St. Patrick" as the Countersign in 1776—Additional Observances of the Day during the Revolution—Masonic Lodges bearing the Name St. Patrick.

The earliest American celebration of St. Patrick's Day, of which record has been found, took place in 1737. On March 17, that year, the Charitable Irish Society* was organized in Boston, Mass., by a number of leading Irish Protestants. The Society is still in existence, though there is no longer any religious qualification for membership. ✓ The preamble adopted by the founders† reads as follows:

"Whereas; Several Gentlemen, Merchants and Others, of the Irish Nation residing in Boston in New England, from an Affectionate and Compassionate concern for their countrymen in these Parts, who may be reduced by Sickness, Shipwrack, Old age and other Infirmities and unforeseen Accidents, Have thought fitt to form themselves into a Charitable Society, for the relief of such of their poor and indigent Countrymen, without any Design of not contributing towards the Provision of the Town Poor in general as usual. And the said Society being now in its Minority, it is to be hoped and expected, that all Gentlemen, Merch^{ts}, and others of the Irish Nation, or Extraction, residing in, or trading to these Parts, who are lovers of Charity and their Countrymen, will readily come into and give their Assistance to so laudable an undertaking; and for the due Regulation and Management of said intended Charity, the Society, on the 17th day

* In its early days it was commonly known as "The Irish Society."

† See published records of the Society, Boston, 1876.

of March, in the year 1737, agreed on the following Rules and orders."

Then follow the "Rules and orders" in detail, comprising thirteen sections besides the By-Laws. Section VIII declared that "The Managers of this Society shall be a President, a Vice President, a Treasurer, three Assistants, and Three Key-keepers, with a Servitor to attend the Society's service, the Managers to be natives of Ireland, or Natives of any other Part of the British Dominions of Irish Extraction, being Protestants, and inhabitants of Boston."

Section XIII provided that "The Key-keepers are to attend Gentlemen and others, Natives of Ireland, or of Irish Extraction, residing in these Parts, or Transients, to acquaint them with the Charitable Design, and Nature of this Society, and to invite them to contribute by the Formality of delivering them a Silver-Key, with the Arms of Ireland thereon; and if any Persons do refuse the same, they are to return their Names to some subsequent Quarterly Meeting."

The twenty-six original members of the Society were: Robert Duncan, Andrew Knox, Nathaniel Walsh, Joseph St. Lawrence,* Daniel McFfall, Edward Allen, William Drummond, William Freeland, Daniel Gibbs,† John Noble, Adam Boyd, William Stewart, Daniel Neal, James Mayes, Samuel Moore, Philip Mortimer, James Egart, George Glen, Peter Pelham,‡ John Little, Archibald Thomas, Edward Alder-

* This was probably the person of whom the following mention appears in the Boston Selectmen's record, 1737:

"Mr. Joseph St. Lawrence from Ireland, Merchant, having imported upwards of Fifty Pounds Sterling, Prays he may be Allow'd to carry on his Business in this Town."

† Probably Capt. Daniel Gibbs of the "Sagamore" who brought over many Irish passengers to Boston, about 1737.

‡ Peter Pelham; termed the "father of fine arts in New England." In 1737 he applied to the Boston selectmen for "Liberty to Open a School in this Town for the Education of children in Reading, Writing, Needlework, Dancing, and the Art of Painting upon Glass, &c." His application was granted. His son Henry, among other works, executed a mezzotint of the Countess of Desmond, and is said to have taken great interest in Kerry antiquities. Peter Pelham's second wife was the widow of Richard Copley, and mother of John Singleton Copley.

church, James Clark, John Clark, Thomas Bennett and Patrick Walker.

✓ These men were proud of their Irish blood and emphasized this pride by selecting St. Patrick's Day as the occasion on which to organize their Irish society. It is believed that the religious clause was early repealed or permitted to become a dead letter. It is thought that Roman Catholics were admitted to membership as far back as 1742. It is known that Catholics were members of the Society in 1770. Today, the greater part of the members are Catholics, but members are admitted and officers chosen irrespective of church affiliations.* Many of the members served in the patriot ranks during the Revolution, some of them bearing commissions on land or sea. Henry Knox was admitted to the Society in 1772. We shall have occasion to again refer to this Society, later.

On March 17, 1757, a celebration of St. Patrick's Day took place at Fort William Henry "at that time the most northerly outpost of Great Britain in America." It was located at the head of Lake George and had been built by Sir William Johnson, an Irishman by birth.† At the time of which we write the garrison was largely Irish and included a battalion of Provincial Rangers under John Stark. Forty miles away was the French stronghold of Ticonderoga. On the evening of March 16, 1757, an extra ration of grog was distributed

* President James Boyd, a Protestant, in his address to the Society at its Centennial anniversary, St. Patrick's Day, 1837, said: "In the persons who have had the honor to preside over you during the last twenty-five years, ten have been Protestants and five have been Catholics. The ten Protestants filled the chair twenty years, and the five Catholics five years. Yet, during all this time, it is believed that a majority at all meetings have been of the Catholic persuasion."

† He was a native of the County Meath; born, 1715; died in the vicinity of Johnstown, N. Y., July 11, 1774; was a nephew of Admiral Sir Peter Warren, who was also an Irishman. Johnson, at the outbreak of the French and Indian war, was appointed sole superintendent of the Six Nations. He was very popular among those Indians; was adopted into the Mohawk tribe and created a sachem. The English king gave him a grant of 100,000 acres, to the north of the Mohawk river.

to the Irish troops in Fort William Henry, in which to "drown the shamrock."

Stark fearing the effect on his Provincial Rangers issued orders that no grog was to be given his command, on March 17th, except on a written order from himself. He then, it is said, had it noised around that he could not fill out any orders as his right hand was lame so that he was unable to write. In the meantime, the French had made a forced march from Ticonderoga to attack Fort William Henry. On St. Patrick's night they fell upon the latter, perhaps thinking they would have an easy time of it. They were repulsed, however, Stark and his Provincials taking a leading part in repelling the assault. Hon. John C. Linehan* declares that "The truth of the matter is, that with an Irish commander, Sir William Johnson, an Irish regiment in the fort, and a possibility of there being a part of the old Irish brigade in the French stronghold, St. Patrick had an all-round celebration and the attack was undoubtedly planned by the Irish exiles in the French service, who knew what the custom was on March 17, and thought to catch their Anglo-Irish opponents unawares."

In 1763 a celebration of the day took place at Fort Pitt (Pittsburgh). Capt. S. Ecuyer, in command at the Fort, wrote to Col. Boquet and in the course of his communication said: "We had St. Patrick's fetes in every manner so that Croghan† could not write by this express." ‡

In 1766 St. Patrick's lodge of Masons was instituted at Johnstown, N. Y., being the first lodge organized, in that province, west of the Hudson river. It was still in existence at a recent period. The lodge was warranted under the ad-

* Treasurer-General, American-Irish Historical Society; State Insurance Commissioner of New Hampshire.

† This was probably George Croghan, an Irishman and famous Indian agent. He was a captain in Braddock's expedition, 1755, and in the following year was assigned to the defence of Pennsylvania's western frontier. In May, 1776, he founded a settlement a few miles above Fort Pitt, Pa.

‡ Fort Pitt, or Letters from the Frontier, p. 118.

ministration of George Harison, provincial grand master of the Province of New York. Sir William Johnson, who was a native of the County Meath, Ireland, was the first master of the lodge. In 1770, Col. Guy Johnson,* a native of Ireland, was elected master of St. Patrick's lodge, and Michael Byrne, junior warden.

A tribute to St. Patrick's memory was paid at a meeting in Boston, Mass., March 18, 1768. The Boston Gazette of March 21, that year, thus refers to the event: "Friday, the 18th inst.," the anniversary of the repeal of the Stamp act,† "a select company of truly respectable Gentlemen, upwards of Fifty in number, assembled at the British Coffee House, and devoted the happy Day to Mirth and Festivity." One of the toasts was to "St. Patrick," and "The preceding day being St. Patrick's, and a Number of Irish Gentlemen present, this Toast was cheerfully drank." Another toast on this occasion was "May the Sons of America and Ireland never be involv'd in Slavery."

St. Patrick's Day was enthusiastically observed in the American army during the Revolution. The British evacuated Boston on St. Patrick's Day, 1776, and the Americans marched in and took possession. Washington in the camp at Cambridge authorized as the parole for the day "Boston"; and the countersign, "St. Patrick."‡ Gen. John Sullivan was brigadier of the day. An historical writer§ declares that as the British departed from Boston they "left sentries stand-

* Married a daughter of Sir William Johnson, and succeeded the latter as Indian agent; fled to Canada at the outbreak of the American Revolution, but came back to New York with the British troops; became manager of a theatre in that city; joined Brant, the Mohawk chief, and took part in deeds of blood in the Mohawk valley. With the Indians, in 1779, he battled against Gen. John Sullivan. Guy's estates were confiscated by the American government.

† Repealed as the result of a bill introduced in the British Parliament, by William Pitt, in 1766. As an expression of gratitude for the repeal of the act, a statue to the king was set up in Bowling Green, New York City, and one to Pitt at the intersection of William and Wall Streets. The repeal of the Stamp Act, however, was not pleasing to the king.

‡ American Archives, Fourth Series, Vol. V, p. 421.

§ Gordon.

ing in effigy with their muskets shouldered and bearing the usual appearance of being on duty.”*

In Philadelphia on St. Patrick's Day, 1778, there was a celebration by men in the British service. Elizabeth Drinker states that “A crowd of Irish soldiers went by this afternoon, with one on horseback representing St. Patrick.”

There was also an observance of the day in 1778 by Washington's army at Valley Forge. The event was marked by an exciting incident or two. Some trouble-makers in the army, it appears, sought to have a little fun at the expense of the Irish by indulging in antics of a “stuffed Paddy” nature. This led to “great indignation among the Irish in the camp”† and a row ensued. Washington appeared on the scene and “kindly and feelingly argued with them,” promising to punish the parties who had given offence if the latter were shown to him. It was on this occasion that Washington is stated to have said “I, too, am a lover of St. Patrick's day.” Then there was an extra issue of “grog” to the army “and thus all made merry and were good friends.”

We learn that on St. Patrick's Day, 1779, a lot of “bigots congregated” in St. Mary's churchyard, Philadelphia, drinking and singing, and that some Irishmen and Frenchmen in the American army “decided to teach the desecrators a lesson.” They accordingly fired on the offenders and wounded a number of them. The next day Baron Steuben ordered “those engaged in the affair to ‘step to the front,’ when forty-nine did so.” Forthwith, the cause being ascertained, “they were discharged from arrest.”

In the St. Louis “Republican,” October, 1887, appears the following:—

“Quite an interesting and curious old manuscript relating to the time of the American Revolution has been discov-

* It has been suggested that these effigies may have been “stuffed Paddies,” a form of alleged humor somewhat prevalent in those days.

† “Collections of Historical Society,” Pa., Vol. I, p. 141,—quoted by Martin I. J. Griffin.

ered by one of our reporters. It is in possession of a resident of St. Louis. It is no less than the original "military orders of the day" issued to the "Main Guard and Morristown Picket" from February 15 to April 7, 1780, while the American army, under Gen. Washington, was stationed at Morristown, N. J.

"Though musty with age, and on that account in some places almost illegible, the manuscript as a whole is as clear as on the day it was written, and presents a photograph of the interior workings of that famous little American army, its morale, its soldierly discipline, the character of the common soldiers, the manner in which they were provided for, the kind of arms with which they were equipped, and of other incidents, as even the very pastimes and amusements allowed the soldiers—such as perhaps no historian of that period has ever presented to the world. At present only two extracts from the manuscript are given, and they are selected for the purpose of showing how this nation, in the throes of its birth, as heartily as it does now in the plenitude of its might and power, sympathized with the Irish people :—"

HEADQUARTERS, March 16, 1780.

Officers for duty to-morrow: Brig-Gen. Clinton, Maj. Edwards, Brig.-Maj. Brice. The General congratulates the army on the very interesting proceedings of the parliament of Ireland and of the inhabitants of the country, which have been lately communicated. Not only do they appear calculated to remove the heavy and tyrannical oppressions on their trade, but to restore to a brave and generous people their ancient rights and privileges, and in their operation to promote the cause of America. Desirous of impressing on the mind of the army transactions so important in their nature, the General directs that all fatigue and working parties cease for to-morrow, the 17th [a] day held in particular regard by the people of that nation. At the same time that he orders this as a mark of pleasure he feels in the situation, he persuades himself that the celebration of the day will not be attended by the least rioting or disorder. The officers to be at their quarters in camp, and the troops of each State are to be in their own encampment.

Division orders: Captain of the day to-morrow, brigadier-major from the Second Pennsylvania brigade.

Brigade orders: Captain of the day [name illegible].
Adjutant of the day to-morrow, Herbert —.

Different versions of the foregoing general order have been published from time to time. They all agree in essentials, and differ only in some minor points of phraseology. The following, however, is an exact copy of the order in the form in which it appears on the records of the War Department at Washington, D. C. The writer is indebted for this copy to Col. F. C. Ainsworth, chief of the Record and Pension office of the Department :

HEAD QUARTERS MORRIS TOWN, 16th March, 1780.

The Genl. congratulates the Army on the very interesting Proceeding of the Parliament of Ireland, and the Inhabitants of that Country, which have been lately communicated, not only as they appear calculated to remove those heavy and tyrannical oppressions on their Trade, but to restore to a brave and generous People their ancient Rights & Freedom, and by their operation to promote the Cause of America,—desirous of impressing on the Minds of the Army Transactions so important in their Nature, the Genl. directs that all Fatigue and Working Parties cease for tomorrow, the 17th a day held in particular Regard by the People of that Nation. At the same time he orders, that as a mark of the Pleasure he feels on the occasion, he persuades himself that the Celebration of the Day will not be attended with the least Rioting or Disorder—The Offs. to be at their Quarters in Camp, and the Troops of each State Line, are to be kept within their own encampments.

The following order was also issued at the same time, though it does not clearly appear by whom. Some accounts attribute it to Col. Francis Johnson, a Pennsylvania officer :

“ The commanding officer desires that the celebration of the day should not pass by without having a little rum issued to the troops, and has thought proper to direct the commissary to send for the hogshead which the colonel has purchased already in the vicinity of the camp. While the troops

are celebrating* the bravery of St. Patrick in innocent mirth and pastime, he hopes they will not forget their worthy friends in the kingdom of Ireland, who, with the greatest unanimity, have stepped forward in opposition to the tyrant Great Britain, and who, like us, are determined to die or be free. The troops will conduct themselves with the greatest sobriety and good order."

The camp parole on this occasion was "Saint," and the countersign, "Patrick" and "Shelah." It is stated † that "The day was ushered in with music and hoisting of colors, exhibiting the thirteen stripes, the favorite harp and an inscription, 'The Independence of Ireland.'"

Col. Israel Angell, of the Second Rhode Island ‡ regiment in the Continental Line, left a diary § in which, under date of "17 March 1781," he states that there was "A great parade this day with the Irish," it being St. Patrick's. He adds: "I spent the day on the Point and tarried with the officers." The army was then encamped at West Point, which is the locality referred to by Col. Angell.

Reference has already been made to a St. Patrick's Lodge of Masons instituted at Johnstown, N. Y., in 1766. Another lodge bearing the name was located at Portsmouth, N. H., and was chartered March 17, 1780. Early that month, a number of residents of Portsmouth and vicinity petitioned the Masonic grand lodge of Massachusetts for a charter, their new lodge to bear the name St. Patrick. The grand

* "The Hon. Edmund D. Halsey, of New Jersey, who was a careful collector of historical matter pertaining to the days of the Revolution, said in his address before the Washington Association, February 22, 1889, referring to March 17, 1780, that St. Patrick's Day was a day of general festivity in the American Army."—Extract from address of President James S. Coleman to the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York City, March 17, 1896.

† Griffin.

‡ There were many Irish Rhode Islanders in the patriot army. An interesting article on the subject, from the pen of Thomas Hamilton Murray, appears in the "American Historical Register," May and June, 1896.

§ This diary has recently been reproduced in printed form by Edward Field, Secretary of the Providence, R. I., Record Commission.

lodge met in Boston on St. Patrick's night, 1780, and granted the petition.

Referring to this St. Patrick's lodge, Macoy's General History of Freemasonry, under the heading of New Hampshire, says that "A charter was granted to a number of brethren in Portsmouth by the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, under the name of 'St. Patrick's Lodge,' bearing date Boston, March 17, 1780. This lodge continued its meetings until the latter end of 1790, when they ceased working. This Lodge had never acknowledged the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, and the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, by the charter of St. Patrick's Lodge, claimed jurisdiction no longer than till a Grand Lodge should be formed in New Hampshire; therefore, St. Patrick's Lodge was not, at the time of its dissolution, under the jurisdiction of any Grand Lodge."

A History of Freemasonry in New Hampshire, by Lyman Spalding, M.D., Grand Secretary, published in Preston's Illustrations of Masonry, as Appendix No. III, edition of 1804, has the following: "A petition was presented to the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, March 7th, A. L. 5780, from several brethren of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, praying that a lodge might be established there, by the name and designation of 'St. Patrick's, No. 14,' which was accordingly granted. The charter bears date, Boston, 17th of March, A. L. 5780. The petitioners met for the first time under the charter, March 24th, organized themselves, and chose Oliver Whipple, Esq. to be their first Master.

"This lodge continued its meetings till the latter end of the year 1790, when they ceased working; most of its members having joined St. John's Lodge, which was revived about that time. The funds and regalia of this lodge were entirely lost, being kept by the members, in whose hands they were lodged at that time. The loss of the regalia may in part be attributed to the want of a Grand Lodge to claim them.— St. Patrick's Lodge had never acknowledged the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, * * *

CHAPTER II.

Celebration of St. Patrick's Day in New York City before and during the Revolution—Irish Residents Meet and Pleasantly Observe the Anniversary as Early as 1762—In 1766 the Day was Ushered in "with Drums and Fifes"—The Friendly Brothers of St. Patrick Honor His Memory, under British Auspices—Mention of "The Sixteenth Regiment of Foot."

St. Patrick's Day was celebrated in New York City as early as 1762. Of this fact we have a record. But the anniversary was, doubtless, observed here even at a much earlier period, if not by organizations, then by groups of congenial friends. We have seen that Irish residents of Boston celebrated St. Patrick's Day as far back as 1737, and, we have no doubt, the anniversary was as early recognized in New York.

Thomas Dongan, an Irish Roman Catholic, was made governor of the Province of New York in 1683 and held the office until 1688. There is little doubt that during this period the anniversary of St. Patrick was, in some manner, observed by the Governor and his friends and countrymen in these parts. It would be strange if this were not so, and we shall not be surprised if, one of these days, evidence, confirmatory of this, comes to light.

As a matter of established fact, however, we for the present date St. Patrick's Day celebrations in New York City from 1762. In the New York "Mercury," under date of March 15, 1762, we find the following notice: "The Anniversary Feast of St. Patrick is to be celebrated on Wednesday the 17th Instant, at the house of Mr. John Marshall, at Mount Pleasant, near the College; Gentlemen that please to attend will meet with the best Usage." We find no further mention of the event but the same was, undoubtedly, a complete success.

A notable celebration took place in New York City in

1766. Some of the toasts offered on that occasion appear very strange in these days. It should be remembered, however, that British influences dominated the gathering and that if any of the assembled company disagreed with "The glorious Memory of King William," for instance, they very wisely kept their opinions to themselves. Some of the toasts, however, appear to have been quite commendable. The New York "Gazette," March 20, 1766, and the New York "Mercury," March 24, 1766, have the following account of the celebration:

Monday last being the Day of St. Patrick, tutelar Saint of Ireland, was ushered in at the Dawn, with Fifes and Drums, which produced a very agreeable Harmony before the Doors of many Gentlemen of that Nation, and others.

Many of them assembled, and spent a joyous tho' orderly Evening, at the House of Mr. Bardin in this City, where the following Healths were drank, Viz.

1. The King and Royal House of Hanover.
2. The Governor and Council of the Province.
3. The glorious memory of King William, &c.
4. The Memory of the late Duke of Cumberland.
5. The Day; and Prosperity to Ireland.
6. Success to the Sons of Liberty in America, may they never want Money, Interest, nor Courage to Maintain their Just Rights.
7. Mr. Pitt.
8. General Conway.
9. May the Enemies of America be branded with Infamy and Disdain.
10. May the honest Heart never know Distress.
11. The Protestant Interest.
12. May all Acts of Parliament, Contrary to the American Interest be laid aside.
13. Success to American Manufacturers.
14. May the true Sons of Liberty never want Roast Beef nor Claret.
15. More Friends and less need.
16. Conquest to the Lover and Honour to the Brave.
17. May we never want Courage when we come to the Trial.
18. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

19. May the Enemies of Ireland never eat the Bread nor drink the Whisky of it, but be tormented with Itching without the benefit of Scratching.

20. *Our Noble Selves.*

The next celebration of which we find mention took place in 1768, concerning which the New York "Gazette," March 14, that year, had the following:

The Gentlemen of Ireland

Who intend dining together on St. Patrick's Day, are desired to send their Names to Bolton and Sigell's that Dinner may be prepared accordingly.

In the same issue of the "Gazette" we also find a statement to the effect that "The Members of the most ancient and truly benevolent Order of St. Patrick intend to celebrate the Anniversary of that Saint, at the House of John Marshall, at the ancient Mason's Arms, near the Hon. William Walton's, Esq.; on Thursday the 17th Instant, for which Purpose Tickets are now delivered at the said John Marshall's."

Now comes into view an organization known as the "Friendly Brothers of St. Patrick." It appears to have been divided into "knots" and to have been largely, or entirely, composed of men in the British service. In the New York "Gazette" of March 13, 1769, a notice appears, stating that:

The principal Knot of the Friendly Brothers of St. Patrick, in the XVIth Regiment of Foot, will meet at Messieurs Bolton and Sigel's, on Friday the 17th Inst. being the Patron Day of the Order, at 2 o'Clock, to dine and transact Business. Such Gentlemen in this City as are of the Order, are desired to attend.

Signed by Order,

W. F. M. P. S.

In the New York "Journal," March 30, 1769, is a notice reading as follows: "The Friendly Brothers of St. Patrick, and several Gentlemen of this City intend dining together at

Bolton and Sigel's Next Monday, and from thence to go to the Play in the Evening; such Gentlemen as propose to join them will be pleased to send in their Names to the Bar of said Tavern two Days before.

"New York, March 28, 1769."

If this latter event was intended as a celebration of St. Patrick's Day it is strange that it was held at so late a date after the anniversary. However, there may have been a special reason for this. It is possible, too, that it was a union celebration by the Friendly Brothers instead of by a single "knot" of the organization as was that held on the 17th of the month.

In 1770, members of "the 16th Regiment of Foot" again paid honor to the memory of St. Patrick as the following notice in the New York "Gazette," of March 12th, that year indicated they would:

The Principal Knot of the Friendly Brothers of St. Patrick, in the 16th Regiment of Foot, will meet at Bolton's on Saturday the 17th Instant, being the Patron Day of the Order, at 9 o'Clock in the Forenoon to breakfast, transact Business and dine. Such Gentlemen in this City as are of the Order, are desired to attend. Signed by Order,

J. F. J. P. S.

We again find mention of the Friendly Brothers in the N. Y. "Gazette," of March 25, 1771, it being there stated that "at the usual celebration of the repeal of the Stamp Act on 18 March, the assemblage on 18 March 1771, drank the usual toast 'Prosperity to Ireland and the worthy Sons and Daughters of St. Patrick.' Messages of civil Compliments were exchanged by those Gentlemen and the Friendly Brothers of St. Patrick, who dined at the Queen's-Head Tavern; as also with a Number of other Gentlemen who dined at Protestant Hall, at Mr. Samuel Waldron's, on Long Island."

In Rivington's * N. Y. "Gazette," March 10, 1774, we

* Rivington, James; born in London, in 1761 opened a book store near foot of Wall Street, New York; established a weekly newspaper, in 1773.

find a notice to the effect that "The Friendly Brothers are desired to meet at Hull's Tavern, on Thursday the 17th instant. Dinner to be on table precisely at three o'clock.—F. T. M."

The same paper under date of March 17, 1774, say that, "This morning the Gentlemen who compose the most benevolent society of the Friendly Brothers of St. Patrick will give a very elegant breakfast, at Hull's to the principal Ladies and Gentlemen of this city, in commemoration of the tutelar Saint of Ireland, it being their Patron Day," and the same issue of the "Gazette" announces that "The Concert which was to have been performed at the Assembly Room, as usual this Evening, is deferred until next Monday Evening, on Account of a public Breakfast, given by the Gentlemen, who compose the Society of The Friendly Brothers."

On March 16, 1775, Rivington's N. Y. "Gazette" announced that "To-morrow being the anniversary of St. Patrick, Tutelar Saint of Ireland, will be observed with the usual respect and attention, by his generous sons and their descendants." In Rivington's "Royal Gazette," March 14, 1778, was published this notice:

The Friendly Brothers

Are requested to meet the Fraternity the 17th instant, at Hick's—Dinner to be on Table at 3 o'clock.

Wm. F. Bruce, in the Chair.

devoted to the royal cause. The plant was destroyed by the Sons of Liberty in 1775, whereupon Rivington went to England. He came back to New York late in 1776 and started his paper anew. Although loudly declaiming against the "rebels," he is now believed to have acted in the capacity of a spy for Gen. Washington.

CHAPTER III.

Lord Rawdon's "Volunteers of Ireland" Observe St. Patrick's Day in 1779—The Corps Parades and Marches into New York City from Jamaica, L. I.—A Dinner of Five Hundred Covers partaken of in the Bowery—The Officers Dine with his Lordship—The Volunteers again Figure in an Observance of the Day in 1780—Barney Thomson, Piper to the Regiment, Composes a Song.

We now make the acquaintance of Lord Rawdon and his "Volunteers of Ireland." This soldier, Francis Rawdon, was born at Moira, Ireland, Dec. 9, 1754, and died Nov. 28, 1826. He was a son of the Earl of Moira. After the battle of Bunker Hill, in which he participated, he became an aide to Sir Henry Clinton and in 1776 took part in various operations near New York. In 1778 he became Clinton's adjutant-general and raised the "Volunteers of Ireland" above mentioned. He participated in the battle of Monmouth and other important engagements of the war. Subsequent to the battle of Hobkirk's Hill, in 1781, he retreated owing to his dangerous position in the face of Gen. Greene's meditated advance. Rawdon was created a baron in 1783. In 1793 he succeeded to the title of Earl of Moira. He was later governor-general of India and at a still later period, governor and commander-in-chief of Malta.

On St. Patrick's Day, 1779, the following appeared in Rivington's "Royal Gazette," soliciting recruits for the "Volunteers of Ireland." This corps was then quartered at Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y. :

All Gentlemen Natives of Ireland, are invited to join the Volunteers of Ireland, commanded by their Countryman

Lord Rawdon.

A Corps in which every Recruit is sure of finding Townsmen or Relations. The terms of enlistment are for Three

Years, or during the war. Every Recruit shall on his enlistment receive 30s. sterling, and be equipped in the most complete manner. Those who wish to distinguish their attachment to their country by entering in this corps, are desired to apply at the quarters of the regiment in the Bowery Lane, New York, or at Lieut. Col. Doyle's quarters No. 10 Wall-Street.

On the same day, March 17, 1779, the "Volunteers" were paraded in honor of St. Patrick. The event is thus described in Rivington's "Royal Gazette" of March 20, and in the New York "Gazette" of March 22:

"Last Wednesday, the Anniversary of Saint Patrick, the Tutelar Saint of Ireland, was celebrated by the Natives of that Kingdom with their accustomed Hilarity. The Volunteers of Ireland, preceded by their Band of Music, marched into the City, and formed before the House of their Colonel, Lord Rawdon, who put himself at their Head, and after paying his Compliments to his Excellency, General Knyphausen,* and to General Jones, accompanied them to the Bowery, where a Dinner was provided, consisting of five hundred Covers; after the Men were seated, and had proceeded to the Enjoyment of a noble Banquet, the Officers returned to Town, and dined with his Lordship—The soldierly Appearance of the men, their Order of March, Hand in Hand, being all Natives of Ireland, had a striking Effect; and many of their Countrymen have since joined them.

"This single Battalion, though only formed a few Months ago, marched four hundred strapping Fellows, neither influenced by Yankee or Ague—A Number perhaps equal to all the Recruits forced into the Rebel Army in the same Space of Time; which shews how easily Troops may be formed on this Continent, from the People who have been seduced into America, and spurn at the Treason and Tyranny of the Congress; providing proper Measures are followed, and they are headed by Men of their Choice: And also, that

* A Hessian officer in command of the city of New York in the absence of Sir Henry Clinton.

such Men, however long they may have remained in the Haunts of Hypocrisy, Cunning and Disaffection, being naturally gallant and loyal, crowd with Ardour to stand forth in the Cause of their King, of their Country, and of real, honest general Liberty, whenever an Opportunity offers."

Notwithstanding the flattery thus meted out, these "Volunteers of Ireland" do not appear to have been as much in love with the Crown or "the cause of their king" as Lord Rawdon and his government hoped. Many of them left the British ranks and took refuge among the patriots. To such an extent did this happen that Rawdon seems to have lost his temper. In an order issued by him to Major Rugely, by order of Cornwallis, Rawdon thus writes:

HEADQUARTERS, CAMDEN, 1st July, 1780.

Sir: So many deserters from this army have passed with impunity through the districts which are under your direction that I must necessarily suspect the inhabitants to have connived at if not facilitated their escape. If attachment to their sovereign will not move the country people to check a crime so detrimental to his service it must be my care to urge them to their duty, as good subjects by using invariable severity toward every one who shall show so criminal a neglect to the public interest.

* * * I will give the inhabitants 10 guineas for the head of any deserter belonging to the Volunteers of Ireland; and five guineas only if they bring him in alive. They shall likewise be rewarded though not to that amount for such deserters as they may secure belonging to any other regiment.

I am confident you will encourage the country people to be more active in this respect.

I am, Sir, with much esteem,
RAWDON.*

In its issue of March 18, 1780, Rivington's "Gazette" has the following interesting report:

The Anniversary of St. Patrick was yesterday celebrated with the wonted Conviviality. In the Morning a most ele-

* The whole of this order will be found in Hartley's "Life of General Marion," p. 130. Edition of 1866.

gant Breakfast and Ball were given at Mr. Hicks by the Members of the Amiable Society of Friendly Brothers of St. Patrick, to all the Officers of the Army and Navy, and the Gentlemen of the City. In the Afternoon many Entertainments were likewise given, and the Night closed with all the real Jocundity which ever distinguished that brave and generous Nation, Great-Britain's beloved Sister.

Yesterday, (in Honour of the Anniversary of St. Patrick, tutelar Saint of that Kingdom) the Regiment of Volunteers of Ireland, quartered in Jamaica, (Long Island) were munificently entertained by their Colonel, the Right Honourable Lord Rawdon.

A Song

Sung Yesterday at Jamaica before the Volunteers of Ireland, it being St. Patrick's Day.

By Barney Thomson,
Piper to that Regiment.
Time—"Langolee."

Success to the shamrogue, and all those who wear it.
Be honour their portion wherever they go,
May riches attend them, and store of good claret,
For how to employ them sure none better know;
Every foe surveys them with terror,
But every silk petticoat wishes them nearer,
So Yankee keep off, or you'll soon learn your error
For Paddy shall prostrate lay ev'ry foe.*

This day, (but the year I can't rightly determine)
St. Patrick the vipers did chase from this land,†
Let's see if like him we can't sweep off the vermin
Who dare 'gainst the sons of the shamrogue to stand;
Hand in hand! let's carrol this chorus,
"As long as the blessings of Ireland hang o'er us,
"The crest of rebellion shall trouble before us,
"Like brothers while thus we march hand in hand!"

* Barney Thomson, the composer of this song, was too sanguine. If his corps ever came in contact with some of the Irish troops in Washington's army, it is safe to say they did not "prostrate lay every foe."

† Meaning Ireland.

St. George & St. Patrick, St. Andrew, St. David,
 Together may laugh at all Europe in arms,
 Fair conquest her standard has o'er their heads waved,
 And glory has on them conferr'd all her charms.
 War's alarms! to us are a pleasure,
 Since honour our danger repays in full measure,
 And all those who join us shall find we have leisure,
 To think of our sport ev'n in war's alarms.

On March 17, 1781, Rivington's "Gazette" announced that "This being the Anniversary of St. Patrick's Day, tutelar Saint of Ireland, it will be celebrated with the accustomed respect and conviviality by all the natives of our brave Sister Kingdom, and their genuine Descendants," and the N. Y. "Gazette" of March 19, the same year, stated that "Saturday last being the Anniversary of St. Patrick's Day, tutelar Saint of Ireland, it was celebrated here with the accustomed respect and conviviality."

In 1782, we once more find mention of the Friendly Brothers of St. Patrick. It appears in the following notice inserted in Rivington's "Gazette," March 16, that year:

Saint Patrick.

The principal Knot of the Friendly Brothers (of St. Patrick) of the XVI Regiment of Foot, are requested to meet at Roubalet's Tavern, in New York, on Monday the 18th inst. at two o'clock to dine, and transact business. All Brothers of that most antient & benevolent Order are requested to attend and celebrate the Anniversary of their Tutelar Saint. Those who wish to meet, are desired to send in their names to Roubalet, on or before 2 o'clock this day that Dinner may be prepared accordingly,

By order of the President,

Fitz M. Friendly Connor.
 Acting Secretary.

New-York, March 16, 1782.

The British evacuated New York city Nov. 25, 1783. Thenceforth, the St. Patrick's Day celebrations there took

place under the inspiring presence of the star spangled banner.

The evacuation of New York by the enemy was attended by many interesting features. Preceding it, a conference took place at Dobb's Ferry between Washington, Gov. Clinton and Sir Guy Carleton.* At this conference, it was arranged that the British were to get out of New York on the date above mentioned. On the morning of Nov. 25, Gen. Knox marched his men in from Harlem as far as "Bowery Lane." There he halted, at what is now the junction of Third Ave., and the Bowery. The Americans remained here until about 1 P.M., as the enemy had claimed the right of possession until noon. Before 3 P.M., Knox had taken control of the city and of Fort George, amid the acclamations of a great concourse. Washington located at Fraunce's Tavern, where during the afternoon a public dinner to the officers of the army was given by Gov. Clinton. In the evening, the city was illuminated by rockets, bonfires and other evidences of rejoicing. The British flag at Fort George had been nailed to the staff and the latter was then made as slippery as possible. The emblem of tyranny was soon removed, however, and the American flag hoisted in its place.

* Carleton was born in Strabane, Ireland, 1722; was with Amherst at the siege of Louisburg, 1758; in 1774, became governor-general of the Province of Quebec; in command of the city of Quebec, 1775, when the latter was besieged by Montgomery; was superseded in 1777 by Burgoyne; was made commander-in-chief of the British forces in America, 1781. He is believed to have sailed for England immediately upon the surrender of New York. He died in 1808.

CHAPTER IV.

The Abbé La Poterie of Boston Announces a High Mass for St. Patrick's Day, 1789—Celebrations by the Boston Charitable Irish Society after the Revolution—President Mackay's Address to the Organization in 1784—Anniversary Meetings in 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, and Other Years—The Society Waits upon President Andrew Jackson, Who Replies to an Address.

A religious service in honor of St. Patrick took place in Boston in 1789. It was held by Abbé de la Poterie,* who is considered to have been the first resident Catholic clergyman of that place. He announced that "On the 17th of March, next, [1789], there will be sung at 11 o'clock A.M., a high mass in musick to honor St. Patrick, apostle of Ireland. All persons, particularly the Catholics, are desired to attend and join to our prayers for the propagation of the faith." On St. Patrick's Day, 1800, ground was broken in Boston for the new church of the Holy Cross. It is stated that the work was done "in the evening, when a number of Catholics began to excavate the grounds preparatory to the erection of a church."

Recurring to the Charitable Irish Society of Boston, we find its meetings suspended during the Revolution. A meeting was held Feb. 21, 1775, and the next entry we find is Oct. 26, 1784. At this latter meeting President William Mackay †

* "Claudius Florent Bouchard de la Poterie, doctor of divinity, Prothonotary of the Holy Church and of the Holy See of Rome, Apostolic Vice-Prefect and Missionary, curate of the Catholic Church of the Holy Cross at Boston in North America"—thus the Abbé announced himself on his arrival in Boston.

† Described in the Boston Directory, 1789, as a "gentleman." In 1772 he was appointed on a committee to draw up a statement of the rights and grievances of the colony. In 1776, he was made a member of the committee of correspondence, safety and inspection.

made the following address, as recorded in the proceedings of the organization:

“Gent^m, Members of the Charitable Irish Society, I congratulate you on this Joyful Occasion, that we are assembled again after Ten years absence occasioned by a Dreadful and Ruinous war of near Eight years; also that we have Conquered One of the greatest and most potent Nations on the Globe so far as to have peace and Independency. May our friends, Countrymen in Ireland, Behave like the Brave Americans till they recover their Liberties.”

The following extracts refer to subsequent meetings of the Society on St. Patrick's Day:

1794, March 17th Voted, That this be the annual meeting for the present year & that the annual meeting in future be on the 17th day of March instead of the second Tuesday in April, and the other meetings as usual.

Upon motion of Mr. Gardiner,—Voted that a Sum not exceeding three pounds be appropriated to purchase School Books for poor Children of Irish Extraction, & that the President, Vice President & Secretary be a committee for that purpose.

1795, Jan. 13th. At a Meeting, at the Shakespeare Hotel: Voted, That the same Committee in the Name of the Society Invite the Rev^d. Belknap * to Dine with Dr. Jeremy them on the day of our Annual Feast, and that the same Committee in the Name of the Society have Liberty to Invite one other Gentleman of the Clergy of this Town also to Dine with them at the same time.

Voted, That the above Committee be empowered to invite Twelve other Gentlemen, not members of the Society, to Dine at our Table at our Annual Feast they being accountable for the expense.

1795, March 17th. At a Meeting at the Long Room-Theatre: The Committee appointed to Invite two Gentle-

* Pastor of the Federal Street Church, Boston; a patriot of the Revolution; founder of the Massachusetts Historical Society; an overseer of Harvard University.

men of the Clergy of Boston to dine with the Society on this day, Introduced the Rev^d Doc^t Belknap & Rev^d Doc^t Howard.

1796, March 17th. According to the records, the meeting on St. Patrick's Day, this year, was held at "Mr. Mahoney's, Federal street."

1797, Jan. 10. At a meeting held this date it was voted to have "A Dinner on St. Patrick's day & the following gentⁿ, to provide it—viz^t—Simon Elliot, Esqr., Capt. Danl. McNeill, Mr. Thomas English. Voted The above committee prepare such Toasts as the occasion may Require. Voted That the above committee be authorized to admit such Gentⁿ as may appear proper subjects for the Celebration, they paying their own Club.

1799, Jan. 8. "Voted, that the Secretary shall be directed to offer a Subscription paper to the members of the Society for the Celebration of St. Patrick, and if a sufficient number be obtained in the opinion of a Committee that shall be appointed, to Order a Dinner, Monday the 18th of March next at James Vila's,—And to meet at 12 o'clock, to Transact the Annual Business, & to Dine at half-past Two, P.M. Voted that a Committee be appointed to nominate the Genⁿ who shall be invited to the Celebration of St. Patrick." In accordance with this latter vote, the follow^{ing} were named as the committee: Simon Elliot, Robert Gardner,* W^m Mackay, Jr., and Thomas Neil.

The Society has continued to annually observe the anniversary to the present day. In 1802, the organization dined "at James Vila's"; and in 1803, "at Robert McCormick's." At a meeting on March 13, 1806, it was voted that "The Secretary send invitations to the Rev^d Clergymen, viz^t Doct. Francis A. Matignon, John Cheverus & John Murray. Voted, The Secretary insert the time of Dinner on the Notifications, half-past 2 o'clock P. M."

On March 17, 1815, the meeting was held at the Exchange

* He furnished the town of Boston a ship on which "to send home"
 a "true account" of the Boston massacre, of November 5, 1770.

Coffee House. A committee, consisting of Thomas O. Selfridge, Shubael Bell and Capt. James Magee, was appointed to inform Gen. Simon Elliot of his election to the presidency of the Society.

The committee to arrange for the Charitable Irish Society's celebration in 1816 consisted of Abraham Strong, Walter Welsh, William Lennon and John Beane. The committee was empowered to invite "John Cheverus, D.D., Bishop; F. A. Matignon, D.D.; Rev'd Asa Eaton; English, French & Spanish Consuls."

At a meeting Dec. 15, 1816, it was "Voted, the following members be a Committee, to Request the Right Rev'd Bishop Cheverus to address the Society on the anniversary of the Holy St. Patrick, 1817, and that there be a Collection made for the Relief of the Poor." The committee was thus made up: Shubael Bell, Capt. James Magee, Gen. Simon Elliot and Thomas English. The event thus provided for was happily carried out and Bishop Cheverus was requested "the favour of his giving the Society a copy of the discourse he delivered on the 17th day of March, 1817."

On March 17, 1822, Rev. William Taylor* preached "in the Catholic Church." The collection realized \$43, which amount was presented the Society to be devoted to its charitable work. The Society met as usual that year and duly celebrated the anniversary.

In 1825, the Society met at the Exchange Coffee House and adopted a vote of thanks to "the Rev. William Taylor, Rector of the Catholic Church in Boston, for the sum of Thirty Dollars and sixty Cents presented to the Society by him, which was collected in the Catholic Church," that day.

Speaking of the Society's celebration on St. Patrick's Day, 1832, the U. S. "Catholic Intelligencer," Boston, says under date of March 23, that year: "A solemn High Mass was sung in the Cathedral of the Holy Cross by the Very Rev.

* Educated at Trinity College, Dublin; became a Catholic; studied at Maynooth, and was ordained to the priesthood in the Cathedral, New York; was appointed vicar-general by Bishop Cheverus of Boston.

Dr. O'Flaherty,* and a very appropriate discourse delivered by the Rev. Mr. Healy. The amount of the collection taken up on the occasion (\$58) was generously handed over by the Right Rev. Bishop Fenwick in aid of the funds of the Irish Charitable Society, who assembled at the Exchange Coffee House to transact their annual business, when the following gentlemen were appointed to fill the different offices of the Society for the ensuing year:—President, Andrew Dunlap,† Esq., U. S. Attorney; Vice president, Mr. John M'Namara; Treasurer, Mr. W^m Gleeson; Keeper of the Silver Key, Dr. S. H. Smith; Secretary, Mr. James Reily. At 5 o'clock the Members and Guests sat down to dinner prepared in Mr. Davenport's best style—the Hall was elegantly decorated."

"The Jesuit," Boston, March, 1833, states that on St. Patrick's day that year, High Mass was celebrated at the Cathedral in Boston by "Rev. Mr. Tyler" and that "Rev. Mr. Drummond" delivered an excellent panegyric in honor of the Saint.

"The Jesuit," just quoted, in its issue of March 22, 1834, states that "The Charitable Irish Society celebrated their anniversary at the Howard Street House, on Monday, the 17th inst. The following gentlemen were chosen officers for the ensuing year: President, Richard W. Roche; Vice president, Dennis W. O'Brien; Treasurer, Rev. P. Byrne; Keeper of the Silver Key, Daniel O'Callaghan; Secretary, John Mackey. The Society sat down to dinner at four o'clock."

Andrew Jackson, then president of the United States, visited Boston in June, 1833, and located at the Tremont House. On the 22d of the month, the Charitable Irish Society proceeded to that hotel and was cordially received by

* Thomas J. O'Flaherty,—a native of Kerry, Ireland; became a physician; ordained to the Catholic priesthood, in 1829, by Bishop Fenwick, of Boston, Mass.; was editor of "The Jesuit," a Boston journal; published a translation of Joseph de Maistre's "Spanish Inquisition."

† Andrew Dunlap was the son of John Dunlap an "Irish merchant of Salem," Mass. Andrew was born in 1794, and removed to Boston in 1820. From 1829 to 1835 he was U. S. District Attorney.

him. The event took place at 9:30 in the evening. The members were collectively and individually introduced to President Jackson, by Col. Prescott, and President James Boyd * of the Society then delivered an address of respect and congratulation, to which President Jackson feelingly replied. Mr. Boyd in his address to President Jackson said: †

“ Sir:—The Members of the Charitable Irish Society of this City, have with much anxiety sought this interview and now feel very proud in having an opportunity afforded of paying their respects to you personally. Your name, Sir, has so long been familiar to them, a subject of the highest admiration to many, and of kind respect to all, that they thought they would be guilty of inhospitality, (a crime which Irishmen do not wish to be chargeable with,) did they allow this occasion to pass without visiting you in a body. This Society, Sir, is comprised exclusively of Irishmen and their direct descendants, a class of citizens in this community, not opulent, but I may be allowed to say industrious. We are all, Sir, working bees in the hive. We fill the place now, that was once occupied by men who have done the State some service in times of peril and danger, men who did not withdraw themselves from the ranks fighting the battles of Liberty, nor ever withhold the most zealous support of the Constitution and Laws and Magistrates of this our adopted Country.

“ We hope, Sir, the present generation has not fallen off from the standing maintained by their fathers, and that if occasion required, the motto ‡ on our Banner would be a promise which would be willingly performed at any time. As I have already remarked, Irishmen have never been backward in giving support to the institutions of this Country, nor in

* James Boyd was born in Ireland, 1793. He died in Boston, 1855; brought up a Presbyterian, he passed away a Unitarian. In 1821, he obtained a patent on fire hose, and subsequently became an extensive manufacturer of that class of goods. The firm became James Boyd & Sons and engaged extensively in the making of fire department supplies. They also made military equipments under contract with the national government.

† From the published records of the society.

‡ “ Fostered under thy wings, we will die in thy defence.”

showing due respect to the Chief Magistrate thereof, but when the highest Office is held by the *son* of an Irishman, we must be allowed to indulge in some feelings of pride as well as patriotism. As this is your first visit to the Northern portion of the Union, permit us to hope, Sir, that you may find much here to please you, that you will return with a knowledge that this community is an industrious, a prosperous and a happy one, and as we hope the welfare of Irishmen is a subject not uninteresting to you, we may be allowed to say that here we are generally contented. We do our part towards the support of all public institutions and receive a full share of their benefits.

“Allow me, Sir, to hope that you may have a safe and pleasant journey till you again reach the centre of the Nation, and that the remainder of your life may be as long and happy, as the past has been brilliant and successful.”

President Jackson replied to the foregoing as follows: “I feel much gratified, Sir, at this testimony of respect shown me by the Charitable Irish Society of this City. It is with great pleasure that I see so many of the Countrymen of my Father assembled on this occasion. I have always been proud * of my ancestry and of being descended from that noble race, and rejoice that I am so nearly allied to a country which has so much to recommend it to the good wishes of the world; would to God, Sir, that Irishmen on the other side of the great water, enjoyed the comforts, happiness, contentment

* Jackson was a member of the Hibernian Society, of Philadelphia. His certificate read:

“These are to Certify that M. G. Adw. Jackson has been admitted a Member of the Hibernian Society, for the relief of Emigrants from Ireland, established in the city of Philadelphia and incorporated agreeably to law; and he having paid the sums required by the Rules and Regulations of the said Society is entitled to Membership during his Life.

“Witness the hand of the President the twenty-third Day of March, 1819.

“J. TAGERT, President.

“Attest: JAMES ROGERS, Secretary.”

This certificate was recently, and probably still is, possessed by the Ladies' Hermitage Association, Nashville, Tenn.

and liberty, that they enjoy here. I am well aware, Sir, that Irishmen have never been backward in giving their support to the cause of liberty. They have fought, Sir, for this Country valiantly, and I have no doubt would fight again were it necessary, but I hope it will be long before the institutions of our Country need support of that kind; accept my best wishes for the happiness of you all."

As the Society was preparing to retire, President Jackson took Mr. Boyd's hand and said: "I am somewhat fatigued, Sir, as you may notice, but I cannot allow you to part with me till I again shake hands with you, which I do for yourself and the whole Society. I assure you, Sir, there are few circumstances that have given me more heartfelt satisfaction than this visit. I shall remember it with pleasure, and I hope you, Sir, and all your Society will long enjoy health and happiness."

On St. Patrick's Day, 1835, the Charitable Irish Society dined at the Howard Street House, Boston, "where the liberal host, Mr. Ryan, supplied a profuse dinner, in which were comprised all the delicacies and substantial peculiar to Irish hospitality." Letters were received from Commodore Downes, Hon. Edward Kavanagh,* Rt. Rev. Bishop Fenwick, Hon. Thomas Kinnicutt, Robert Winthrop,† Esq., and other prominent gentlemen.

On St. Patrick's Day, 1837, one hundred years after its organization, the Charitable Irish Society observed its centennial anniversary, but that is spoken of hereafter in another chapter.

* This was probably Hon. Edward Kavanagh of Maine who was a member of Congress, 1831 to 1835; *chargé d'affaires* in Portugal until 1842, and acting-governor of Maine, 1842-43. His father was a native of the County Wexford, Ireland, and in 1780 immigrated to Boston.

† Doubtless, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, the statesman and orator.

CHAPTER V.

The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in the City of New York—The Society Instituted on March 17, 1784—Daniel McCormick the Founder of the Organization—Many People of Prominence Members of the Society—Fidelity to the Memory of St. Patrick a Leading Trait—Many Noteworthy Celebrations Held.

The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in the City of New York dates from 1784. In that year it was instituted by Daniel McCormick, a prominent New York merchant. In a brief review * of the Society published in 1896, it is stated of the organization that tradition connects its origin with Irish officers of the American Revolutionary Army, and that the Society's "first dinner was given on the St. Patrick's Day following the evacuation of New York, by the British, in 1783."

"Its charter," the account continues, "was granted by the Legislature on February 13, 1827. It is a benevolent and patriotic society of Irishmen and their descendants of every shade of political and religious belief. It was founded to assist unfortunate and distressed natives of Ireland in the city of New York. Out of it grew the Irish Emigrant Society and the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Uniting to the charitable and humane the friendly and social feelings, it seeks to keep ever vigorous the love of Ireland and of the Irish character. It celebrates the festival of Saint Patrick as a national and immemorial custom, to commemorate the glory of Ireland, to drop a tear upon her sorrows and to express a hope for her regeneration.

"It has entertained the most illustrious and distinguished

* In an account of the "One Hundred and Twelfth Anniversary Dinner of the Friendly Sons of Saint Patrick in the City of New York," 1896. See also the Manual of the Friendly Sons for 1899.

guests at its banquets. Among its members have been representatives of the great merchants, business and professional men of the city, and of the bench and bar. To pass over the living, on its rolls appear the names of Alexander Macomb, Hugh Gaine, William Constable, Dominick Lynch, Thomas Addis Emmet, Robert J. Dillon, Joseph Stuart, Richard Bell, William Kelly, David J. Graham, Charles O'Connor, James T. Brady, John R. Brady, Dr. Robert Hogan, Dr. William Macneven, Very Rev. Dr. John Power, Thomas W. Clerke, Daniel Devlin, Henry L. Hoguet, Eugene Kelly and Richard O'Gorman, to mention but a few of the many distinguished citizens of New York who are there enrolled." Now in its second century of existence, the society "still flourishes and serves the traditions of Irish charity and hospitality."

The first banquet under the auspices of the organization, is stated * to have taken place at "Cape's Tavern" March 17, 1784. The tavern just mentioned was located at what is now 115 Broadway. Speaking of this banquet, the N. Y. "Packet and Advertiser" of March 18, 1784, says: "Yesterday, being the anniversary of St. Patrick, his patriotic sons met at Cape's Tavern, where they gave an elegant entertainment to his Excellency the Governor, Lieut.-Governor, Chancellor and a number of other respectable gentlemen of this State. The day and evening were spent in festivity and mirth, and a number of suitable toasts were drunk upon this joyful occasion. The greatest unanimity and conviviality pervaded this numerous and jovial company, and perhaps this great Saint was never honoured with a concourse of more generous and truly patriotic sons than this assembly afforded."

In 1785, the Friendly Sons observed St. Patrick's Day by dining at "The Coffee House," conducted by Mr. Bradford, in Water street, near Wall street. They dined there again in 1786, the N. Y. "Daily Advertiser" stating that "Yesterday the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, in the State of New York, held their anniversary meeting at the Coffee-House, where an elegant dinner was provided by Mr.

* See Manual of the Society, 1899, pp. 5, 6, 49.

Bradford—The company were numerous and respectable; and the day spent with that decorum and hilarity, so truly characteristic of this friendly society.”

Speaking of this observance, the “Independent Journal,” March 18, and the N. Y. “Packet,” March 20, 1786, inform their readers that “The anniversary of Saint Patrick, patron of the Irish nation, was on Friday celebrated with great festivity by our worthy friends of that kingdom: A very elegant entertainment was provided at Mr. Bradford’s Coffee-House, at which were present His Excellency the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the Chancellor, Chief Justice, Judge Hobart, the Mayor, Recorder, and many other persons of distinction.—The day and evening passed with that convivial spirit which ever distinguished the true Milesian.”

In 1788, the Friendly Sons, it is stated,* dined at the Merchants’ Coffee House, at the Southeast corner of Wall and Water streets. The N. Y. “Journal & Patriotic Register,” March 18, that year notes two celebrations, the first of which is believed to refer to the Friendly Sons. The “Register’s” mention thus reads:

St. Patrick.

Yesterday, being the anniversary of the Tutelar Saint of Ireland, a number of gentlemen of that nation, assembled at the Merchants’ Coffee-House, in this city, where they partook of an elegant entertainment, drank a number of toasts, and “liberally good cheer did bestow.”

A company also met at Corre’s.

The N. Y. “Packet,” speaking of the observance in 1788, states that a large company assembled “at the Coffee house” but does not mention “Merchants’.” The reference appears in the “Packet,” of March 18, that year, and states that “Yesterday being the anniversary of St. Patrick, the Tutelar Saint of Ireland, a large company of gentlemen, natives of

* Manual of the Friendly Sons, 1899.

that country, assembled at the Coffee-House; where a genteel entertainment was provided, and which was well conducted. True festive mirth and hilarity were displayed at this convivial board."

Then, for a number of years,—1789 to 1794—the Friendly Sons dined on each St. Patrick's Day at the City Tavern. The N. Y. "Daily Gazette," March 18, 1789, observes that "Yesterday, being the Anniversary of St. Patrick, the tutelary Saint of Ireland, was observed with the usual festivity and good-humour at the City-Tavern.* Many of those present doubtless experienced those sensations, which piety towards their former country must have excited; but all must have acknowledged the liberality of that land, which is willing to receive, and to convert into free Americans the worthy natives of every region. Their regard to their former country, by evincing their sensibility, affords a proof of attachment to the State of New York, who, in being a benefactress, lays claim, and is entitled, to their respect and veneration."

The "Gazette" then gives the following explanation of the shamrock as an Irish emblem:

"Why the Shamrock is worn in honour of St. Patrick's memory is a circumstance not generally known by the people of this country, and perhaps, indeed, by but a very few. When instructing one of the Princes of Ireland and his family in the principles of the Christian Faith, the doctrine of the Trinity seemed so incomprehensible to the Irish Chief, that he was going to give up all further thoughts of becoming a convert—when our patron Saint, plucking a Shamrock, demonstrated to him, from three leaves proceeding from one stalk or stem, that the Three Persons in the Godhead were the emanations, and proceeding from one grand fountain or principle; upon which he immediately ordered himself and family to be baptized."

The N. Y. "Daily Advertiser," March 18, 1791, says: "Yesterday, being the 17th of March, the Festival of St. Pat-

* This event is believed to have been under the auspices of the Friendly Sons.

rick was celebrated in this city, by a numerous assemblage of the true and respectable sons of that honest patron of Hibernia's Isle. The utmost harmony, decent mirth, social glee, and jovial good humour were as usual observed on this occasion; and the company broke up in due season, after enjoying with great and general satisfaction .

“—————The friendly bowl,

The feast of reason, and the flow of soul.”

The N. Y. “Journal & Patriotic Register,” March 18, 1796, informs its readers that “The general Festival of St. Patrick was celebrated yesterday, by the Sons of Hibernia in this city, with the usual hilarity & social glee. We have not been favored with the toasts which were drank on the occasion.” In the “Daily Advertiser,” March 16, 1798, this notice appears:

St. Patrick's Society.

The Members of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick will please to take notice, that their Anniversary Dinner will be held at the Tontine Coffee House on Saturday 17th inst.

Dinner on the table at 4 o'clock.

Robert R. Waddell.

In the “Daily Advertiser,” March 16, 1799, appears this notice:

St. Patrick's Society.

The Members of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick will please to take notice that their Anniversary Dinner will be held at the Tontine Coffee House on Monday the 18th of March, at 4 o'clock.

Robert R. Waddell, Sec'ry.

From 1795 to 1803, the Friendly Sons observed the Anniversary by a dinner each year at the Tontine Coffee House, northwest corner of Wall and Water streets. On St. Pat-

rick's Day, 1804, the Sons dined at "the Old Coffee House," Water street near Wall, while in 1805, they feasted at the "Tontine Coffee House." In 1806, they also dined at the Tontine, while in 1807, they held their anniversary dinner at the Phoenix Coffee House, Wall street. In 1808, they changed to Mechanics' Hall, northwest corner of Broadway and Park Place. In 1809, and from then to 1815, inclusive, the anniversary dinners of the Friendly Sons took place at the Tontine again.

In 1810, Secretary Waddell said that "The members of the Society of the friendly sons of St. Patrick, will please to take notice, that their Anniversary Dinner will be held at the Tontine Coffee House, on Saturday the 17th inst. Dinner on the table at 4 o'clock."

Among the guests of the Society at this dinner in 1810 was Francis James Jackson, whose presence seems to have evoked considerable adverse criticism. Mr. Jackson was minister from England in 1809, but was recalled at the request of the U. S. government, his successor arriving here Aug. 31, 1810. Jackson having been identified with the bombardment of Copenhagen was alluded to by his American opponents as "Copenhagen" Jackson. The N. Y. "Columbian," March 17, 1810, calls attention to the fact that he is to be a guest of the Society and works itself up into quite a display of impotent wrath. Thus it declares:

"News—and no news! Mr. Copenhagen Jackson dines with the loyal society of St. Patrick at the Tontine to-day, after all. It must be expressly understood that the *Hibernian Provident Society* have not disgraced themselves, and insulted the country of their choice, by admitting a single thought of licking the feet of this disgraced minister. Let the odium rest where it belongs. *Irish royalists! Orangemen!* Excellent citizens of the United States, and supporters of a republican government."

Some unknown gentleman hiding himself under the nom-de-plume of "A Paddy And No More," also became violently afflicted and dashed off a vitriolic article which he published

in "The Columbian," of March 20, 1810. In this article he draws heavily upon the English language's supply of strong expressions. He very plainly is of opinion that there is but one side to the question and that he is in possession of that side. Those who desire to read his production in detail will find it in "The Columbian" of the date mentioned.

Either this same gentleman or another favors "The Public Advertiser" of the same date with another communication on the subject. The writer becomes facetious, alludes to the organization as the "Harp and Crown Society" and indulges in other supposedly humorous remarks. In his communication to the "Advertiser" he says: "It appears that at the dinner given by the Harp and Crown society, in honor of Mr. Jackson, the festivity was interrupted by a lack of wine! The quantum allotted to each having been expended by a succession of loyal and royal toasts. Some of the genteel men not being satisfied with this, repaired to the Union Hotel, where the sons of Erin had assembled in honor of their Saint, and notwithstanding the insult which the Jacksonites had just been offering to their country, their situation was commiserated and they were treated with that hospitality which characterizes the Irish Nation."

A third communication on the subject also saw the light. "The Columbian," March 22, 1810, was the medium, the communication being headed "St. Patrick and Mr. Cheetham." Fame has not handed down the author's name. Among other things, he remarks: "We have some difficulty in believing a report we have heard, that the committee who invited Copenhagen Jackson to a dinner at the Tontine coffee house, on the 17th inst., had also requested the presence of Mr. Cheetham. * * * We maintain that Mr. Cheetham is as great as Mr. Jackson, and as much entitled to the compliments and respect of every mean retainer of his Britannic majesty. If Mr. Jackson is insolent, so is Mr. Cheetham; and who can venture to decide between them?" The unknown further continues by speaking of the "society misnaming itself of St. Patrick, but to which we offer gratis

this more appropriate appellation of West Britainers." At last there came a time when these fervid communications seem to have ended.

"The Evening Post" (N. Y.), March 16, 1812, announces that "The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick will celebrate their Anniversary at the Washington Hotel, Broadstreet. Dinner 4 o'clock."

The "Post," Feb. 27, 1813, states that "The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick are requested to meet at the Tontine Coffee House, on Monday next, 1st March at 12 o'clock to elect officers and transact other business." In the same paper, March 13, 1813, appears the following:

The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

The members are informed that their Anniversary Dinner will be on Wednesday the 17th inst. at the Tontine Coffee House. Dinner at 4 o'clock.

N. M'Vicker, Secretary.

In "The Evening Post," of March 3, 1815, this is published:

The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

The Members will please to take notice that the Annual Meeting of the Society will be held at the Tontine Coffee House, on Monday the 6th March, at 12 o'clock.*

N. M'Vickar, Sec'ry.

A notice in the N. Y. "Gazette," March 1, 1816, states that "The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, are requested to attend the Annual Meeting, on Monday the 4th March, at the Tontine Coffee House at 12 o'clock."

The Society dined, on St. Patrick's Day, that year, at Washington Hall, now 280 Broadway. In 1817 the annual

*On some occasions this name is spelled McVicker and again, McVickar.

meeting was held March 3, "at the Tontine Coffee House" and the anniversary dinner, March 17, at the same place, the notice being signed by "J. Montgomery, sec'ry."

In 1819, as stated in "The Columbian," March 19: "The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick had their Anniversary Dinner on Wednesday, at the Bank Coffee House, which was furnished in Mr. Niblo's most splendid style, to a very numerous company; and to which were invited his honor the Mayor, the principal officers of the army and navy in this port, Commodores Chauncey, and Perry, &c.—*Mer. Adv.*"

In "The Columbian," March 4, 1820, appeared this notice:

The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick

Are to meet at the Bank Coffee House, on Monday Evening, the 6th inst., at 7 o'clock, to choose officers for the ensuing year, and transact other business. Punctual attendance of all resident members is particularly requested.

J. Montgomery, Sec'y.

In 1820, the Anniversary dinner again took place at the Bank Coffee House, southeast corner of Pine and William streets. On March 3, 1821, "The Columbian" says that "The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick are to meet at the Bank Coffee-House on Monday Evening, the 5th inst. at 7 o'clock, to choose Officers for the ensuing year, and transact other business," and in "The Advertiser," March 17, 1821, we find the following:

Notice.

The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick will dine this day at the Bank Coffee-House, at 4 o'clock precisely.

Harris Blood,
Secretary.

In 1822 and 1823, Secretary Blood issued a similar notice for the anniversary dinner, the latter taking place at the Bank Coffee House in each case.

The dinner in 1824, was thus announced in "The Gazette," of March 16:

Festival of St. Patrick.

The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick will hold their Anniversary Meeting at the Bank Coffee-House, on Wednesday next, 17th inst. Dinner on the table at 4 o'clock precisely. The members will please to apply for Tickets to the following Stewards:

David Andrews

John Caldwell

John Nicholson

John Charters

The Members of the Society are requested to attend an Adjourned Meeting on Tuesday Evening, the 16th inst. at 7 o'clock, at the Bank Coffee-House.

Harris Blood, Secretary.

In "The Gazette," March 5, 1825, the quarterly meeting of the Society is thus announced:

Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

The quarterly meeting of this Society will be held on Monday evening next, the 7th inst. at the Bank Coffee House, at 7 o'clock precisely. Punctual attendance is requested, as the election for Officers for the ensuing year, and other business of importance, will be brought before the meeting. By order:

Harris Blood, Secretary.

"The Gazette" has the following notice in March, 1825:

Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

St. Patrick's Day

Will be celebrated on Thursday, 17th inst. at the Bank Coffee House. The members will please apply for Dinner Tickets to either of the Stewards: Mess. Kernochan, Caldwell, Laverty, Moorehead, or Kyle.

In March, 1826, the following appeared in the "Commercial Advertiser" (N. Y.):

St. Patrick's Day.

The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, will dine at the Bank Coffee House the 17th inst. Dinner on the table at half past 4 o'clock.

Members will please apply for tickets to either

David Andrews
Joseph Kernochan
Wm. Kyle
Andrew Gray
John Charters

Stewards.

In the "Commercial Advertiser" (N. Y.), March 16, and the "New York Advertiser," March 17, 1827, is the following:

St. Patrick's Day.—The Society of the "Friendly Sons of St. Patrick" will dine at the Bank Coffee House on the 17th inst.—Dinner on the table at half past four o'clock.—Members will please apply for their Tickets to either

Thos. Suffern
M. Muldon
Wm. Kyle
David Andrews
S. M. Charters

} Stewards.

CHAPTER VI.

The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in the City of New York (Continued)
—A Notable Celebration on March 17, 1828—The Decorations described
in Detail—Commodore Chauncey among the Guests at the Celebration
in 1829—Deputation received from the Association for Civil and Religious
Liberty—A Toast to the Venerable Daniel McCormick.

On Friday, Feb. 29, 1828, Joseph Alexander, then secretary of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, announced through the "Evening Post" that "The annual meeting for the election of officers of the Society for the ensuing year will be held at the Bank Coffee House on Monday evening next at 7 o'clock."

On March 15, that year, he announced that "The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick will celebrate their Anniversary on Monday, the 17th of March instant, at the Bank Coffee House. Dinner at 4 o'clock."

The celebration took place as planned, the "Evening Post," March 18, 1828, containing this report concerning the same, viz.:

"St. Patrick's Society.—Yesterday the St. Patrick's Society celebrated the anniversary of their titular saint at the Bank Coffee House. The long room, in which the society dined, was tastefully decorated with transparencies and other designs, emblematic of the occasion, prepared by Mr. Child, and executed by Messrs. Snook and Young, and put up under their direction. At the head of the room, in the centre, was a transparency, representing St. Patrick in Bishop's costume. On each side were arranged the flags of Ireland and of the United States, with the banners of St. George and of St. Andrew, interspersed by sundry insignia from Brian Borohme. At the other end of the room was erected an arch supported by a column at each extremity.

“ This arch and the columns were decorated with various flags. A broad ribband passed in a spiral manner around the columns and arch, bearing on the parts seen, the following names:—Sterne, Swift, Burke, Sheridan, Montgomery, Grattan, Moore, Curran, Parnell, Farquhar. Over these were suspended two banners in mourning, bearing the name of Clinton on the right, and that of Emmet on the left; the whole surmounted by an eagle, with extended wings, uniting and protecting the Irish harp and the shield of the United States. In his claws were the olive branch and a bunch of arrows, and in his mouth a garland of shamrock. The ceiling and sides of the room were tastefully hung with festoons of green, blue, red, and white bunting. Over the head of St. Patrick, on a green ground, was inscribed *Erin go Bragh*. The dinner table was handsomely arranged in Mr. Niblo’s very best style, and was loaded with good substantial roast beef, &c., and every delicacy that the season affords. The society sat down to dine about 5 o’clock, and in the course of the evening a number of excellent toasts, regular and volunteers, were given from the chair, interspersed with patriotic songs.”

On March 19, 1828, the “ Evening Post ” continues its report and says :

St. Patrick’s Society

We had not time yesterday to give the toasts drank at the St. Patrick Society Anniversary. About 70 gentlemen sat down to a most sumptuous dinner. Among the respected guests were Thomas Dixon and Robt. Halliday, Esqrs., Presidents of St. George and St. Andrew’s Societies, James Buchanan, Esq., British Consul, the highly talented Mr. Galt, the Scottish novelist, Rev. Mr. Levins, and N. Deve-reux, Esq., President of the Utica Hibernian Society.

John Chambers, Esq. President.

Joseph Kernochan, 1st Vice President.

Joseph Caldwell, 2d Vice President.

Joseph Alexander, Secretary.

J. B. Montgomery, Treasurer.

Thomas Cleary,

R. A. Fitzgerald,

Jas. Buchanan, jr.,

Charles Ingham,

} Acting Stewards.

John Wilson, David Andrews, Wm. James, Michael Mulden, Thos. Suffern, and John W. Wright, Committee of Charity.

Toasts From The Chair.

1—The Day.

2—The memory of the Saint who planted the Shamrock,
Who instructed your forefathers how to improve
Each feeling connected with friendship and love.

3—The President of the United States.

4—The King of Great Britain and Ireland.

5—The memory of the illustrious DeWitt Clinton—Nearly forty years a member of our Society.

“ Molaidisa hoibreachac ”

The 2d Vice President being called upon for a translation of these words, gave in pure English,

His works speak his fame,

And poetically

From Tara's Halls far fam'd in story,
Where Erin's bards sung Erin's glory,
To Hudson's banks and Erie's shore,
Where cataracts unceasing roar,
The deeds he wrought, the works he plann'd,
The love he bore his native land
Shall through the world extend his fame,
And ever honor Clinton's name.

6—The Societies of the Rose, the Thistle and the Shamrock—May a brotherhood of feeling, of object and regard, ever unite them.

7—The memory of Thomas Addis Emmet—A brilliant star which, rising in the East, and setting in the Western Hemisphere, assisted by its brightness in dispelling the mists of prejudice, that had too generally prevailed against the Irish character.

8—Education—may its blessings untrammelled be extended through our Native Land, and the enthusiasm of the best hearts in the world be tempered by the light of science.

9—The Land we left and the Land we live in, each consecrated to our feelings and dear to our hearts.

10—Literary Institutions—May our present and future statesmen emulate the example of our late lamented Governor, by promoting and fostering them.

11—Greece—Her cause is the cause of religion, of freedom and of humanity. May her supplicating hands not be extended to us in vain.

12—Our absent members—If from necessity—we sympathize; if from choice—we wish them reformation.

13—The Fair of our Native and Adopted Country—
Their smiles and their blessings ever impart
Delight to the mind and peace to the heart.

Volunteers

By the President. Our respectable guests—and may they long continue to enjoy the pleasures of convivial society.

Mr. Dixon and Mr. Halliday respectively returned thanks.

By the 1st Vice President. Our distinguished fellow citizen, General Andrew Jackson. (*President's March.*)

By the 2d Vice President. The Canada Land Company, and its able and talented representative, Mr. Galt, our welcome guest.

Mr. Galt returned thanks in very appropriate and handsome terms. (Song.)

By Mr. Dixon. This Society and its objects—the kind motives and brotherly feelings in which it originated, and by which it continues to be cherished.

By Mr. Halliday. The Harp of Erin—By the magic hand of Moore it thrills through every heart. (Song.)

By Mr. Ingham. Francis Johnston, President of the Royal Hibernian Academy, whose unparalleled liberality, in giving a splendid public building to his brother artists, shows a beautiful specimen of Irish generosity, influenced by classic taste.

By Mr. Fitzgerald. Daniel McCormick, Esq., formerly President of this Society for thirty years—He has now retired from a station long filled with honor, venerated by all who knew him. (Song.)

By the Rev. Mr. Levins. The heart-pulse of Religion—the golden link in the chain binding the “Friendly Sons of St. Patrick”—Charity. (Song.)

By Mr. Cleary. Irish feeling—Irish friendship—Irish hospitality—May they, when transplanted to a foreign soil, preserve unimpaired that bloom and vigor so characteristic of their native growth.

You may break, you may shatter the vase, if you will,
But the scent of the roses will hang round it still.

(Song.)

By Dr. Cummings. Ireland as she ought to be, not as she is—May no amalgamation of parties impede her march to civil, political, and religious liberty. (Song.)

By Mr. Sandford. The emblem over our festive board—the Eagle of Columbia hovering over the Harp of Erin—Her broad wings sweep its strings, and its notes are harmony and amity.

Its songs were made for the pure and free—
They shall never sound in slavery. (Song.)

By the Secretary. Ireland and the United States of America—While we cherish, with the holiest emotions, a fond recollection of our native isle, we respect and venerate the institutions of the country of our adoption. (Song.)

By Mr. Mulden. Education, the light of the mind—May it soon be the light of the world.

By Mr. Andrews. The London Hibernian Society—They

have given us a noble example, which we shall ever endeavor to follow.

By Dr. Hogan. Erin go Bragh!—May the memory of her ancient renown thrill through the souls of her children, and impel them to renewed exertions for the redress of their country's wrongs. (Song.)

By Mr. Dixon. The memory of George Canning, the champion of civil and religious liberty.

By Mr. Devereux. The memory of Gen. Washington, the father of our adopted country.

By Mr. M. Cochran. Andrew Jackson the son of an Irishman—He is a brilliant luminary in the constellation of his country, and the sons of his father's land hail him with triumph. (Three times three—enthusiastic applause.)

By Mr. Wm. Kyle. The Hon. John Randolph, of Roanoke—The man who has declared before the American people, that he had never seen an Irish tory, or any man that had seen one. (Song.)

By Mr. Fitzgerald. The Marquis and Marchioness of Wellesley—May this splendid union of Irish and American produce a closer tie of affection between the two countries.

By Mr. John Caldwell. The memory of John Oliver, whose munificent bequest is an eternal lesson to his countrymen, not to confound the abstract doctrines of theology or politics with the extension of charity and benevolence.

“There were numerous toasts, imbued with that native wit and taste so general among the sons of Erin. The company separated about 12 o'clock.”

Secretary Alexander had the following in the “Evening Post,” of March 2, 1829:

Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.—A regular Quarterly Meeting of the Society will be held this Evening at the Bank Coffee House, at 7 o'clock, on which occasion the annual election of officers of the Society for the ensuing

year will take place. Members are requested to be prompt in their attendance. By order

Joseph Alexander,
Secretary.

The Anniversary dinner March 17, 1829, was on a fine scale, the "Evening Post," March 19, saying of it:

St. Patrick's Society.—On the 17th inst. a numerous company sat down to dinner at the Bank Coffee House, where Mr. Doran had prepared a sumptuous repast—among the respected guests were the Rev. Mr. Levins, Thomas Dixon and John Graham, Esqrs., Presidents of the St. George's and St. Andrew's, James Buchanan, Esq., British Consul, Commodore Chauncey, Col. Wilson, of the Colombian Army, the gallant son of the patriotic Sir Robert Wilson.

John Chambers, Esq., President.

Joseph Kernochan, 1st Vice President.

John Caldwell, 2d Vice President.

Thomas Cleary, Secretary.

J. B. Montgomery, Treasurer.

Toasts From The Chair

1. The Day.
2. The memory of our patron Saint—And may the virtues of his children be ever an honor to his name.
3. The land we left, and the land we live in—May a sentiment of mutual respect and affection ever unite them.
4. The President of the United States.
5. The King of Great Britain and Ireland.
6. May a communion of rights and an oblivion of the past restore peace and harmony to the land of our fathers.
7. The societies of St. George, St. Andrew, the German, and St. Patrick—May a brotherhood of objects and of respect ever unite them.
8. The youth of Ireland—Their country's hope.

9. May the restoration of liberty to Greece be the revival of her ancient glory in arts and science.

10. The memory of John Oliver—And may the example of his distinguished benevolence be a permanent incitement to his countrymen.

11. The Friends of Civil and Religious Liberty all over the world.

12. The Societies throughout the United States who meet this day to commemorate the virtues of our patron Saint.

13. The Fair—Our solace in the hour of affliction, and the partners of our purest joys.

There were numerous Volunteer Toasts, among which we recollect the following:

By the President—Our respected guests, and may they long enjoy the delights of social intercourse.

By the 2d Vice President—The memory of our lamented friend and member, Michael Mulden.

By the Secretary—The fair daughters of Erin

Whenever the vices the virtues assail,

May the conflict be short and the virtues prevail.

By the Treasurer—May honest distress never knock in vain at the door of our treasury.

By Thomas Dixon, Esq., President of St. George's—The memory of the Rt. Hon. George Canning, the firm friend and advocate of civil and religious liberty.

By John Graham, Esq., President of St. Andrew's—Ireland as she ought to be; with equal rights, religious, civil and political.

By Mr. Charters—

Hospitality to the stranger,

Forgiveness to our enemies,

But to our tried friend

Cead Mile Failte.

By Mr. Andrews—The people of Ireland, may their sufferings never sleep until they stand on the same ground which we do—Equal rights and equal privileges.

By Dr. Cuming*—May the example of the Marquis of Anglesea, Charles Brownlow, and Mr. Dawson, of Derry, converts to liberality, be followed by all the Brunswickers of England and Ireland.

By Mr. Cassedy—May sectarian distinctions be laid on the altar of civil and religious liberty, and consumed by the fire of brotherly love.

By Mr. Carter—The patriots of Ireland wherever dispersed, may her sons never rest satisfied until they fulfil the obligation of their fathers by procuring an adequate and just representation of all the people of Ireland.

The Chair was addressed by each of the guests in the most appropriate manner, accompanied by suitable toasts. To the address, however, of the Rev. Mr. Levins we despair of doing that justice which its brilliancy merits—he concluded it by giving as a toast—

The master spirit binding man to man and earth to heaven—the spirit of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick—Charity.

In the course of the evening, deputations were received from and sent to the "Association for Civil and Religious Liberty" (Wm. Jas. Macneven, M.D., President) then celebrating the anniversary of their formation at Tammany Hall.

* This is probably the name that elsewhere appears as Dr. Cummings.

CHAPTER VII.

The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in the City of New York (Continued)
—They Celebrate the Anniversary in 1830 at the Bank Coffee House—
Twenty Trout among the Viands specially provided for the Occasion—
Interesting Description of the Anniversary Exercises in 1831—A Tribute
to Famous Irish Clans.

In 1830, the Friendly Sons held another great celebration in honor of St. Patrick. Here is a copy of the notice, therefor, as it appeared in the N. Y. "Evening Post," March 16, that year:

St. Patrick's Day.

The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, will celebrate the National Anniversary, on the 17th inst. at the Bank Coffee House, Pine st. Dinner to be on the table at half past 4 o'clock. Tickets, four dollars each.

The members will please apply for tickets to any of the following gentlemen

John Chambers, President.
John Caldwell, 1st Vice-Pres.
Alexr. Charters, 2d do.

Jos. Kernockan,* }
William Kyle, }
Harris Blood, } Stewards.
Dr. Trenor, }
Jacob Harvey, }

Supplementary to the foregoing notice, the "Post" states of this observance in 1830:

* Correctly, Kernochan. In these extracts from old New York papers, our rule has been to reproduce the same, verbatim. In a few cases, however, the printers or proofreaders on the said papers allowed errors of spelling and punctuation to creep in. In the hurry of publication, this is not to be wondered at. Where such errors are glaring we have exercised the prerogative of an editor and corrected the same.

“St. Patrick's Day.—The anniversary of the patron Saint of Ireland will be celebrated this day, by a dinner at the Bank Coffee House, got up in the usual sumptuous style of that establishment. Among the delicacies of the season, with which the tables will be loaded, Mr. Doran has procured twenty trout, from Fire Place, L. I., weighing upwards of two pounds each. The room is tastefully decorated with evergreens, banners, and appropriate mottos. Among the number in large letters, in a circle over the middle of the table, are “*Sweet Home*”—“*The Land we live in.*” A ball also to be given in the evening, in honor of the occasion, at the Bowery Theatre.”

In its issue of March 18, 1830, the “Post” gives this detailed report of the occasion:

“St. Patrick's Day.—The anniversary celebration of the birth-day of the patron saint of Ireland was celebrated yesterday, at the Bank Coffee House, by the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, with unusual festivity. At five o'clock, about eighty gentlemen, consisting of members of the association and invited guests, sat down to a table loaded with the choicest and rarest delicacies of the season, and arranged and decorated in the most tasteful style. The room was also adorned with appropriate ornaments, among which was a full length likeness, in transparency, of the titular saint, in honor of whom the festival was given. In the midst of the wreaths and festoons with which the walls were hung, the names of many of the illustrious worthies of Great Britain and America were inscribed, and most prominent among these were Washington, Jackson, Canning, Wellington, O'Connell and Shiel. Among the persons present by invitation, were His Honor the Mayor, the President of St. George's Society, the President of St. Andrew's, Mr. Buchanan, the British Consul, and the Rev. Mr. Levins, who each addressed the meeting in a few pertinent and complimentary remarks. John Chambers, Esq., President of the Society, presided on the occasion, as-

sisted by John Caldwell and Alexander Charters, Esqrs., 1st and 2d Vice Presidents."

The following were the regular toasts:

1. The Day we celebrate—May it always strengthen our love of country. "St. Patrick's Day."

2. Saint Patrick—Emulation of his virtues is the best test of respect to his memory. "Garryowen."

3. The land we left and the land we live in—May a sentiment of mutual respect and affection ever unite them. "Erin go Bragh."

4. The President of the United States. "President's March."

5. The King of Great Britain and Ireland. "God save the King."

6. May a community of rights and an oblivion of the past restore peace and harmony to the land of our fathers. "Cushlamacree."

7. Our sister societies—May a unity of feeling and of object perpetuate their esteem for each other. "Thro' Erin's Isle."

8. The memory of DeWitt Clinton. "Roslin Castle."

9. The memory of Thomas A. Emmet. "Oh! breathe not his name."

10. America, united in peace and fearless in war. "Hail Columbia."

11. May our social intercourse be ever intermixed with sentiments of benevolence and brotherly love. "Sprig of Shillalah."

12. The friends of civil and religious liberty, and the venerable Bishop of Norwich. "Hail Liberty!"

13. The Fair—our solace in misfortune, and the partners of our purest joys. "Dear little creatures, we cannot do without you."

The following are a few of the volunteer toasts:

By the 1st Vice President.—Daniel McCormick, our late venerable President and founder of this Society—may his latter days be attended with that peace and those blessings

which it has ever been his aim to diffuse among all classes of his countrymen.

By Mr. William Kyle.—Our native Shamrock, the long drooping and neglected companion of the Rose and the Thistle—May its reviving vigor soon prove it as equal to either, as its triple leaves are equal to each other.

By Mr. Fitz Gerald.—Andrew Jackson—The man whose sound sense has called from the organ of the British Government, the highest eulogium ever paid to an American President.

By His Honor the Mayor.—The gallant Sons of Green Erin—Their prompt, dauntless, and faithful services in the war of Independence have immortalized their names in the annals of our country.

By Mr. J. Wilson.—Washington, Wellington and Jackson—Striking examples that such great minds are not confined to military talents alone.

By the President of St. George's.—The Earl of Mountcashel and Church reform in Ireland.

By the President of St. Andrew's.—The memory of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke.

By the Rev. C. Levins.—The land of our fathers—Its altars are free; may its homes soon be happy!

By the 1st Vice-President.—Doctor Doyle, Bishop of Kildare—The enlightened scholar, and the eloquent preacher of peace and good will to the Catholic and Protestant.

By the 2d Vice-President.—May we ever hail this day devoted to friendly intercourse, early recollections and benevolent purposes.

By Mr. E. Sparhawk.—The Shamrock and Shillelah—Both emblems of Erin. With the one we crown our mirth; with the other we drub our enemies.

By Mr. Grinnel.—Memory of Gen. Hamilton.

The "Post" then adds: "The above are but few of the volunteer toasts drank on the occasion, but all that our limits will permit us to insert. The company was regaled, at proper intervals, with excellent music, and in the course of

the evening a great number of songs, some of them written for the occasion, were sung, and a great number of witty anecdotes and stories related."

We find a card, March 1, 1831, in which the Friendly Sons are notified "that the election night for new officers will take place on Thursday the 3d inst. at the Bank Coffee House, at 7 o'clock." The notice appears in the "Evening Post" and is signed by "R. A. Fitz Gerald, secretary." He requests a "punctual attendance." The same paper announces on March 16, 1831: "St. Patrick's Day.—The Association of the Friends of Ireland and of the Friends of Liberty of all nations, have made arrangements for dining at St. John's Hall to-morrow, which is the anniversary of the patron saint of Ireland. The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick dine at the Bank Coffee House." In the same issue of the "Post," appears the following:

St. Patrick's Day.

The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick will celebrate the national anniversary by a dinner, at the Bank Coffee House, on the 17th inst. Dinner to be on the table at half past 4 o'clock. Gentlemen will please apply for tickets to any of the following officers of the Society:

John Chambers, President.
 John Caldwell, 1st Vice Pres.
 Wheaton Bradish, 2d Vice Pres.

Thomas Suffern,	}	Stewards.
Harris Blood,		
William James, Jr.,		
Alex'r Charters,		
Jacob Harvey,		
Dudley Persse, Secretary.		

The celebration was all that could be desired. The "Evening Post," March 18, 1831, quoting from the "Mercantile Advertiser," gives this report of the proceedings:

"St. Patrick's Society—Yesterday was the anniversary of

Ireland's tutelary Saint. The Society of St. Patrick was instituted in 1784, the first and leading object of which was, and is, to administer charity to the poor and worthy. This Society, from the time of its first President, D. M'Cormick, Esq., has regularly celebrated its anniversary, and among its members has ranked the names of the brightest and best of Irishmen and their descendants who have made this country their home. The late lamented DeWitt Clinton was a member for upwards of thirty years.

"Yesterday the Society dined at the Bank Coffee-House, where Mr. James Doran, 'the host,' had spread a table, laden with the richest and rarest of the season, and beautifully ornamented with appropriate devices. The room was hung round, in a tasteful manner, with flags and festoons; a transparency of St. Patrick was ranged at the head of the room, and at tasteful distances the names of Ireland's glorious sons, were placed in large characters. Take it all in all, we have seldom seen a dining room decorated with so much beauty and taste.

"At 5 o'clock upwards of 100 members sat down to dinner, with several guests of distinction, among whom were John Graham, Esq., President of the St. Andrew's Society, Joseph Fowler, Esq., Vice President of the St. George's Society, Philip Hone, Esq., President of the German Society, the British Consul, Senor Mosquera, His Honor the Mayor, and our worthy Collector.

"At a preparatory meeting the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—

"John Chambers, President.

"John Caldwell, 1st Vice President.

"Wheaton Bradish, 2d Vice President.

"Thomas Suffern

"Harris Blood

"William James Jr.

"Alex'r Charters

"Jacob Harvey

} Stewards

"Dudley Persse, Secretary.

“When we think of this day, we cannot abstain from alluding to the virtues and noble character of St. Patrick, the Saint of ‘The Green Isle’ whose numerous deeds of goodness and greatness have stamped his memory indelibly on the hearts of Irishmen—to his influence and example Ireland owes much—he introduced religion and learning and advanced civilization in their land; the joy and enthusiasm with which every loyal son of Erin hails the return of this day, bespeaks the warmth and gratitude of his heart.

“Ireland is indeed a glorious land, her people are honest, generous and sincere. They prize their country with a devotion unsurpassed by any nation in Christendom, and well may they be proud of their birth-place—it is a luxuriant and fruitful soil. They cherish the renown of their ancestry, and well may they be proud of the daring deeds of the O’Briens, O’Connors, O’Mores, O’Neils and O’Morvens[?]. They cherish the heroism of their forefathers, and well may they exult when they point to the imperishable glory achieved on the fields of Clontarf and Ossory. They love the fair daughters of their land, and well they may—the Irish females are famed for purity of mind and loveliness of form and feature.

“When we turn to modern times, and speak of her orators, Ireland points with pride to her Burke, Curran, Gratatan and Canning: to poets she has her More [Moore], Maturin, Wolfe and Dermody. To heroes from Brian Boruhma to Wellington, she can point to imperishable names—in a word, if we speak of science or song, Ireland can name numerous sons, whose genius has spread an imperishable glory upon her own green land.”

The Regular Toasts on this occasion were:

1st. The Day we celebrate—our love of Country increases with each returning Anniversary.

Music—“Sprig of Shillelah.”

2d. The memory of St. Patrick—the Benefactor and Patron of Erin’s Green Isle.

Music—“St. Patrick’s Day.”

3d. The President of the United States—“Length of Days

be in his right hand, and in his left hand riches and honour—may his ways be ways of pleasantness, and all his paths be peace.”

Music—“ Jackson’s March.”

4th. The King of Great Britain and Ireland.

Music—“ God Save the King.”

5th. The Army and Navy of the United States.

Music—“ Star Spangled Banner.”

6th. The Governor and Lieut. Governor of the State of New York.

Music—“ Governor’s March.”

7th. The Effects of Civil and Religious Liberty throughout the World—the grave of Despots—the death of Tyrants—the march of intellect, and the prosperity of our fellow men.

Music—“ Marseillaise Hymn.”

8th. Our Benovelent Contemporaries—the St. George’s, St. Andrew’s and German Societies. We are their rivals without jealousy—the bonds of Christian charity unite us as brethren.

Music—“ Reel of Tullochgorum.”

9th. The Spirit of the Nineteenth Century—France, Poland and Belgium have acknowledged its inspirations—it proclaims “ Liberty to the oppressed.”

Music—“ Tyrolese Song of Liberty.”

10th. Our Native Land—may a union of all true Patriots secure peace and prosperity to her children.

Music—“ Erin go Bragh.”

11th. Our adopted Country—the grain and mustard seed has become a great Tree, under whose branches the oppressed of all nations find shelter.

Music—“ Hail Columbia.”

12th. May Charity always have a full Treasury, and Benevolence hold the purse-strings.

Music—“ Mary’s Tear.”

13th. The Fair—with all our love of Liberty, we cheerfully submit to *their* despotism.

Music—"Dear little Creatures, we Can't do Without Them."

Volunteer Toasts

By Mr. John Chambers, President. Poland—May her struggles be crowned with victory—and her example fly from pole to pole.

By John Graham, Esq., President of St. Andrew's Society. The Emerald Isle—Rich in physical and intellectual productions—may it be rich in the blessings of harmony and peace!

By Joseph Fowler, Esq., Vice-President of St. George's Society. May the Union now so happily subsisting between the Societies of St. Patrick and St. George never be repealed.

By Philip Hone, Esq., President of the German Society. St. Patrick—May his speed be equally effectual now in preserving his country from tyrants on one hand, and disorganizers on the other, as it was in old times in exterminating all other noxious animals.

The account thus concludes: "Mirth and hilarity shone on every face and dwelt in every heart throughout the evening —'the feast of reason and the flow of soul' reigned ascendants and at a seasonable hour, the company retired, highly delighted with the pleasure of the time."

CHAPTER VIII.

The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in the City of New York (Continued)
—A Journal Makes a Mistake regarding the Place of the Anniversary Dinner in 1832, but promptly Rectifies It—A Picturesque Incident during the Banquet that Year—Toast to President John Chambers of the Society, then in His Seventy-ninth Year.

In a notice published in the "Evening Post," (N. Y.) March 12, 1832, Dudley Persse, then secretary of the Friendly Sons, announces:

Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

At a regular quarterly meeting held at the Bank Coffee House, on Thursday, the 1st inst. the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—

John Chambers, Esq., President; John Caldwell, 1st Vice; Dennis McCarty, 2d Vice; John Moorhead, Treasurer; Dudley Persse, Secretary.

Stewards.—Joseph Kernochan, John T. Dolan, Alexander Charters, Edward Eccleston, Doctor Trenor.

The Society will celebrate their anniversary at Niblo's Saloon, Broadway, on Saturday, the 17th inst., at half past 4 o'clock. Members are requested to meet for the transaction of business at half past 3. Tickets for the dinner can be had by applying to any of the stewards.

Dudley Persse, Secretary.

"St. Patrick's Day" is a heading in the "Commercial Advertiser," (N.Y.) March 16, 1832, following which heading is the statement that "The merry Sons of St. Patrick are preparing to celebrate the anniversary of their tutelary Saint, to-morrow. The Dinner is to be given at the Bank Coffee House. Among the luxuries which Mr. Doran is gathering in for the occasion, we notice in his larder a dozen fine looking shad, which he has caught this morning."

The "Commercial Advertiser," however, in announcing the place for this dinner as at "the Bank Coffee House" was in error. It frankly acknowledges this in the following which appeared in its issue of March 17:

"St. Patrick's Day.—We were in error last evening, in mentioning that the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick were to dine this evening at the Bank Coffee House.—The dinner of the Society is to be given at Niblo's Saloon. A dinner by the 'Friends of Ireland,' will be partaken at Mr. Doran's Bank Coffee House. It is cold and wet without; but we have no doubt that at both places it will be all warmth and sunshine within."

A detailed report of this celebration was published in the "Commercial Advertiser," March 19, and in the "Evening Post," March 20, 1832. The same is here reproduced:

St. Patrick's Society

The anniversary of Ireland's Tutelar Saint, was celebrated on Saturday, with becoming joy and festivity.

The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick was founded in the year 1784, by the venerable Daniel M'Cor-mick, Esq. who was for many years its President—he still lives in the enjoyment of health.

At a preparatory meeting, the following gentlemen were elected officers of the society for the ensuing year, namely:—

John Chambers, Esq. President.

John Caldwell, Esq. 1st Vice President.

Denis M'Carthy, Esq., 2d Vice President.

John Moorhead, Esq. Treasurer.

Dudley Persse, Esq. Secretary.

Joseph Kernochan

Edward Eccleston

Alexander Charters

Dr. Trenor

} Stewards

On Saturday about sixty members and several guests, sate down to a sumptuous dinner prepared by Mr. Niblo, and served up in his spacious saloon, Broadway; the table

was bountifully laden and decorated with appropriate devices.

When the cloth was removed, the following toasts were given:

Regular Toasts

1st. The day we celebrate, may it ever be a day of concord, festivity, and happiness. Music—"St. Patrick's Day."

2d. St. Patrick—To emulate his virtues, should be ever amongst our first duties. Music—"Sprig of Shillalah."

3d. Ireland and America—May the Sons of the Green Isle continue to enjoy, (under the wings of the Eagle,) protection from oppression, and reward for merit. Music—"Hail Columbia."

When this toast was repeated by the first Vice President, a curtain fell from the wall of the saloon, and to the eyes of all, was exhibited a very brilliant and tasteful transparency; it represented a flag-pole in a horizontal position, from which gracefully undulated the American Banner, and on which was perched the Bald Eagle, our country's emblem, and underneath was printed the following motto:

"Protection to the Sons of the Emerald Isle."

It was a happy device, and was received with applause.

4th. America—In liberty, unalterable; in prosperity, universal; in union, eternal. Music—"Yankee Doodle."

5th. The President of the United States—As Irishmen we feel proud of the people's choice. (9 cheers) Music—"President's March."

6th. The patriot King—William the 4th (9 cheers). Music—"God Save the King."

7th. The Army and Navy of the United States. Music—"Star Spangled Banner."

8th. The Governor and State of New York. Music—"Buy a Broom."

9th. Our Sister Societies—In the laudable strife of charity, we may emulate each other without envy, and endeavor to excel without vanity. Music—"Auld Lang Syne."

When the preceding toast was drunk, Thomas Dixon, Esq., President of St. George's Society, rose and said:

"Mr. President—To meet thus in friendly celebration of the anniversaries of our respective charitable societies, is at all times a source of no ordinary gratification, but in times like the present, when the elements of discord and commotion are at work among the nations of continental Europe, it is doubly gratifying on such occasion, to meet in grateful union, with men of various political creeds and religious persuasions, to commemorate those acts of charity and benevolence, which the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick have ever displayed to their suffering countrymen.

"It is true, the advantages our country enjoys in many respects, are not unaccompanied by evils, but if peculiar wrongs there be in one part of the Empire, who shall say that equally peculiar ones do not exist in the other—together we endure them, and together we may hope to free ourselves from them, and

" ' Yet the Harp of Innisfail
May strike full high to notes of gladness.' "

"Rejoicing therefore in our bonds of fellowship, I beg leave in returning thanks for the good wishes expressed in your toast to your sister societies, one of which I represent, to propose as a toast:

"The triple union—

" ' May each in eternal union dear

The Rose, the Shamrock, and the Thistle twine.' "

Mr. Hone, President of the German Society, being absent, the following letter was read:

"Mr. P. Hone regrets that his intended absence from the city will deprive him of the pleasure of accepting the polite invitation with which he has been honored, as President of the German Society, to unite with the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, in the celebration of the approaching anniversary.

“Mr. Hone begs to propose the following toast on the occasion:

“Ireland—May her share of British Reform consist in a full participation of the blessings of civil liberty and religious toleration.”

This letter being read, and the toast drunk, the President proposed the health of Philip Hone, President of the German Society, which was received with hearty good feeling.

John Johnston, Esq., the President of St. Andrew's Society, being prevented from attending by indisposition, the following toast was given and drunk—

John Johnston, Esq.—We esteem him not only as President of our sister Society of St. Andrew, but as a gentleman.

10th. The land we left, and the land we live in—May their respect be mutual, and continue forever. Music—“Erin go Bragh.”

11th. Reform—May an equality of rights soon silence the voice of discord in the land of our forefathers. Music—“Marseillaise Hymn.”

12th. Civil and Religious Liberty—The first (as we enjoy it) without licentiousness, and the last without sectarian ascendancy. Music—“Tyrol Song of Liberty.”

13th. Woman—The solace of man in adversity—his pride and comfort in the day of prosperity. Music—“The Girls We Left Behind Us.”

Volunteers.

By the 1st Vice President.—The city of New York—May her prosperity of forty years to come be equal to that of the forty years that have passed.

By the 2d Vice President.—National prosperity—the best test of good government.

By Dudley Persse (Secretary).—Charity in its most comprehensive sense—relief to the distressed, and its mantle thrown over the faults of others, whilst we resolve to amend our own.

By a Member.—The health of Daniel McCormick, the founder, and for many years President of this Society.

By the Rev. Mr. Levins.—The memory of Michael Mulden.

By the British Consul.—The health of Master Burke.

By J. C. Buchanan.—John Hagan, of New Orleans, the friend of young Irishmen.

By a Member.—The town of Ballimony—distinguished for its attachment to liberal principles—the mantle of its patriotism has fallen upon the shoulders of our worthy 1st Vice President.

Thomas Dixon being requested by the President to give a toast, rose and said, “that he did not anticipate being thus called upon, and was therefore somewhat unprepared; but,” added Mr. Dixon, “Solomon says there is nothing new under the sun, but Solomon was never in Swate Ireland, or he would be after thinking there was something new under the sun, when he saw the wine that’s made there. I give you, gentlemen, what many of you, it may be, like Solomon, never heard of before :

The Vintage of Ireland—

Old *Sherri*— old *Curran*—t, and a *Little More* still.
 (Sheridan) (Curran) (Moore, still alive)

By Joseph Wilson.—The majority in the Commons—the minority in the Lords—success attend their efforts in the cause of Reform.

By Mr. Alexander.—Kingcraft—A bad trade at present—many of the craft unemployed, and more soon expected to be discharged. May the whole fraternity soon be obliged to take to some more honest calling.

By J. C. Holland.—Archibald Hamilton Rowan—the ardent patriot and chivalrous gentleman.

By a Member.—The Ladies—in their holy alliance, may be despotic, without calling for assistance.

By Mr. Murphy.—The memory of the illustrious men who

have suffered death and persecution in supporting their country's rights.

By Capt. Boyd.—The memory of Washington.

By James Magee.—The memory of David Andrews.

By Samuel Osborn.—Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.

By Dr. Trenor.—The memory of DeWitt Clinton; the descendant of an Irishman, and for many years a member of this Society.

By John Moorhead.—The memory of Thomas Jefferson.

By E. Stinson.—The health of the brave Lafayette, the uniform friend of liberty.

When the President retired, the Chair was taken by John Caldwell, Esq., 1st Vice President, whereupon he said:—

“Gentlemen—Your President has just retired, is in the 79th year of his age. At a comparatively early period of his life, he was a member of the corporation of Dublin—but for what he judged the welfare of his country, he sacrificed his hopes and prospects, yea all other considerations—he has been a firm and consistent friend of liberty during the whole course of his long life. You all know him. I will give you a toast:

“The health of John Chambers, Esq., our worthy President.”

This was received with much feeling and satisfaction.

CHAPTER IX.

The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in the City of New York (Continued)
—An Imposing Celebration in 1833 at the City Hotel—John Chambers
Presides over the Festivities—Another Splendid Celebration takes place
in 1834 at the same Place—Details of the Observance Held by the Organi-
zation in 1835.

A quarterly meeting of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick
was held March 7, 1833, "at the City Hotel," New York.
An election of officers for the ensuing year took place, the
result being announced as follows in the "Gazette," March
16, that year:

Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.—At a regu-
lar quarterly meeting held at the City Hotel on Thursday
evening, the 7th, the following gentlemen were elected offi-
cers for the ensuing year:—

John Chambers, Esq., President.

John Caldwell, Esq., 1st Vice President.

Denis McCarthy, 2d Vice President.

George S. Corbitt, Esq., Treasurer.

Dudley Persse, Esq., Secretary.

Stewards—Thomas Suffern, Esq., John Wilson, Esq., John
Fleming, Esq., George Bushe, M.D., John T. Dolan, Esq.

Almoner—Samuel Osborn.

Committee of Charity—Cornelius Heeney, John T. Dolan,
Chrstr. Cassidy, Edward Eccleston, Robert Donaldson.

The Society will celebrate their National Anniversary at
the City Hotel on Monday, the 18th, at 5 o'clock. Members
are requested to meet for the transaction of business, at half
past 3 o'clock. Tickets for the dinner can be had by apply-
ing to any of the Stewards.

Dudley Persse, Secretary.

How this anniversary celebration in 1833 was carried out
is well told in the following account from the columns of
"The Gazette," March 20, 1833:

Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

The members of this ancient and highly respectable Society, celebrated the Anniversary of their Patron Saint, at the City Hotel, on Monday last, on which occasion, they partook of a sumptuous dinner prepared in the usual style of elegance and profusion that characterizes the entertainments furnished by Mr. Jennings. The members and their guests sat down to the table about half-past 5; the venerable President John Chambers, Esq., in the Chair, assisted by John Caldwell, Esq., and Denis McCarthy, as Vice Presidents. Among the guests were, Joseph Fowler, Esq., Acting President of St. George's Society; David Hadden, Esq., President of St. Andrew's; Philip Hone, Esq., President of the German Society; Gideon Lee, Esq., Mayor of the City; James Buchanan, Esq., British Consul; Rev. Mr. Levins, and several others. The Hon. James M. Wayne, and the Hon. John Forsyth, of Georgia, were invited, but they were unable to attend owing to previous engagements. The throne of grace was addressed in an impressive manner by the Rev. Mr. Levins, when the enjoyment of the repast commenced.

After the cloth was removed, the following regular toasts were announced from the chair:

1. The day we celebrate—May it ever be a day of concord, festivity and happiness. "Patrick's Day."
2. St. Patrick—To emulate his virtues should be our highest aim. "Coolin."
3. The land we left, and the land we live in. "Erin go Bragh."
4. The President of the United States. "President's March."
5. The King of Great Britain and Ireland—May he use the power granted him by the people, to redress their grievances, and do justice to the suffering sons of Erin. "God Save the King."
6. The Army and Navy of the United States. "Star Spangled Banner."

7. The Mayor and City of New York. "Governor's March."

8. Education—The pillar on which Liberty rests—the foundation of human happiness and national prosperity. "The Harp that Once Through Tara's Halls."

9. Our Sister Societies—All emulous in doing good, and diffusing the balm of charity. "Carolyn."

10. Civil and Religious Liberty—The first (as we enjoy it) without licentiousness, and the last without sectarian ascendancy. "Hail Glorious Liberty."

11. The Freedom of the Press—Rather suffer from its license, than restrain its liberty. "Ye Sons of Freedom!"

12. Lafayette—The patriot of three revolutions, unawed by the frowns of power, and uninfluenced by the smiles of royalty. "A Man's a Man for a' That."

13. Woman—Given to man to divide his cares, and participate in the enjoyment of prosperity.

After the regular toasts had all been gone through with the following volunteers were given, interspersed with music, songs, recitations, &c. Among the songs was one sung by Mr. Hill, written for the occasion by our fellow citizen, S. Woodworth, Esq., which should have been published in connection with these proceedings, had it not been for the late hour at which we were furnished with the materials to draw up an account. Many of the toasts were introduced with appropriate remarks, which are also excluded for the reason mentioned above.

Volunteers

John Caldwell, 1st Vice President. The Princes' Street Orphan Asylum, and may the blessing of Heaven reward its benefactors.

This toast was accompanied with a few highly appropriate remarks, and was replied to in an equally happy vein by the Rev. Mr. Levins, who gave as a sentiment:

The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and the heart that friendship wears at feasts.

Dennis McCarthy,* 2d Vice President. Charity, that bright feature of our society which cheers the widow's heart, and relieves the orphan's sufferings.

The Mayor. The union of all honest hearts—the union of all industrious hands, of whatever clime or state—in the erection and the prosperity of the great and prosperous city of New York.

President of St. George's. The progress of that great science—the science of humanity.

President of St. Andrew's. The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick—may the only strife between them and the other Charitable Societies be—who shall most effectually relieve the distressed.

President of the German Society. Thomas Moore—the experience of 52 has corrected the errors of 24—Americans are proud to do him honor as a bright star of Erin, and the greatest lyric poet of the present age.

Robert White. Our late President, Daniel M'Cormick—health and happiness to him.

Campbell P. White. The memory of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.

Dr. Rice. "Reform" and "Oppression"—the trumpet which sounds the "advance" of the one, proclaims the "retreat" of the other.

Dr. Burke. May the Irish increase and multiply, and emigration from Ireland continue. They have division at home—let them practice multiplication here, and all other —ations except nullification.

James M'Bride. The memory of a man of few words but good deeds—John Flack.

John Morehead. The health of the Hon. Judge Wayne, of Georgia.

Dudley Persse, Secretary. The Fair—they alarm, arm, and disarm; and are in favor of the Union to a—man.

Charles Lambert. The triumph of social feeling as displayed at this Festival.

* Mr. McCarthy's name appears variously as Dennis and Denis.

Robert Donaldson. Ireland—to her a speedy abolition of tithes.

* * * * *

Mr. Dolan. The memory of Sir Walter Scott.

C. Cassidy. To your faith add hope, and to your virtue knowledge—But the greatest of all is Charity.

A Member. May the Parliamentary Reform of our country be the harbinger of brighter and better days.

John Doyle. The future Federal connexion of Great Britain and Ireland.—If the partnership be “fair” and “equal,” may it last forever.

Robert White. The memory of the lamented John Oliver, who was the founder of the Hibernian Free School, in Baltimore, for the education of the descendants of the children of the Irish of all religious denominations.

A Member. The health of our absent member James Magee.

E. Grattan. Ireland—may she yet obtain a nationality.

A Member. George Washington—the father of this country, the eternal guide of liberty.

G. H. Hill. The true sons of Erin—to [from] them a Yankee’s hand will never be withheld.

J. G. Meen, of Virginia. Ireland, though burthened not disheartened.

Mr. Dolan. The memory of Thomas Addis Emmet—the patriot and statesman.

Joseph Wilson. The Star Spangled Banner—may a flag with the same liberty soon wave over the green island of Erin.

John Caldwell. The United States of America and its Star Spangled Banner—E Pluribus Unum.

[After the above toast was read, Mr. Caldwell gave a sentiment in Irish, as also the English poetic version which follows:]

* * * * *

The Patriots of the land
 Made a glorious stand
 And pledg’d their lives, their fortunes and their honor

To support the constitution
 With firmest resolution
 And rally round the star spangled banner.

The noble deed was done
 The battle fought and won
 And prosperity and peace bless the banner
 And in spite of factious tools,
 Led on by knaves and fools,
 We'll preserve it from stain, and from dishonor.

At the quarterly meeting of the Friendly Sons at the City Hotel, March 6, 1834, "for the election of officers, and preparatory to the anniversary festival," these gentlemen were chosen to office for the ensuing year:

James McBride, Esq., President.
 Dennis McCarthy, Esq., 1st Vice President.
 Edward Eccleston, Esq., 2d do.
 George S. Corbett, Esq., Treasurer.
 Dudley Persse, Secretary.
 Saml. Osborn, Almoner.

Committee of Charity:

J. C. Buchanan and John Moorhead, Cornelius Heeney, Christopher Cassedy, and Robert Donaldson.

Stewards:

Joseph Kernochan, Thomas Suffern, John Wilson,
 Alexander Charters, John T. Dolan.

It was decided to have the anniversary dinner at the City Hotel "on Monday, the 17th inst., at 5 o'clock." The members were requested to meet "at half-past 3 o'clock for the transaction of business."

The quarterly meeting, March 5, 1835, was also held at the City Hotel, the officers elected for the ensuing year being given as follows in the "Commercial Advertiser" (N. Y.), March 16:

Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.—At a regular quarterly meeting of this Society, held at the City Hotel, on Thursday evening, the 5th, the following gentlemen were elected Officers for the ensuing year:—

Campbell P. White, Esq., President.

John Wilson, Esq., 1st Vice.

Edward Eccleston, 2d Vice.

Samuel Osborn, Treasurer.

Dudley Persse, Secretary.

John Tarte, junr., Almoner.

Committee of Charity

Corns. Heeney,

John C. Buchanan,

John Moorhead,

John T. Dolan,

Christopher Cassidy.

Stewards

Jacob Harvey,

Thomas Suffern,

John Caldwell,

Robert Emmet,

Alexander Charters.

The Society will celebrate their National Anniversary, by Dinner, at the City Hotel, on Tuesday, 17th instant, at 5 o'clock. The members are requested to meet at half-past 3 o'clock, for the transaction of the usual previous business.

Tickets may be obtained on application to any of the Stewards, who invite their countrymen to unite with them on this occasion.

Dudley Persse,

Secretary.

In connection with the anniversary dinner in 1835, Secretary Dudley Persse issued the following notice:

St. Patrick's Day.

The Society of the "Friendly Sons of St. Patrick" will celebrate their National Anniversary on Tuesday, the 17th inst. at the City Hotel.

The members of the Society, and Irish gentlemen who may be in this city on a visit, are invited to join in the festivity.

Tickets will be furnished by any of the following gentlemen:—

Jacob Harvey
 John Caldwell
 Robert Emmet
 Thomas Suffern
 Alex. Charters

Dinner will be served at 5 o'clock.

Members are requested to meet at half-past 3, for the transaction of the usual previous business.

Dudley Persse, Secretary.

In its issue of March 20, 1835, the "Commercial Advertiser" thus speaks of the dinner to which the foregoing notice refers:

Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

On Tuesday, the 17th, being the anniversary of St. Patrick, the Society dined at the City Hotel, as customary, in honor of the occasion. The dinner and wines were creditable to the worthy host, and the utmost satisfaction and hilarity prevailed.

In the course of the evening, deputations were received from various charitable institutions, with their congratulation on the return of the day. The Presidents of the St. George, St. Nicholas, St. Andrew, and the German Benevolent Societies, and the British Consul were present, together with a number of invited guests. Sheridan Knowles was compelled to leave for Philadelphia, and sent his toast and apology.

The Rev. Mr. Leavins addressed the Throne of Grace; and after the cloth was removed, the following regular toasts were drank:—

1. The day we celebrate, and all who honor it. Tune—"St. Patrick's Day."
2. The memory of St. Patrick. "Erin go Bragh."

3. The land we live in. "Hail Columbia."
4. The President of the United States. "Hail to the Chief."
5. The King of Great Britain and Ireland. "God Save the King."
6. The Army and Navy of the United States. "Star Spangled Banner."
7. Our native land. "Savourneen Deelish."
8. The city of New York and our worthy Chief Magistrate. "Yankee Doodle."
9. Our sister Societies—Emulation without strife in the cause of charity. "The Bond of Union."
10. Civil and Religious liberty throughout the world. "Marseillaise Hymn."
11. The Governor of the State of New York. "Governor's March."
12. The freedom of the Press. "Ode to Franklin."
13. The Fair—No happiness complete without the smile of woman.

After which the following volunteers:—

By Campbell P. White, Esq., President of the Society. James McBride, Esq.,—Our late valued, esteemed, and respected President.

By J. Wilson, Esq., 1st Vice-President. Great Britain and America—On sea or land—May the Sailor-King and the Soldier-President, ever maintain their present good understanding.

By Dudley Persse, Secretary. Our distinguished countryman, James Sheridan Knowles—An author, scholar, and a gentleman.

"The genius that irradiates his mind,
Caught all its hue and purity from heaven."

By Samuel Osborn, Treasurer. John Chambers, Esq., our former President—His services to the society will be long remembered with gratitude.

By J. McBride. Andrew Jackson—

“ Such men are raised to station and command,
When Providence means mercy to a land—
To manage with address—to seize with power,
The crisis of a dark decisive hour.”

By John Moorhead. The State of Georgia—As steadfast in democratic principles, as the rock in the midst of the ocean, against which the waves have, since the creation, beat in vain.

By T. Suffern. Our distinguished guest, the Hon. Mr. Beardsley.

By Mr. Beardsley. The genuine Irishman—Brave, generous, and hospitable: ever ready to give a warm reception to foes as well as to friends.

By Henry C. Bowden. The memory of Archibald Hamilton Rowan, and of that illustrious Irishman, with him identified in history—Curran.

By Joseph Fowler, President of the St. George's Society. May English cordiality keep pace with Irish hospitality.

By P. G. Stuyvesant, Esq. Ireland—Renowned for valor and hospitality. May her fertile land, possessing the germ of prosperity, be blessed with the smiles of Heaven.

By J. S. Knowles. America—The land toward which old Ireland looks with tearful gratitude, as the ready, welcoming and fostering home of her exile.

By Wm. Miles. Rev. Thos. C. Levins, the enlightened and liberal chaplain of the “ Friendly Sons of St. Patrick,” and enthusiastic advocate of his country's rights.

By Rev. Mr. Levins. Love of our country, and the love which binds man to man.

By J. Blackstock. The memory of Henry Grattan, the fearless advocate of his country's freedom.

By C. Lambert. Cornelius Heeney, Esq.,—Deprived from being with us by illness—may his health be soon restored.

By James Wright, M.D. The honor of the nation must be preserved—its interests must not be sacrificed.

By Edwin Robinson, of Virginia. St. Patrick's legacy to

his votaries—universal benevolence—its lavish expenditure hitherto justified the belief that it is boundless.

By William Boyd. The Senate of the United States.

By John McGloin. An American citizen—To the philanthropist, a recommendation preferable to the most exalted title conferred by despots.

By J. Wright. The memory of John Flack, Esq.—Whose probity, integrity and honor, added an additional lustre to the Irish character. [The account then goes on to say that]

“The delegation of the H. B. Provident Society, tenders their compliments to the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and offers the following sentiment in behalf of the Society, which we have the honor of representing:

“Ireland—As it ought to be, free from the transactions of a Rathcormac mob—May she never witness the same persecutions.

“Wm. H. Wislow, Chairman,

“Henry McCadden,

“James Talbot,

“Delegation from the H. B. Provident Society.”

By the Hibernian Relief Society. The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick—Language cannot be arranged to convey a better idea of their principles to the mind of a genuine Irishman, than the mere mention of their title—The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

The evening was passed in the greatest harmony, sociability and good feeling. The song, the story, and the jest went round the table, and the company broke up at a reasonable hour, highly gratified with the entertainment.

In connection with this celebration, the following interesting letter was received:

Debtors' Jail, March 17th, 1835.

Sir: The persons confined in the Debtors' Jail most gratefully acknowledge the receipt of thirty-seven dollars from the

“Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick,” through the hands of their Secretary, Dudley Persse, Esq. In acknowledging this donation, the Sons of Erin at present confined cannot fully express their gratitude to their countrymen for their kindness in thus giving them the means of celebrating the anniversary of their Patron Saint. Although fortune has at present frowned on them, these frowns of fortune have, however, on this day been dispelled. You have this day shown that your feelings for suffering men are not confined to those who may have been in any one clime, but are extended to those of every nation. You have relieved the distressed, cheered the afflicted and visited the imprisoned, for which we sincerely thank you.

We remain, sir,

Your obedient servants,

The Imprisoned Debtors.

To Dudley Persse, Esq.

Secretary Society of the Friendly
Sons of St. Patrick.

CHAPTER X.

The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in the City of New York (Concluded)
—Death of Daniel McCormick in 1834—Was President of the Society
nearly Forty Years—The Anniversary Dinner in 1845—List of Officers
of the Society, 1784-1845—Some Members of the Organization previous
to and including 1833—The Charter of the Society.

Daniel McCormick, the founder of the Friendly Sons, and who had served for nearly forty years as president, died on Jan. 31, 1834. "We have the painful task," says the "New York Gazette," of Feb. 1, that year, "of announcing the death of the venerable Daniel McCormick, Esq., at his residence in Wall street, yesterday afternoon. This amiable old gentleman always stood high in the estimation of all who knew him. He was a true friend to the poor, and out of the abundance of his wealth, his gifts were bestowed liberally, and in the most graceful manner. The poor widow and the orphan, were among his earnest cares, and by them, and the community, his loss will long be deplored. Mr. McCormick was a native of Ireland,* and one of Erin's brightest sons. May his example, in all good works, be followed by those of his countrymen in proportion to their means."

In the "Gazette," of Feb. 3, 1834, we also find the following notices:

"Died on Friday afternoon, Jan. 31, 1834, Daniel McCormick, in the 91st year of his age. The friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 57 Wall street, this afternoon, at half past four o'clock, without further invitation."

* For additional details regarding Daniel McCormick, see biographical sketch in latter part of this work.

“The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick are requested to attend the funeral of their late respected member, Daniel McCormick, Esq., this afternoon at half past three o'clock precisely.”

On St. Patrick's Day, 1845, the Friendly Sons dined at the City Hotel, the occasion being of customary interest. James Reyburn, then president of the Society, was absent, owing to ill health, and his place was filled by Vice President Robert J. Dillon. On the latter's right sat the presidents of the New England and St. Andrew's societies, while on his left were the mayor, and the president of the St. Nicholas Society. James T. Brady acted as vice-president. He had on his right Judge Daly and Henry B. Cowles, and on his left James Maurice and Mr. Jarvis.

The following is a list * of the presidents, treasurers, and secretaries of the Friendly Sons, from 1784 to 1845, inclusive:

1784-1788.

Daniel McCormick, President.

Hugh Gaine, Treasurer.

R. R. Waddell, Secretary.

1789-1790.

William Constable, President.

Hugh Gaine, Treasurer.

R. R. Waddell, Secretary.

1791.

Alexander Macomb, President.

Hugh Gaine, Treasurer.

R. R. Waddell, Secretary.

1792.

Thomas Roach, President.

Hugh Gaine, Treasurer.

R. R. Waddell, Secretary.

* From the Society's Manual, 1899.

EARLY CELEBRATIONS

1793-1794.

Daniel McCormick, President.
Hugh Gaine, Treasurer.
R. R. Waddell, Secretary.

1795.

William Constable, President.
Hugh Gaine, Treasurer.
R. R. Waddell, Secretary.

1796.

George Pollock, President.
Hugh Gaine, Treasurer.
R. R. Waddell, Secretary.

1797-1804.

Daniel McCormick, President.
William Hill, Treasurer.
R. R. Waddell, Secretary.

1805.

Daniel McCormick, President.
John Caldwell, Treasurer.
R. R. Waddell, Secretary.

1806.

Daniel McCormick, President.
John Caldwell, Treasurer.
Christopher Prince, Secretary.

1807-1808.

Daniel McCormick, President.
John Caldwell, Treasurer.
R. R. Waddell, Secretary.

1809-1810.

Daniel McCormick, President.
William Bryar, Treasurer.
R. R. Waddell, Secretary.

1811.

Daniel McCormick, President.
John Chambers, Treasurer.
R. R. Waddell, Secretary.

1812-1814.

Daniel McCormick, President.
John Chambers, Treasurer.
Nathan McVickar, Secretary.

1815-1816.

Daniel McCormick, President.
John Woodward, Treasurer.
Nathan McVickar, Secretary.

1817-1820.

Daniel McCormick, President.
James Magee, Treasurer.
J. Montgomery, Secretary.

1821-1824.

Daniel McCormick, President.
Michael Muldon,* Treasurer.
Harris Blood, Secretary.

1825.

Daniel McCormick, President.
Michael Muldon, Treasurer.
A. Charters, Secretary.

1826.

Daniel McCormick, President.
J. B. Montgomery, Treasurer.
A. Charters, Secretary.

1827.

Daniel McCormick, President.
J. B. Montgomery, Treasurer.
Joseph Alexander, Secretary.

* This was probably the gentleman whose name elsewhere appears as Michael Mulden. We also find the name Michael Muldoon.

EARLY CELEBRATIONS

1828.

John Chambers, President.
J. B. Montgomery, Treasurer.
J. Alexander, Secretary.

1829.

John Chambers, President.
J. B. Montgomery, Treasurer.
Thomas Cleary, Secretary.

1830.

John Chambers, President.
John Wilson, Treasurer.
R. A. Fitz Gerald, Secretary.

1831.

John Chambers, President.
John Wilson, Treasurer.
Dudley Persse, Secretary.

1832.

John Chambers, President.
John Moorhead, Treasurer.
Dudley Persse, Secretary.

1833.

John Chambers, President.
John Moorhead, Treasurer.
George S. Corbitt, Secretary.

1834.

James McBride, President.
George S. Corbitt, Treasurer.
Dudley Persse, Secretary.

1835-1836.

Campbell P. White, President.
Samuel Osborne, Treasurer.
Dudley Persse, Secretary.

1837.

Campbell P. White, President.
Samuel Osborne, Treasurer.
Robert J. Dillon, Secretary.

1838.

Campbell P. White, President.
Arthur Stewart, Treasurer.
Dudley Persse, Secretary.

1839-1840.

Dr. Robert Hogan, President.
Arthur Stewart, Treasurer.
William Arnold, Secretary.

1841.

Dr. Robert Hogan, President.
Arthur Stewart, Treasurer.
M. O. Barry, Secretary.

1842.

Dr. Robert Hogan, President.
Charles M. Nanry, Treasurer.
M. O. Barry, Secretary.

1843-1844.

James Reyburn, President.
Charles M. Nanry, Treasurer.
Charles H. Birney, Secretary.

1845-1848.

James Reyburn, President.
Charles M. Nanry, Treasurer.
William G. Fitzgerald, Secretary.

The New York City Directory for 1790 gives the members of the council of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, as John Shaw, William Edgar, John McVicker, Daniel McCormick, Carlisle Pollock, Samson Fleming, Thomas Roach and Thomas Bibby.

In the Directory for 1791 it is stated that the council then comprised John Shaw, John McVicker, William Edgar, Daniel McCormick, Carlisle Pollock, Thomas Bibby, Michael Price, and Henry Saidler.

In 1792 it stood: John Shaw, John McVicker, Daniel McCormick, Carlisle Pollock, Henry Saidler, John Charlton, James Constable and William Hill.

In 1794 it numbered: Michael Price, John Charlton, Alexander Stewart, John McVicker, Henry Sadler,* John Shaw, Carlisle Pollock and Dominick Lynch.

In 1795, 1796, and 1797 the council was: John Shaw, John McVicar,† John Charleton,‡ Carlisle Pollock, Dominick Lynch, John Kelly, Alexander Stewart and William Hill.

In the New York City Directory, 1812, John Craig and Wm. Stirling are mentioned as the "Charitable Committee" of the Friendly Sons.

The following additional references to the Friendly Sons are found in New York papers:

"The Daily Advertiser," Wednesday, 11 March, 1801:

St. Patrick's Society.

The Members of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, will please to take notice that their Anniversary Dinner, will be held at the Tontine Coffee House on Tuesday the 17th of March at 4 o'clock.

Robert R. Waddell, Secretary.

"The Daily Advertiser, Saturday, 17 March, 1804:

St. Patrick's Society.

The Members of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, will please to take notice, that their Anniversary Dinner will be held at the Old-Coffee-House, This Day, 17th March, at 4 o'clock.

Robert R. Waddell, Secretary.

* This name appears both as Sadler and Saidler.

† Appears as McVicar and McVicker.

‡ Appears both as Charleton and Charlton.

"The Evening Post," Saturday, 16 March, 1805:

St. Patrick's Society.

The Members of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, will please to take notice, that their Anniversary Dinner will be at the Tontine Coffee House, on Monday, the 18th of March, at 4 o'clock.

Robert R. Waddell,
Secretary.

"The Evening Post," Saturday, 15 March, 1806:

St. Patrick's Society.

The Members of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, will please to take notice that their Anniversary Dinner will be held at the Tontine Coffee-House, on Monday the 17th of March, at 4 o'clock.

Robert R. Waddell, Sec'ry.

"The Evening Post," Monday, 16 March, 1807, and "The New York Gazette," Tuesday, 17 March, 1807:

St. Patrick's Society.

The Members of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick will please to take notice that their Anniversary Dinner will be held at the Phoenix Coffee House, on Tuesday the 17th of March, at 4 o'clock.

Robert R. Waddell, Sec'ry.

"The Evening Post," Wednesday, 16 March, 1808:

St. Patrick's Society.

The Members of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick will please to take notice that their Anniversary Dinner will be held at the Mechanic-Hall, on Thursday the 17th of March at 4 o'clock.

Robert R. Waddell, Sec'ry.

“The Evening Post,” Saturday, 27 Feb., 1813:

The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick

Are requested to meet at the Tontine Coffee House, on Monday next, 1st March at 12 o'clock to elect officers and transact other business.

“The Evening Post,” Saturday, 16 March, 1816:

The Members of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick will please to take notice, that their Anniversary Dinner will be on Monday, the 18th inst. at 4 o'clock, at Washington Hall.

“The New York Gazette,” Monday, 3 March, 1817:

The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, are to meet at the Tontine Coffee-House This Day, 3 March, at 12 o'clock, to elect Officers for the ensuing year, and transact other business. N. M'Vickar, Sec'y.

“The N. Y. Gazette,” Saturday, 28 February, 1818:

The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, are to meet at the Tontine Coffee-House, on Monday the 2d day of March next, at 12 o'clock, to choose Officers for the ensuing year, and transact other business. J. Montgomery, Sec'y.

“The N. Y. Gazette,” Wednesday, 17 March, 1819:

The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.—The Anniversary of this Society will be celebrated This Day at the Bank Coffee House. Dinner will be on the table precisely at half past 4 o'clock.

“The Gazette,” Saturday, 2 March, 1822:

The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick are to meet at the Bank Coffeehouse, on Monday evening next, at 7 o'clock, to choose officers for the ensuing year, and transact other business. By order, Harris Blood, Sec'y.

“The Gazette,” Monday, 18 March, 1822:

The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick will hold their Anniversary Dinner at the Bank Coffee House, This Day, at four o'clock. By order, Harris Blood, Sec'y.

Several other references to the day are found, viz.:

"The Gazette," Monday, 17 March, 1823:

Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

The Anniversary Dinner of this Society will be held at the Bank Coffee-House at 4 o'clock this day. By order,

Harris Blood, Sec'ry.

"The Gazette," Monday, 3 March, 1823:

Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

The members of this Society are requested to meet at the Bank Coffee House, This evening, at 7 o'clock precisely. By order,

Harris Blood, Sec'y.

"The Commercial Advertiser," Monday, 6 March, 1826:

Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

The Quarterly Meeting of this Society will be held at the Bank Coffee House, This Evening, at 7 o'clock precisely. Punctual attendance is requested, as the Annual Election of Officers for the ensuing year will then take place. By order

Harris Blood, Sec'ry.

"The Evening Post," Friday, 29 February, 1828:

Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.—The Annual Meeting for the election of officers of this Society for the ensuing year will be held at the Bank Coffee House on Monday Evening next at 7 o'clock. By order. Joseph Alexander, Sec'ry.

"The Evening Post," Saturday, 15 March, 1828, and

"The Commercial Advertiser," Saturday, 15 March, 1828:

The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick will celebrate their Anniversary on Monday, the 17th of March in-

stant, at the Bank Coffee House.—Dinner at 4 o'clock. For tickets apply to either of the stewards:

Gen. Lynch,
David Andrews,
Wm. Kyle,
Michael Muldoon,
or to Joseph Alexander, Sec'y.

From "The Evening Post," Tuesday, 1 March, 1831:

St. Patrick's Society.—The members of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, are notified that the election night for new officers will take place on Thursday the 3d inst. at the Bank Coffee House, at 7 o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested.

R. A. Fitz Gerald,
Secretary.

From "The Gazette" (N. Y.), Thursday, 6 March, 1834:

Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.—The regular quarterly meeting of the Society for the election of officers, and preparatory to the Anniversary Festival, will be held this evening at the City Hotel, at 7 o'clock.

Dudley Persse, Secretary.

The following is a list* of gentlemen who were early members of the Friendly Sons. The year following each name indicates that the bearer was a member as early as that:

McCormick, Daniel	1784	Shaw, John	1784
Gaine, Hugh	1784	Pollock, Carlisle	1784
Waddell, R. R.	1784	Bibby, Thomas	1784
Constable, William	1784	Flemming, Sampson	1784
Macomb, Alexander	1784	Templeton, Oliver	1784
Roach, Thomas	1784	Bradford, M.	1787
Pollock, George	1784	Gibson, Dr.	1787
Hill, William	1784	Smith, H.	1787

* From the Society's Manual, 1899.

Colles, Christopher....	1788	Craig, S.....	1805
Thomson, Charles.....	1788	McComb, J. W.....	1805
Maunsell, Gen. John....	1789	McConnell, James....	1805
Clinton, DeWitt.....	1790	Murray, J.....	1805
Edgar, William.....	1790	Phelan, John.....	1805
McVickar, John.....	1790	Morris, Andrew.....	1805
Price, Michael.....	1790	Macomb, John N.....	1805
Saidler, Henry.....	1790	Phister, Alexander....	1805
Charleton, John.....	1790	McEvers, Gulian.....	1805
Constable, James.....	1790	Watson, James.....	1805
Stewart, Alexander....	1793	Kemp, Dr.....	1805
Wade, William.....	1793	Jephson, William H....	1805
Barnewell, George....	1793	Chambers, James.....	1805
Glover, John.....	1793	O'Connor, Capt.....	1805
Lynch, Dominick.....	1793	Keith, John.....	1805
Kelly, John.....	1795	Bailey, William.....	1812
Wallace, William.....	1804	Carberry, Thomas....	1812
Caldwell, John.....	1804	Chambers, John.....	1812
Heeney, Cornelius....	1804	Craig, John.....	1812
Parks, John.....	1804	Sterling, Wm.....	1812
Hogan, M.....	1805	Macneven, Wm. Jas...	1815
Searight, J.....	1805	Emmet, Thos. Addis..	1815
Boyle, M.....	1805	McCarthy, Dennis....	1815
Carbis, J.....	1805	Christian, Charles....	1815
Reid, D.....	1805	Montgomery, J.....	1817
Blake, Valentine.....	1805	Blood, Harris.....	1821
Rutledge, William....	1805	Andrews, David.....	1821
Craig, W.....	1805	Nicholson, John.....	1821
Sullivan, J.....	1805	Charters, John.....	1821
Bailie, William.....	1805	Kernoohan, Jos. P....	1825
Bryar, William.....	1805	Laverty, Henry.....	1825
Suffern, Thomas.....	1805	Moorehead, John.....	1825
Shaw, W.....	1805	Kyle, Wm.....	1825
McCarty, Charles....	1805	Gray, Andrew.....	1825
Dickey, R.....	1805	Muldon, Michael....	1825
Cranston, Alex.....	1805	Charters, S. M.....	1825
Roth, M.....	1805	Alexander, Joseph....	1825

Lynch, General.....	1825	Dillon, Robert J.....	1835
Montgomery, J. B.....	1828	O'Neil, Capt. Felix....	1835
Cleary, Thomas.....	1828	Usher, Luke.....	1835
Fitz Gerald, R. A.....	1828	Usher, Robert.....	1835
Buchanan, James, Jr...	1828	Warren, J.....	1835
Ingham, Charles.....	1828	Montgomery, J. B., Jr.	1835
Wilson, John.....	1828	Redmond, Wm.....	1835
James, Wm.....	1828	Brown, Stewart.....	1835
Wright, John W.....	1828	Miller, James.....	1835
Hogan, Dr. Robert....	1828	Foote, John.....	1835
Cuming, Dr.....	1828	Charters, Samuel.....	1835
Cassidy, Christopher...	1828	Cummin, Thomas A....	1835
Trenor, Dr.....	1830	Wright, Dr.....	1835
Harvey, Jacob.....	1830	Charters, Alexander...	1835
Bradish, Wheaton....	1831	Millar, Jesse.....	1835
Persse, Dudley.....	1831	Maxwell, Matthew....	1835
Sampson, William....	1831	Power, Rev. John....	1835
Dolan, John T.....	1832	McAllister, Samuel....	1835
Eccleston, Edward....	1832	Harden, Geo.....	1835
Osborne, Samuel.....	1832	Kane, Wm.....	1835
Magee, James.....	1832	Alley, Saul.....	1835
Boyd, Capt. Wm.....	1832	Adams, John.....	1835
Corbitt, George S....	1833	Brown, James.....	1835
Fleming, John.....	1833	Gillelan, E. H.....	1835
Bush, Dr. George....	1833	Gibson, John.....	1835
Donaldson, Robert...	1833	Ingoldsby, Felix.....	1835
White, Robert.....	1833	Niblo, John.....	1835
White, Campbell P....	1833	Niblo, W.....	1835
Rice, Dr. G. C.....	1833	Nicholson, John.....	1835
Burke, Dr.....	1833	Nichols, Samuel.....	1835
McBride, James.....	1833	Dore, John.....	1835
Lambert, Charles....	1833	Buchanan, James C....	1835
Doyle, John.....	1833	Buchanan, Robert L...	1835
Tait, John, Jr.....	1833	Graham, Bernard....	1835
Emmet, Robert.....	1833	Matthews, James.....	1835
Brown, James C.....	1835	McGloin, Edward....	1835
Arnold, Dr. Wm.....	1835	Bushe, George.....	1835

Bryar, James.....	1835	Kelly, Robert.....	1835
Burke, Michael.....	1835	Morrison, John.....	1835
Burke, Myles.....	1835	Murray, Ham.....	1835
Cullen, Edward F.....	1835	McLaughlin, Peter....	1835
Cruise, Patrick R.....	1835	Murphy, Thomas.....	1835
Connolly, E.....	1835	Mullen, John.....	1835
Cluff, John.....	1835	McKibben, Dr.....	1835
Denniston, James.....	1835	McGrath, Daniel.....	1835
Dunn, Bernard.....	1835	O'Brien, William.....	1835
Daily, Patrick.....	1835	O'Brien, Francis.....	1835
Doyle, Dennis H.....	1835	Park, David.....	1835
Fox, John.....	1835	Patterson, Robert S...	1835
Graham, David, Jr....	1835	Powell, James W.....	1835
Gray, Andrew.....	1835	Quinn, John.....	1835
Grattan, E.....	1835	Rutherford, Robert....	1835
Hill, John.....	1835	Stinson, Edey.....	1835
Haggerty, John.....	1835	Shaw, James.....	1835
Haggerty, Ogden.....	1835	Shaw, William.....	1835
Jackson, Daniel.....	1835	Thompson, Alex.....	1835
Jackson, George.....	1835	Thompson, Alex., Jr..	1835
Jackson, Thomas.....	1835	Wilson, Joseph.....	1835
Kyle, Jeremiah.....	1835	Ennis, Thomas.....	1835
Kyle, Joseph.....	1835	Kelly, William.....	1835

The incorporation of the Friendly Sons took place in 1827. The charter reads as follows:

An Act to Incorporate the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in the City of New York. Passed February Thirteenth, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty Seven.

Whereas, the members of a Society instituted for the relief of indigent natives of Ireland, and their descendants, have petitioned the Legislature for an act of incorporation, the better to enable them to obtain the objects of their association; therefore

Be it enacted by the People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, that John Chambers,

James McBride, James Magee, Alexander Charters, John B. Montgomery, John Caldwell, and Daniel McCormick, and such other persons as now are, or hereafter shall, become members of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in the City of New York, are hereby constituted and declared a body politic and corporate, in fact and in name, by the name of "The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in the City of New York," and by that name they and their successors during the existence of the said incorporation, shall and may have perpetual succession and shall in law be capable of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, answering and being answered unto, defending and being defended, in all courts and places whatsoever; and that they and their successors may have and use a common seal, and may change and alter the same from time to time at their pleasure: and also by their corporate name and in their corporate capacity, they and their successors may purchase, take, hold, use, and enjoy, sell, lease and convey any estate, real or personal, for the use and benefit of said corporation; provided, that the annual income of such real and personal estate shall not at any time exceed Five Thousand Dollars.

2. And be it further enacted, that the said corporation shall have power to make such constitutions, by-laws and regulations as they shall judge proper for the appointment of officers, for the admission of new members, for the government of the officers and members thereof, for collecting annual contributions from the members towards the funds thereof, for regulating the times and places of meeting of the said Society, for suspending or expelling such members as shall neglect or refuse to comply with the by-laws or regulations, and for the managing and directing the property, affairs and concerns of said Society; provided, that such constitution, by-laws and regulations be not inconsistent with the Laws or Constitution of this State, or of the United States: provided further, that the said corporation shall not engage in any banking business, nor dispose of any of its funds for any other purpose than the relief of such members of the said

Society, natives of Ireland, and children and grand-children of natives of Ireland, or of a member of said Society, who may become indigent and poor.

3. And be it further enacted, that the present officers of said Society shall hold their respective offices until others shall be chosen in their places.

4. And be it further enacted, that this Act be, and hereby is declared to be a public act, and that the same shall be construed in all courts and places, benignly and favorably for every beneficial purpose therein intended, and that no misnomer of the said corporation in any deed, gift, grant, devise or other instrument of contract or conveyance, shall vitiate or defeat the same; provided, the Corporation shall be sufficiently disinterested to ascertain the intention of the parties.

5. And be it further enacted, that the Legislature may at any time hereafter amend, alter, modify or repeal this act.

It may be stated, as a matter of interest, that early in 1901, the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick here mentioned had a membership of 500—the limit—and had a waiting list of forty names. The assets of the Society at existing market values exceeded \$53,000, against which there were no liabilities.

CHAPTER XI.

The Hibernian Provident Society of New York—It has an Observance of St. Patrick's Day as far back as 1801—Many Celebrations of the Anniversary held by it in Subsequent Years—Toasts Proposed in 1807 by George Clinton, Jr., and Pierre C. Van Wyck—The Society Prominent for Many Years.

The Hibernian Provident Society of New York met "at Mr. Adams' hotel," * that city, March 17, 1801, for the purpose of "adopting a constitution for their government, and for pointing out the mode of assisting unfortunate members of the society, and giving aid to such distressed Irish emigrants as may be required. The business being finished, they retired and partook of a repast provided for the occasion."

The Society unanimously adopted a Constitution,† a copy of which we present in another chapter. The organization continued in existence for many years. Numerous prominent people were included in its membership, and the Society was a participant in many notable events. It did much good work of a charitable and benevolent nature, and for years was one of the representative Irish societies of New York City.

After its business session, March 17, 1801, it "partook of a repast," as already stated, and then enjoyed the following toasts:

1. Ireland—May we ere the close of the year 1801, hail her an independent nation, and her sons and daughters free and happy.
2. The memory of those brave and patriotic Irishmen whose lives have been nobly, though unsuccessfully, sacri-

* "The American Citizen" (N. Y.), March 20, 1801.

† Either at this or a subsequent meeting. The copy in the possession of the New York Historical Society states that the Constitution was adopted in 1802. Perhaps preliminary steps were taken at the meeting in 1801.

ficed, either on the scaffold or in the field, in attempting the emancipation of their country from British tyranny.

3. (Left out or toasts misnumbered.)

4. Henry Jackson, and the exiled patriots of Ireland—May they be speedily recalled to enjoy the sweets of liberty in their native land.

5. The people of America, the freest and consequently the happiest on earth—May they duly appreciate and never surrender their religious and political rights.

6. The President of the United States—May his administration prove him worthy that confidence which placed him in the most honorable official situation in the world, the first servant of the American people.

7. The memories of Washington, Franklin, and the departed worthies of America.

8. William Penn, and the first Europeans who settled in North America—Ever honored be that noble spirit which preferred liberty in a wilderness, to slavery in their native land.

9. Equal representation and the liberty of the press, the only sure guarantee of liberty.

10. The Alien and Sedition laws, the late shields of misrule, speculation, and treason—May all future attempts to revive them, be considered by the Americans, as signals that liberty is in danger.

11. "Serious Consideration"—May the people always receive with due abhorrence, every impious attempt to make religion the instrument wherewith to enslave a whole nation, to entail misery and wretchedness on thousands of millions yet unborn.

12. The Fair of Columbia and Hibernia—May they ever favour the generous youths who nobly assert and defend the rights of them and their posterity.

Volunteers.

May Irishmen (if ever necessary) continue to be found in the advance guard of American Independence.

Universal suffrage, trial by jury, and the liberty of the press—the political trinity of freemen.

The starving human property of George the 3d on the Island of Britain—May hunger (if nothing else can) make them partake of the spirit of their ancestors of the 17th century, and prompt them to avenge the injuries of mankind, by breaking their chains on the guilty heads of their blood-stained tyrants.

The "American Citizen" (N. Y.), March 17, 1802, contained this notice:

Hibernian Provident Society.

The Annual Meeting of the Hibernian Provident Society will be held at Adams' Hotel, William-street, at 6 o'clock on Wednesday Evening the 17th inst. for the purposes of electing officers and for transacting other business of the Society. The members are requested to attend promptly at the above hour.

March 19, 1802, the "Citizen," just mentioned, reported that:

The Hibernian Provident Society met at Adams' Hotel, William-street, on the 17th inst. being the anniversary of their institution, when the following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year.

Robert Swanton, President,
 Andrew Morton, M.D., Vice President.
 John Riddle, M.D., Second Vice President.
 David Bryson, Secretary.

After the business of the day was over, they, with other republicans, retired to partake of a collation provided for the occasion by Mr. Adams, and the following toasts were drank:

1. The afflicted sons and weeping daughters of that blood besprinkled and tear bedewed land, Erin.
2. The memories of Orr, Harvey, and Bond, and their brave and virtuous co-patriots who fell in the field and bled

on the scaffold in the late noble, though unsuccessful attempt to emancipate their country from British tyranny and domestic treason.

3. O'Connor, Russel, and Emmet, and their incarcerated countrymen in Fort George and the other Bastiles of Great Britain and Ireland—May some fortunate event speedily enable them to enjoy with us the sweets of liberty.

4. The inglorious memory of that corrupt, venal, debased, and contemptible assembly of traitors, the late Parliament of Ireland—May the recollection of their repeated treasons serve to convince republicans of the danger of tolerating in legislative bodies the assumption of undelegated powers.

5. May the Republican Irish, resident in the United States, ever gratefully acknowledge that they are indebted to the American people for an asylum from oppression, and be ever found among the foremost (whether citizens or soldiers) in advancing the happiness and honour of their adopted country.

6. The American people politically omnipotent—May they, by a wise and virtuous exercise of sovereignty, ever save themselves from their worst enemies.

7. The Federal and State constitutions—May they ever, as hitherto, withstand the attacks of designing aristocrats, avowed royalists, and proscribed traitors, whether in or out of office.

8. The national legislature, beneficially employed in correcting past errors and diminishing public burdens.

9. The State of New York—Prosperous and democratic.

10. The memory of Washington, Franklin, Montgomery, and the other departed worthies who contributed in freeing their country from the shackles of British domination.

11. The President of the United States, who exhibits to an approving world, the too novel but admonitory example of an executive voluntarily sacrificing its patronage on the altar of public good.

12. The Vice President of the United States—May the odium of aristocratic praise never diminish his popularity.

13. The Governor of the State of New York—May merit like his ever meet its reward, the approbation of an enlightened people.

14. The Mayor of New York—The genuine republican, enlightened statesman, and upright magistrate.

15. The Republican Youth of France who drubbed into compliance the crowned despots of Europe, with their numerous hordes of titled and untitled slaves.

16. The American Fair—May none but republicans be favoured with their smiles.

Volunteers.

By the Chairman—The three leaved Shamrock of Ireland—May it ever remind republicans of the three theological virtues, Faith, Hope, and Charity, imperative of their duty to relieve a republican in distress, and ameliorate his situation.

Peace—May it effect what war has failed to do; the destruction of British despotism.

Gerald's Sentiment—Poor Ireland, for which God has done so much, and Man so little!

May Irish Democrats who, forgetting their dignity, stooped so low as to associate with royalists under a roof surmounted by a crown, sensibly feel the degradation to which they submitted.

In "The American Citizen," March 16, 1803, we find this notice:

Hibernian Provident Society of New York.

The Annual Meeting of the Hibernian Provident Society of New York will be held at Adams' Hotel, 68 William-street, on Thursday the 17th instant, at 6 P.M. The members are requested to be punctual in attending at that hour, and to come prepared to discharge their arrears.

David Bryson, Sec'ry.

N.B. The names of such members as will be found more than twelve months in arrear, and who reside in this city, will be struck off the roll of the society.

Speaking of the meeting and its attendant exercises, "The Citizen," March 22, 1803, says:

The Hibernian Provident Society of New York met on the evening of the 17th inst. at Adams' Hotel, to celebrate the anniversary of their institution, and to elect officers for the ensuing year. The members after partaking of a repast prepared for the occasion, drank the following Toasts, accompanied with appropriate patriotic Songs.

1. Erin, alas; subjugated Erin—May the oppression and consequent wretchedness of her inhabitancy be a warning to Americans, carefully to preserve the source of their happiness, self government.

2. The memory of the Irish Heroes who fell in the late virtuous attempt to wrest their country from British Dominion.

3. The patriots lately liberated from Fort George, and the other Bastiles of Great Britain and Ireland—may they be as successful in their future pursuits, as they have been firm during a long and severe persecution.

4. Our Sovereign, the American people.

5. The republic of America—may her adopted sons be found amongst the foremost to oppose domestic intrigues, and to repel foreign aggression.

6. The state and federal constitutions, the shields of American liberty—may they ever withstand the attacks of royalists and aristocrats, whether openly avowed, or masked under the guise of false federalism.

7. The free navigation of the Mississippi, the outlet of our western produce—should negotiation fail to establish our natural rights, American Bayonets, wielded by republican youth, will not.

8. The memory of Washington, Franklin, Montgomery,

and the other departed worthies whose virtuous labors effected the emancipation of their country.

9. Thomas Jefferson—the faithful servant of a free people.

10. Our Governor, George Clinton, the firm and undeviating republican.

11. The Mayor and Recorder of New York—may none but republicans ever fill the magistracy of our city.

12. Citizen Monroe—may the result of his mission prove the wisdom of trying negotiation before war be resorted to.

13. Samuel Adams—the virtuous and venerable patriot.

14. Thomas Paine—the vigilant centinel of liberty.

15. Political liberty, and its never failing attendant—happiness to all mankind.

16. A free Press—the terror of Tyrants.

17. Federal malignity and calumny—monuments of safety, with which, error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it.

Volunteers—The American Fair—may they always receive with indignant frowns, the advances of those who would enslave their descendants.

The state of Ohio—may she prove a second Kentucky.

The Harp, as it ought to be, uncrowned.

In the "American Citizen," March 16, 1804, and the N. Y. "Evening Post," March 17, the same year, this notice appears:

Hibernian Provident Society.

The members will meet at the Union Hotel, No 68 William-street, on Saturday Evening, March 17, at 6 o'clock, to celebrate the Anniversary of the Society,—Supper will be on the table at half past 7 precisely.—Tickets to be had at the Bar or from the Members of the Committee of Arrangements.—Each Member is at liberty to introduce one or more republican Friends.

David Bryson, Secretary.

The "Citizen," March 22, 1804, thus describes the proceedings:

The Hibernian Provident Society
of New York

Met according to annual custom at the Union Hotel, on the 17th instant, to celebrate the Anniversary of their Institution. After the business of the Society was finished, about 100 of the members retired to partake of a supper provided for the occasion by Citizen Cuthbert, and to spend the evening in festive conviviality. The cloth being removed, the following Toasts were drunk, accompanied with appropriate songs.

1. The day and all good men who honor it; may the revolving festival joyfully announce the freedom and independence of the Sons of St. Patrick.

2. Erin, the land of our nativity; while we enjoy the blessings of political liberty, we regret the sufferings of her enslaved inhabitants.

3. America: where Liberty dwells, there is our country.

4. The memory of the Patriots who bled on the scaffold, or fell in the field, in attempting to effect the independence of Ireland.

5. The memory of the departed Heroes and Statesmen, whose patriotic exertions effected American Independence.

6. The Fair Patriots of Ireland, now languishing in cells, at the instance of the British Government—May their sighs inspire with additional firmness the Sons of their subjugated Country.

7. Our Sovereign—The American People. (3 times 3 cheers.)

8. Thomas Jefferson—May Political Integrity like his, ever meet the Patriot's best and dearest reward—the approbation of a free and enlightened People—(3 times 3 cheers).

9. George Clinton, our Governor—The strenuous supporter of honest men and their Republican measures—May his successors regulate their conduct by his example. (3 times 3 cheers.)

10. The Genius of Ireland.—May her high toned harp, soon play the funeral dirge of British Domination.

11. The world Republican, and God the only King.

12. The Men who dared to be honest in the worst of times.

13. Louisiana—The bloodless acquisition of a wise administration.

14. The Harp, as it ought to be, uncrown'd (3 times 3 cheers).

15. The Press—Free and unshackled.

16. The Fair Daughters of Columbia—May Erin's Sons deserve their smiles.

17. The Distressed.

By the Mayor (who favored the Society with his company)—The Hibernian Provident Society of New York; may they enjoy the blessings of prosperity in their adopted country.

After the Mayor retired—The Mayor of New York.

Volunteers.

Thomas Paine, and the Rights of Man.

St. Tammany; may Tammany and Patrick ever agree.

“The evening was spent in the greatest harmony, and joy appeared depicted in every countenance.”

On Monday, March 18, 1805, we find this notice in the “Citizen”:

Hibernian Provident Society.

The annual meeting of the Hibernian Provident Society of New York, will be held at the Union Hotel, No. 68 William-street, at 7 o'clock This Evening, for the purpose of celebrating the Anniversary of their institution.—Punctual attendance is requested.

Speaking of this celebration, the “American Citizen,” March 20, 1805, publishes the following report:

On Monday, the 18th inst. the Hibernian Provident So-

ciety supped at the Union Hotel, William-street, when the following Toasts were drank.

1st. The day, and all good men who honor it.

2d. Ireland as she ought to be, free and independent.

3d. America as she is, Republican and happy.

4th. The memory of the Irish heroes, who bled on the scaffold or fell on the field, in endeavoring (tho' alas unsuccessfully) to emancipate their country.

5th. The memory of the sages and heroes, whose patriotic exertions effected American Independence.

6th. The American People—may they never surrender their sovereignty.

7th. Thomas Jefferson, tried and found faithful.

8th. George Clinton, the undeviating Patriot.

9th. The Governor of the State of New York—may he ever recollect that a steady adherence to principle will alone command the support of Freemen.

10th. John Broome, our Lieutenant Governor, the upright and honest man.

11th. The citizen soldiers of America, the guardians of her freedom—may the principles which actuate them, be disseminated among the armies of tyrants, and the mercenary soldier converted into the industrious citizen.

12th. Man wherever found—may he feel his dignity and assert his independence.

13th. May negro slavery, that degrading remnant of colonial dependence, be speedily abolished.

14th. The Irish Shamrock—may it no longer be overshadowed by the London Pride.

15th. The press free, but not licentious.

16th. Integrity and Truth—may private interest never preponderate when political rights are in the opposite scale.

17th. The American Fair—may they always instil the love of freedom into the youthful minds of their beloved offspring.

18th. The Objects of our Institution—Our hearts are open to relieve the distressed, and our arms are always ready to defend our rights.

Volunteers.

1. The Mayor and Corporation of New York.
2. The Scotch and English Patriots who sympathised with Ireland in her sufferings, and were willing to make common cause in struggling for liberty.
3. Our adopted country—May it speedily cease to be polluted with the presence of Irish Tories and Irish political trimmers.
4. Freedom of opinion, that etherialized principle which eludes the grasp of tyranny, and acquires elasticity by compression.
5. The citizens of the United States who have become so from principle—may their conduct ever prove their fidelity to their adopted country.

The following song, rendered at this celebration, was published, "by desire," in the "American Citizen," March 22, 1805:

[Song sung at the Hibernian Provident Society's Anniversary Celebration of St. Patrick's Day.]

A person representing the spirit of Erin, makes the following exclamation:

"O my sons, may thy noble efforts in the cause of suffering virtue, be crowned with immortal happiness!"

Song.

Hark! 'tis Erin's voice I hear, calling to her children dear,
 Who in merry roundelay, welcome in this glorious day;
 While the genius of her Isle, heav'd a sigh and then a smile,
 At oppression's heavy hand, that forced them from their native land.

(This line repeated.)

Now from persecution free they hail this land of liberty.

(This line repeated three times.)

By the Shannon's beauteous side, whose stream in gentle
murmurs glide,

And by Liffey's beds of green, martyr'd heroes oft I've seen.
Men by nature formed to be, their country's lights to liberty.

(This line repeated.)

May Erin's offspring one day be, the guardians of her liberty.

(This line repeated three times.)

Come my friend let no dark tale, o'er thy senses now prevail;
This night we meet for social glee, our principal is charity,
This Heaven's first born and may it be, the type of our
society.

(Repeated, this line.)

Our bond of union may it be, the good of our Society.

(This line repeated three times.)

Those patriot sons whom round I see, children of St.
Tammany

Whose holy zeal in freedom's cause, has filled the world with
their applause.

Charge your goblets, fill them high, the theme deserves to
reach the sky.

Let Jefferson and Clinton be the guardians of your liberty.

(This line repeated five times.)

In the "Citizen," March 15, 1806, a notice is published to
the effect that the "Hibernian Provident Society will cele-
brate their anniversary on Monday Evening, the 17th inst.
(at their usual place.)—Supper precisely at 8 o'clock—Each
member may invite one or more republican friends. By
order—Walter Morton, Sec'y."

March 20, 1806, the "Citizen" states that "The following
communication from the Patriotic Hibernian Provident
Society, was received on Tuesday afternoon, and the Editor
would have been happy had it been in his power to give
it publicity in the 'Citizen' of yesterday, but its unusual
length rendered its insertion impracticable. The effusions

of the high minded and gallant sons of Erin are always acceptable to him." Here follows the contribution, viz.:

The Hibernian Provident Society commemorated their Anniversary on the 17th inst. in the Union Hotel, William street, with their usual festivity, accompanied with that convivial harmony, and generous flow of soul which are the marked characteristic of Irish Democratic Republicans.

The following toasts will best make known the prevailing sentiments of the meeting.

1. The Day—And the patriotic sons of St. Patrick, wherever found.
2. Ireland—May she speedily cease to be a land of slaves.
3. The United States of America—The only land of Free-men; long, long may she continue an asylum for the persecuted patriot.
4. The memory of those brave men who fell for Ireland, preferring the sacrifice of life to the endurance of despotism.
5. The memory of the Heroes who bled in the cause of American liberty and independence.
6. The American People—May they never lose sight of the principles of seventy-six.
7. The President of the United States—Ever vigilant and faithful.
8. The Vice-President of the United States—Brave in the field, firm in the cabinet, and honest in both.
9. Democratic Republicanism—Manifested by an adherence to principle, not men—May its just indignation be felt by those who would insolently attempt to lead or mislead us therefrom.
10. The Republican citizens of New York—Ever ready to assert their rights.
11. Equality—May merit be the only foundation of civil distinctions, and public utility the end.
12. The Press—Uninfluenced by individuals, unawed by power.

13. The Militia—The safest guardians of our country's rights.

14. The American Flag—May our citizens never suffer it to be insulted with impunity.

15. The Harp of Erin—Decorated with the Shamrock, and the Cap of Liberty substituted for the British Crown.

16. The Tammany Society, and our Republican brethren throughout the Union.

17. Speedy liberation to our imprisoned brethren in Ireland, and an Austerlitz to their enemies.

18. The American Fair.

19. The Girls we left behind us.

Volunteers.

Patriotism, Benevolence and Philanthropy—The fundamental principles of our Institution—we will steadfastly adhere to them, undaunted by the invidious calumnies of aristocracy, and the insolent impertinence of pride and folly.

By the Vice-President.

The man who dared to be honest in the worst of times.

By the Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society.

The Hibernian Provident Society of the city of New-York—May the lights of philanthropy, urbanity and generosity, (characteristic of the institution) illumine with increasing refulgence the sphere in which they move.

By a member of Tammany.

That little Island in the Western Ocean, called Erin, or Patrick's Potatoe Garden—Patrick expelled the four-legged venomous reptiles which infected it at that day— May his sons soon extinguish the swarm of two-legged ones, which are preying on its vitals, from a neighboring island.

By Doctor Mac Neven.

General Gates—The able commander, the humane conqueror, and undeviating Republican.

The Society had a card in "The Republican Watch Tower," March 17, 1807, which read as follows:

Hibernian Provident Society.

The Members are hereby informed, that the Anniversary Meeting will be held at the Union Hotel, 68 William street, on Tuesday Evening the 17th instant, at half past 6 o'clock.

Tickets for the members and other Republican friends, to be had at the bar of the Hotel, or from the Committee of Arrangement.

Supper on the table at 8 o'clock.

James Mullany, Sec'y.

In the "Morning Chronicle" of the next day, and also in the "Watch Tower" of March 20, we are told that:

On the 17th instant the Hibernian Provident Society met at the Union Hotel, and celebrated the anniversary of their institution with their usual festivity—when the following toasts were drank.

1. The memory of St. Patrick—May his virtues—his patriotism—his benevolence—his worth—ever be held in sacred estimation.

2. The land of our nativity—

There may domestic strife,
And foreign thraldom cease,
And liberty the zest of life,
Give comfort, joy and peace.

3. The land of our adoption—

Where the Genius of Liberty dwells,
And the spirit of freedom holds sway,
Where the radiance of reason dispels
The mists that obscure her bright day.

4. The American People—Brave in adversity—in prosperity the admiration of the world.

5. The memory of the virtuous patriots who fell for Ireland, preferring the sacrifice of life to the endurance of despotism.

6. The memory of the illustrious "rebels" who established America's liberty and independence.

When the mem'ry of high titled ruffians shall cease

Or meet their desert—execration—

Your deeds and your virtues shall still hold their place,

In the hearts of a free—grateful nation.

7. Thomas Jefferson—The friend of mankind—the unshaken patriot, and uniform republican.

8. George Clinton—Firm amidst the storms of faction and conflicts of party.

9. Daniel D. Tompkins—His virtue, talents and integrity claim our confidence, and entitle him to our support.

10. John Broome—Tried and found faithful.

11. Thomas Farmar.

12. The Press—Dreaded by knaves—unfeared by upright men—the friend of truth and the guardian of liberty.

13. Those who hate liberty in America and those who sigh for it in Europe—May they soon meet half seas over.

14. The Militia—That cheap and best defense of the nation.

15. Representative Government—May slavish Tories and apostate Whigs who complain of imported republicans have more cause of grief from the zealous support given it by adopted citizens.

16. The Harp of Erin, decorated with the Shamrock, and the cap of liberty substituted for the crown.

17. Shelah.

18. The American Fair—May they never receive into their arms those who do not duly appreciate public rights and domestic duties.

Among many excellent volunteer toasts we notice the following:

By the Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society.

The Hibernian Provident Society of the City of New York—May their distinguished characteristics, benevolence, phil-

anthropy, and patriotism be ever revered by the sons of Columbia.

By Doctor Mitchell.

The Hibernian Provident Society—Long may it continue to teach the stranger how to be at home, and to gladden the heart of the afflicted.

By George Clinton, jun. Esq.

The Republican Irish who have sought an asylum in this country from persecution—We hail them as brothers—No alien law.

By Pierre C. Van Wyck, Esq.

The Irish Nation—Brave in war—generous in peace, and great in nobility of the heart.

By the President.

The Tammany Society—As it has commenced, so may it progress in the support of genuine republicanism—and the only strife between it and our society be which will be the most aiding in that honorable pursuit.

By a Member.

A Polish dance to the United Irishmen, and a Jena rout to their enemies.

CHAPTER XII.

The Hibernian Provident Society (Continued)—Pecuniary Aid extended Members in Need of Such—St. Patrick's Day Celebrations by the Society in 1808, 1809, and 1810—A Toast to "The Heroes of '76"—Festivities Held at the Union Hotel in New York City—Some Details of the Observances.

Continuing to note the career of the Hibernian Provident Society, we find in the "Public Advertiser" (N.Y.), March, 1808, this notice, which is self-explanatory:

"In pursuance of a resolution of the Hibernian Provident Society, the standing committee thereof will attend at Robert Swanton's Office, 44 Cherry-street, from 7 to 8 o'clock, on the evenings of Monday and Thursday next, and on the evening of each succeeding Monday, until the 17th of March, for the purpose of receiving applications from such of the Members as are in need of pecuniary aid, in consequence of sickness or of being out of employ.

"Note—Mr. Thomas Foote, No. 219 Greenwich-street, and Mr. Alexander M'Beth, No. 18 Orchard-street, will receive applications every day."

The New York City Directory, 1808, gives the officers of the Society as Robert Swanton, president; John McKinley first vice president; Alexander M'Beth, second vice president; James Hayes, treasurer; Ignatius Redmond, secretary; Henry Eagle, assistant; Robert Moore, Dennis H. Doyle, Cornelius Heeny, Thomas Foote, Doctor Morton, George White, and John Craig, standing committee.

In the "Public Advertiser" (N. Y.), March 1, 1808 appeared this card:

Hibernian Provident Society.

A regular meeting of the H. P. S. will be held on Thursday evening next, at the Union Hotel, No. 68 William Street. The members are requested to attend early for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and other business of importance.

Ign. Redmond.

In its issue of March 18, 1808, the "Advertiser" makes this report of the celebration:

Hibernian Provident Society.

Yesterday the Hibernian Provident Society met at Martin's Union Hotel, according to the annual custom, and after partaking of a plenteous feast, with liberal libations, they drank the following Toasts, interspersed with some excellent and original Songs, and the united harmony of congenial minds:

1. The Day—May the virtues of Saint Patrick ever regulate our mirth and govern our conduct.

2. Ireland—A recollection of her past and a knowledge of her present sufferings will operate on us as a lasting memento of the blessed effects of British amity—"Erin go Bragh."

3. The United States—Enabled by her internal resources to maintain her independence, and rank as a nation, without the European resort of fraud—bloodshed—tyranny, and floating engines of destruction and death—"Hail Columbia."

4. The memory of all who have devoted their talents or sacrificed their lives in the cause of liberty—"Wallace."

5. The American People—Firm amidst the injustice of foreign aggression, the infamous designs of domestic traitors, the croakings of unprincipled speculators, and the howlings of intriguing tories.

6. Democratic Representative Government—Founded in right, supported by justice and truth, its adherents will stand steadfast and immovable in the principles that uphold it, looking to measures without being led or misled by men—“Huzza brave Americans.”

7. Thomas Jefferson—High in the confidence of his country, and deservedly beloved by his fellow-citizens—his voluntary retirement from public life (although a loss) will be an illustrious example to posterity.

8. George Clinton—The upright and enlightened statesman—the brave soldier—and the faithful and virtuous citizen—“Jefferson and Clinton.”

9. Union—The rock of republican safety.

10. The Congress of the United States—Embargo and non-intercourse with the nations who are insensible to the advantages of our commerce, if they do not already feel it, their wants will soon pinch them to a sense of justice.—“Liberty Tree.”

11. Daniel D. Tompkins, Governor of the State of New York—May he ever continue to deserve the support of his fellow-citizens—“Shanboy.”

12. John Broome, Lieutenant Governor—We know his virtues and appreciate them.

13. Adopted Citizens—With native hearts, attached to the principles upon which our political institutions are founded, and those natives with foreign predilections who are opposed to them—may both be where they ought to be—“A man's a man for a' that.”

14. The Ocean—Free to all nations, a speedy and universal exclusion from the land to the piratical tyrants of the seas.

15. Domestic Manufacturers—May the example of Maryland stimulate every State in the Union, and convince the Europeans we can supply ourselves—“America, Commerce and Freedom.”

16. The Tammany Society of New York—Persevering in republicanism, the unburied bones of the victims of British

tyranny will bear an honorable and lasting testimony of their undeviating patriotism—"Patrick and Tammany."

17. The Fair of Columbia—Their patriotism will enforce an everlasting embargo, and perpetual non-intercourse with the enemies of their country.

Volunteers.

By the Recorder: The Hibernian Provident Society—May heaven smile propitious on the exertions of those whose attachment for each other was awakened by an enthusiasm for liberty, and cemented by the sympathy of suffering; and may they present in this their adopted country, an eternal barrier to the advances of tyranny and oppression.

By the Attorney General: Your adopted Country—In peace may she protect the oppressed; in war may her standard be to the brave who fight under it a certificate of naturalization.

On St. Patrick's Day, 1809, the Hibernian Provident Society "met as usual" to celebrate the anniversary. After a business session the members "sat down to a supper provided for the occasion." Later toasts were drunk "interspersed with patriotic, social and sentimental songs." The "Public Advertiser," March 18, that year, had this account of the event:

St. Patrick's Day.

The Hibernian Provident Society having met as usual to celebrate their anniversary, after performing the necessary business of the society, sat down to a supper provided for the occasion by Mr. S. Martin. After the cloth was removed, the following toasts were drunk, interspersed with patriotic, social and sentimental songs:

1. The day we celebrate—On its next return may all the children of St. Patrick be as free and as happy as we are.—"Patrick's Day."

2. The land we live in—The injustice of foreign powers tho' aided by internal traitors, cannot divert genuine republicans from the preservation of its integrity, independence and liberties—"Hail Columbia."

3. The land we left—It has been long in bondage, the day of retribution will come—"Erin Go Bragh."

4. Thomas Jefferson—Although he is no longer at the head, he will be forever in the hearts of the American people.—17 cheers—"Jefferson and Liberty."

5. James Madison, President of the United States—An experienced pilot, appointed to the helm in a stormy season, he deserves, and will receive the support of all hands—9 cheers.

6. George Clinton, Vice President of the United States—The veteran in war and politics, he has long and faithfully served his country, and enjoys the highest reward to a patriot's mind, the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens.—9 cheers.

7. Daniel D. Tompkins, Governor of the State of New York—Faithful in the discharge of his duty—6 cheers. Song, "Long Life and Success to the Farmer."

8. John Broome, Lieutenant Governor—Hoary in the service of his country, and firm in the path of political rectitude—6 cheers.—Song, "A man's a man for a' that."

9. Levi Lincoln and the republicans of the eastern States—Their honest exertions to defeat the attempts of tories and British hirelings to sever the union, assure to them the approbation and support of their country. 17 cheers—song, "Yankee Doodle."

10. Self government—The pride and glory of civilized man, may every exertion for its attainment or preservation, be crowned with success. 9 cheers.

11. The State of New York, strong in republican vigor and correct principle—May its voice be distinctly heard, and silence the din of faction—6 cheers. Song, "The Din of Fools Can ne'er Distract us."

12. The Heroes of '76—May those who enjoy the bless-

ings they bled for, have courage to preserve them or die in their defence. Song, "The War Worn Soldier."

13. The Militia of the United States—The constitutional bulwark of a free country—9 cheers. Song, "My Country Calls."

14. The freedom of the Seas—The common right of all nations, daringly and unjustly violated by belligerent aggressions—9 cheers. Song, "No Tribute We'll Pay."

15. Agriculture and Manufactures, and Commerce their handmaid—9 cheers. Song, "America, Commerce and Freedom."

16. The friends of freedom, in every country and every clime—3 cheers. Song, "Hail ye Friends of Liberty!"

17. The Fair, man's best friend, his most pleasing companion, his cushla-ugh-chree. Song, "Cushla machree."

Volunteers.

By the Rev. Mr. Birch—The friends of liberty, concentrated in America, have convulsed the thrones of despotism—May their bright example banish superstition and religious tyranny out of the world, and perfect a general reformation.

By R. Riker, Esq.—The sons of Erin, steadfast to America, in the hour of danger—May they be affectionately remembered in the day of prosperity.

By a member—The straight line of political conduct—The true road to lasting reputation, best preserved by keeping impostors and apostates at a proper distance.

By a member.—Correct principle—may it never be superseded by expediency.

By a member.—Political integrity, with which the glory and independence—the degradation and slavery of nations are inseparably connected.

By a member.—The memory of the Irish heroes whose lives were sacrificed on the altar of British tyranny in the glorious, though unsuccessful attempt to free their country. That we will cherish their memory, in hopes their spirits, exalted by their virtues to a seat of bliss, will yet with com-

placency view their country enjoying that liberty for which they became martyrs.

In the "Public Advertiser," March 16, 1810, is found this notice:

Hibernian Provident Society.

Will celebrate the anniversary of their institution, on the 17th inst., at the Union Hotel, No. 68 William street, each member is at liberty to invite one or more republican friends. Supper on the table precisely at 8 o'clock, P. M. By order of the committee of arrangement:

N.B. Tickets to be had at the bar.

* * * The members of the Society will meet at 6 o'clock, in order to perform the ordinary business, as also to adopt the constitution as revised. Punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the President,

G. Charles Herford, Sec'ry.

In its issue of March 20, 1810, the "Public Advertiser," speaking of this celebration says that "St. Patrick's Day was celebrated by the Hibernian Provident Society with that sincerity and liberality which almost proverbially distinguish the Irishman. The sentiments expressed in their toasts are truly congenial with those of the American people. What a contrast does such a meeting present, when compared with that at the Tontine Coffee House, where Jackson was invited, and where the British crown on their flag was waving the whole day, an object of worship with them, but of execration to true Americans and their adopted brothers."

In the same issue of the "Advertiser," March 20, is a communication giving, in detail, an account of the observance. It reads as follows:

Communication.
Hibernian Provident
Society.

Having met as usual to celebrate the anniversary of their institution, after performing the ordinary business of the

society, sat down (with a number of their republican fellow citizens, who came to enjoy that convivial hospitality which their festive board ever evinces) to an excellent supper prepared for the occasion; to which the cheerful countenance and philanthropy of every individual, gave additional zest. The cloth being removed, the following toasts were drank, accompanied with appropriate songs.

1st. "The Saint of Shillelah"—We regret that the social festivity of his day is abused by the orgies of tories, and that any sons of St. Patrick disgrace his memory and insult the American people by the insolent display of a British Crown (3 cheers)—Song, "Patrick's Day."

2d. Ireland—A perusal of her martyrology, the best evidence of British tyranny. Song, "Erin Go Bragh."

3d. The United States—A country dear to freedom, to freemen dear, possessing inexhaustible resources in the industry and patriotism of her citizens, she will neither submit to the cupidity of British orders, nor the despotism of French decrees (9 cheers)—Song, "Hail America!"

4. The People of the United States—Great in the morn of political existence their increased and increasing energies will surmount every difficulty—and finally consummate their glorious destiny. (17 cheers)—Song, "Far from a World of Tyrants."

5. The memory of the martyrs for Irish freedom—"Heroes fired with the soul of Erin—Alas! closed are their eyes in the narrow house, careless of the beams of the morning, their deeds are untold, for silent are the bards, and the high sounding harp of their fathers is mute. Sons of the bards awake—raise the echoing song, strike ten thousand strings, if there is aught of music in the harp pour it on the memory of the brave."

6. The memory of the heroes who fell in the establishment of American independence, engraven on the hearts of republicans it will descend through future ages—and their fame be lasting as the republic. Song, "Death of Warren."

7. Thomas Jefferson—A luminary which rose and shone

in his own political hemisphere by the effulgence of intrinsic virtue. (17 cheers)—Song, "An Honest Man is Chief o' Men."

8. The President and Vice-President of the United States. (9 cheers)—Song, "Give us the Men whose Dauntless Souls."

9. The State of New York—Disgraced by faction, distracted by ambitious intriguers and their satellites—principle will yet prevail and restore the state to its former standing. (9 cheers)—"No Placeman I Am."

10. Harmony—Resulting from principle and upright intention—best preserved by keeping apostasy and intriguers at a distance. (3 cheers)—Song, "Unite and be Free."

11. The Governor of the State of New York—His reply to the assembly assures him the suffrage of every elector who feels as an American. (6 cheers)—Song, "Long Life and Success to the Farmer."

12. The Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New York—Uncontaminated by faction. (6 cheers)—Song, "O'er Faction's Rude Billows Triumphant we'll Ride."

13. Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce. (9 cheers)

14. British partizans and apologists, and those unprincipled federalists and factionists, joined in accord and concord with them—We care not by what cord traitors hang together provided it is strong enough. Song, "The Sheep Stealers."

15. The Harp of Erin—Tuned to freedom, it will cease to be played on by a British band. (9 cheers)—Song, "Dear Erin how sweetly Thy Green Bosom Rises."

16. Rogues of all parties—Whose professions of patriotism are only for office. The ins out, and the outs kept out. Song, "Vicar of Bray."

17. The Fair—"What signifies the life o' man, an' 'twere na for the lasses o." Song, "Green Grow the Rushes O."

Volunteers.

By the President—Our republican fellow citizens who have been misled. May their ears be closed against the

specious pretexts and addresses of all unprincipled and designing men.

By the Vice President—A union of sentiment among republicans—May they rally round the standard of their country, and treat the time-serving sycophants who would attempt to distract or divide them, with that contempt which they merit.

By Mr. Braxton—Ireland, the right arm of Britain—May it always have nerve to resist oppression, and may it always be lifted in the cause of emancipation and self-government.

By Captain Suetts—The Harp of Ireland. It may be untuned by the hand of oppression but may it never cease to play the song of liberty and independence.

The Sons of Erin—May the liberality of their hearts never be damp't by the poverty of their pockets.

The United States of America—May they never be Copenhagened.

The Army of the United States—Possessing the spirit and fortitude of patriotism and independence, they will ever maintain the rights of their country.

The Irish Harp—Mournful are its sounds among the hills. It groans under the weight of a foreign crown. Soon may it be relieved from its oppressive burthen; soon may Ireland "take her place among the nations of the earth."

CHAPTER XIII.

The Hibernian Provident Society (Continued)—Observances by the Organization in 1811, 1812, 1813, and other Years—Sentiments by Major McClure, Capt. M'Keon, Capt. Ogilvie, and a Number of Others—A Toast to "the Twelfth Congress of the United States" and one to "American Tars"—Other Patriotic Sentiments.

Under the head of "Hibernian Provident Society," the "Public Advertiser" of March 20, 1811, has the following detailed report of the event that year:

"The anniversary of this Patriotic and Benevolent Institution, was celebrated on the 18th inst. at the Union Hotel. After transacting the ordinary business of the evening, the Members, with a number of Republican friends, sat down to an excellent supper prepared for the occasion. The following toasts, interspersed with sentimental and patriotic songs, added a high zest to the conviviality of the evening."

Then follow the toasts, viz:

1. The day we celebrate—May every returning Anniversary, find us united in friendship, and firm in political integrity.

2. The Land we left—Suffering under the scourge of Tyranny—A practical comment on the pernicious effect of a Minority ruling the Majority.

3. The Land we live in—The land of liberty, where the public will must become the public law.

4. The People of the United States—Their rights well understood, will preserve them from every species of aristocracy—And their energies properly directed, secure them from foreign aggression.

5. Public Confidence—Extended to all who really deserve it—withheld from those who do not.

6. Principle—Founded on Right—Supported by Truth, and guided by Reason—Evinced by Practice, which outlives the clamours of Faction, and stands the test of Time.

7. The memory of the brave and generous men, who sacrificed their lives in the late noble, but alas! unsuccessful attempt to emancipate Ireland.

8. The memory of Washington, and the other departed sages and heroes of the Revolution.

9. Thomas Jefferson—A rare example to his contemporaries and to posterity—A public character who continued the same, in and out of office.

10. The President, Vice-President, and constituted authorities of the Union.

11. The 12th Congress of the United-States—More decision, and less procrastination than the 10th and 11th.

12. The independent members of both houses of Congress, who put down that Hydra of Toryism, the Anglo-United-States-Bank—They all deserve well of the Republic especially the venerable Patriot and Veteran who, when it hung in awful suspense, gave the finishing blow which consigned the monster to oblivion.

13. The State of New York—May the proposed Convention extirpate the remains of aristocracy, undue influence, and colonial degradation, which still disgrace its political code—correct all defects—reform every abuse, and insure lasting harmony to the people.

14. The Republicans of the City and County of New York—Samsons yet unshorn, who so effectually aided the overthrow of British influence and federal delusion in 1800, and have since been the first to resist every faction which dared to raise its head—Animated by the same spirit and principle, their importance ought to be duly appreciated by their brethren of the state and of the union.

15. Integrity and Intelligence—Pillars of public virtue—Antidotes to political imposture and intrigue.

16. Office-Hunters and Office-Holders who only profess Republicanism for selfish ends, and growl when disappointed—A speedy translation of them to the federal ranks.

17. Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce—If European injustice and rapacity have diminished the one, American patriotism and industry have increased the others.

18. The Fair who adorn the Land—"Sweet as the breath of morn—Soft as Summer showers—As Autumn mild—Soothing and solacing man through life's revolving seasons."

Volunteers.

By Major M'Clure.

Independent Legislators—May our next Representatives legislate for the people—not negotiate for themselves.

By Mr. Fellows.

Joel Barlow—Our minister to France.

By Mr. A. M'Bath.

Henry Rutgers—The true Patriot—The Widow and Orphan's friend.

By a Visitor.

May no power exist unless derived from the people, and exercised for their benefit.

By Mr. Morton.

Public opinion—It may be led but cannot be driven—May it always command respect and obedience.

By a Member.

"Political Leaders"—May that Anti-Republican phrase be forever expunged from the vocabulary of freemen.

Many excellent Volunteers are omitted owing to the gentlemen who gave them, not having committed them to paper.

The toasts at the banquet of the Hibernian Society, in honor of St. Patrick's Day, 1812, included *

The Day. While it awakens recollections dear to our na-

* From "The Shamrock," April, 1812.

tive land, it should excite to the paramount duties we owe to the country of our choice.

The People of the United States. One voice in council, one arm to strike.

Ireland. A total separation from Britain, the sure mode of emancipation; repeal of partial grievances only retards her independence.

Public Spirit—Steeled with firmness, tempered with justice, loving peace without fearing war.

The lamp of patriotism—Extinguished only with the lamp of life.

Education—Parent of Virtue, Nurse of Science, and Germ of Patriotism, the sentinel, benefactor and guardian of the republic.

Principle—A speedy arrival to the day when it will not be bartered for office.

The "Western Star and Harp of Erin," March 20, 1813, contains a detailed account of a celebration that year and gives a list of the toasts presented. The paper mentioned tells us that the

New York

Hibernian Provident Society

Celebrated the anniversary (as usual) on the 17th inst., at the Union Hotel, when the following toasts were drank:

1. The Day—devoted to sympathetic recollections, and patriotic feelings.

2. The United States of America—great, enlightened and free—possessing energy and resources adequate in every crisis.

3. The People of the United States—though agitated by internal fires—like *Ætna*—they will hurl destruction on every external foe.

4. War, vigorous War!—till the Nation's Wrongs are avenged, the Country's Rights secured—Then, three cheers for peace.

5. Ireland—ill-fated Country—doomed to fight the battles of her own oppressors.

6. James Madison, re-elected President—the undivided choice of the Republicans of the Union.

7. Elbridge Gerry, Vice-President—a steady luminary in a cloudy atmosphere.

8. The Public Mind—invigorated by information—animated by the consciousness of what is due to itself.

9. Thomas Jefferson—a guide and example for the real Patriot and faithful Citizen.

10. True Ambition—that of serving the Republic—opposed to the ambition of individuals.

11. Principle, and her uniform Adherents—by whom deceitful leaders—and their pliant tools—are detested.

12. Daniel D. Tompkins—Governor of the State of New York—his exertions in aid of the General Government merit the confidence of his country, and our united support.

13. Our Army—"The presaging flashes of heroic enterprise already displayed, ensure its future triumphs"—and ultimate renown.

14. American Tars—Sons of Neptune, armed with the thunder of Jove.

15. The Rights of the Nation—better understood—the Duties of the Citizen better practised.

16. The Republicans of the State of New York—discernment to distinguish Patriotism from Selfishness—the interest of the Public from the designs of Faction.

17. Tories—Old and New—Native or Exotic—Marshal's passports—time, three seconds ; destination, "the fast-anchored isle."

18. Licensed Trade with the Enemy—"the friends of Great Britain in America," and the friends of America in Great Britain—exchanged at par.

19. The Fair—In war, our comfort—in peace, our joy.

Volunteers.

By the President—The Tammany Society of New York—opposing the seductive arts of Faction, and supporting the great chain of National Union.

By the Vice-President—The Republicans of South America, speedily emancipated from European domination.

By Mr. Wheaton—"Erin,—sweetest isle of the Ocean!"—May she soon be free from the fast-anchor'd Isle.

By Mr. Broome—Retaliation!—May its law be the Ægis which shall protect all who fight under our banners.

By Capt. Ogilvie—May the avenging sword of Justice remain unsheathed, until our just rights are duly acknowledged.

By Capt. M'Keon—Sackett's Harbour—a harbour for British prisoners.

In "The Columbian," March 16, 1815, it was announced that "The Hibernian Provident Society will celebrate the anniversary of the institution as usual, at Mr. Sagar's, corner of Nassau and Little George streets, Friday evening, 17th inst. Supper on the table at 8 o'clock. The members will introduce their Republican friends. Tickets at the bar. By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

David Bryson, Sec'ry."

In the same paper, on March 16, 1816, appeared this announcement:

Hibernian Provident Society.

The Hibernian Provident Society will celebrate the ensuing anniversary of St. Patrick on Monday evening, the 18th inst., at Connolly's Hotel, corner of Nassau and George streets. The members are at liberty to invite their Republican friends.

By order of the Committee.

N.B. In consequence of the Ward Meetings being held on Monday Evening, the Society will not meet until half-past 8 o'clock.

In its report of this celebration, "The Columbian," March 21, 1816, informs us that:

The Hibernian Provident Society

Celebrated their anniversary, as usual, on the 18th inst. when the following toasts were drunk:

The Day—One to St. Patrick—three-hundred and sixty-five for our country.

Self-government—The magna charta of freemen.

Our Country—The rights of man the element of her existence—his happiness her glory.

The People—Great without ostentation—noble without nobility.

Union of the States—A gordian knot, which treason failed to cut, and faction to untie.

The Republican Phalanx—Vulnerable only by disunion.

The President of the United States.

The Army—Their laurels cherished—their services rewarded.

Our Seamen—The theatre of their glory is boundless as the ocean.

Thomas Jefferson—A name, embodied with our national existence—lasting as its duration.

Science—The partizan of no country—the beneficent patroness of all.

The Hartford Convention—"The mountain in labor, that brought forth a mouse."

The Patriots of South America—When freed from prejudice tyranny expires.

The Liberty of Europe—"A cant phrase, invented by knaves, and made current among fools."

Industry—"Put thy shoulder to the wheel, then call upon Hercules."

Hospitality—Open doors and open hearts to every child of misfortune.

Ireland—The genius which should have elevated her destiny has rivetted her chains—Silent be the harp, till better men and better times awake its strings to freedom.

Ups and downs of life—The honest down up, the roguish up down.

The Fair—“Diffusing smiles that soften every thought, and tune to sighs of love each passing gale.”

The following statement which appears in “The Columbian,” March 19, 1817, possesses some measure of interest as a curiosity of the time. It seems to indicate a slight ripple on the surface,—a political ripple:

Manceuvring; or “Much ado about Nothing.”

The public and usual notice of the annual celebration and transactions, was not given to the Hibernian P. Society on the last anniversary: but private circulars were sent round—to how many we do not know. When convened, the following resolve was somehow or other palmed on a pliant meeting:

“Hibernian Provident Society. At the annual meeting of the society, on the 17th instant, the following resolution was adopted unanimously, and ordered for publication in the ‘National Advocate,’ the ‘Mercantile Advertiser,’ and the ‘Columbian.’

An unauthorized statement of the last election for officers of this society, having appeared in the ‘Columbian’ of the 7th instant, accompanied by some unfounded, and illiberal insinuations against the character of Mr. Cornelius Heeney, a worthy and respectable member of this society—Therefore

Resolved, That we retain undiminished confidence in the political integrity and private worth of Mr. Heeney—and that his zeal and fidelity in representing the sentiments—the wishes—and the interests of his constituents in the legislature—justly merit, and receive, the cordial approbation of this society. By order of the society.

David Bryson }
Wm. Cox } Secretaries.”

To this, "The Columbian," presumably by its editor, thus made reply:

Remarks on these False and Foolish Resolutions.

When the Secretary called at this office yesterday, I turned to the files of the "Columbian" and read the statement of the election, which they admitted to be correct. What then is the object of the resolution? To make a false impression on the public. Why did they not point out "unfounded and illiberal insinuation?" Because they could not find them. The "private worth" of Cornelius Heaney was never questioned: but his political integrity or wisdom is quite another thing. His vote on the election law is at variance with the judgment of every sane man in New York. The only excuse we can find for that vote is that he saw the constitution, under the influence of terror;—that he dreaded the denunciation of the junta who disgrace this city, and looked at objects through the medium of fear.

This manœuvre was intended to gain a little of what was lost at the 4th ward meeting; and may be regarded as a species of smuggling. It is really "much ado about nothing;" because our brief statement and remarks are true. Capt. M'Keon, a Clintonian, was elected—Mr. Heaney an anti-Clintonian, was rejected.

But D. Bryson, &c. retain *their* confidence in Mr. H's political integrity!—That *may* be; though the Republicans of New York think very differently.

Finally, nobody denies Mr. Heaney's "private worth" and generosity; but every body will ask, why the cunning Mr. Bryson & Co. pretend to defend what was never impeached?

The political ripple seems to have continued to disturb the surface for some time, for in "The Columbian," of March 21, 1817, we find this statement:

More of the Hibernian Provident Society.

It has been usual for the members of this society to dine together on St. Patrick's Day, in order to celebrate the anniversary of their institution. This practice, we believe, had never been deviated from till after Capt. McKeon's election to the presidency on the first Thursday of the present month,

when some of the gentlemen who had managed the affairs of that society for some years back, in consequence of the secession of several others who retired in disgust, now finding, contrary to their expectation, that the sceptre had departed from the legitimate junta, and that their occupation was gone, immediately on the result of the election being announced, retreated from the room in high dudgeon; and one of the officers would not even condescend to give a civil answer to a proposition of the president-elect to make preparations for the celebration of the ensuing anniversary.

We have shown that the resolution has no foundation in fact or truth, and dismiss it to the shades of contempt, with other ephemeral pieces of artifice.

On Thursday evening, March 2, 1820, the Hibernian Provident Society elected these officers:—

William Cox, President.

William Donovan, 1st Vice-President.

James J. M'Donnell, 2d Vice-President.

Garit Byrne, Treasurer.

David Bryson, Thomas S. Brady, Secretaries.

Dr. Cuming, Robert Swanton, Stephen White, Andrew Dooley, Standing Committee.

James Hays, Walter Morton, Dr. Getty, John Morrison, Corresponding Committee.

The organization celebrated St. Patrick's Day, in 1820, at St. John's Hall, Frankfort-street, New York, the notice therefor reading as follows:

Hibernian Provident Society.

The Society will celebrate the Anniversary of their Institution at St. John's Hall, Frankfort-street, on Friday next, the 17th inst. The members are at liberty to introduce their Republican friends. Supper on the table at 7 o'clock P.M. Tickets at the bar.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

David Bryson, Sec'ry.

CHAPTER XIV.

Constitution of the Hibernian Provident Society, of New York, as Adopted on St. Patrick's Day, 1802—Reproduction of an Interesting Old Pamphlet comprising same—"Persons of whatever Country" Eligible to Membership in the Organization—Allegiance to the National and State Constitutions explicitly required of all Members.

Just 100 years have passed since the Hibernian Provident Society, of New York, adopted a constitution for the government of the organization. This was done on St. Patrick's Day, 1802. Robert Swanton was then president of the Society, and David Bryson, secretary. A pamphlet comprising this constitution is now in the possession of the New York Historical Society. From that source the instrument is here reproduced.

Constitution
of the
Hibernian Provident Society
of
New York.

Whereas many Irishmen are forced by persecution, and the oppression of a tyrannic government to seek an asylum in the United States, and whereas emigrants on their arrival in this country, are in many instances, subjected to inconveniences, and compelled to contend with difficulties, which information with respect to the pursuits most likely to afford success, would frequently prevent. Therefore we whose names are written in the roll or book hereunto

annexed, in order in some degree to obviate inconveniences occasioned by want of such information, and for the purpose of affording relief to such emigrants; but more especially to such members of this institution, and their families, as may by sickness, be reduced to indigence, have associated ourselves by the style and title of The Hibernian Provident Society of New York, and have agreed to and adopted the following Rules for our government:

Article I.

Persons of whatever Country, being Democratic Republicans, and of good moral characters, may be admitted members of this institution: Provided, however, that no Irishman, who has willingly aided in continuing the dominion of Great-Britain over Ireland, shall be admitted. And if, at any time, it shall be discovered, that a member, being an Irishman, aided in continuing such dominion, he shall be forthwith expelled.

Article II.

A Candidate in order to obtain admission into this society, shall be proposed by a member, and seconded by another, both of whom shall declare, that they know the candidate, and that his character, in every respect, comports with the requisites made necessary by the preceding article. A committee shall then be named by the presiding member, for the purpose of enquiring into the character of such candidate, who, or a majority of whom, shall report the result of their enquiries at some subsequent meeting; if their report be favorable, the society may proceed to ballot; and if it appear as the result thereof, that seven eighths of the members present be in favor of admission, the President shall declare him duly admitted on making the following declaration, viz. I ——— do solemnly declare that I do approve of the political principles on which the Federal Compact or Constitution of the United States, and that of the State of New York are founded, and that I will to the utmost of

my power support the same; and (if an Irishman) that I never willingly aided in continuing the dominion of Great-Britain over Ireland.

Article III.

Annual meetings of this society shall be held on the 17th of March in each year during its continuance, for the purpose of electing a President, first and second Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, and Treasurer, who shall hold their offices for one year; and whose respective duties are hereinafter mentioned; other meetings of this society shall be held on the first Thursday of every month, for the purpose of transacting the business thereof, and collecting the monthly contributions of the members.

Article IV.

This society at its annual and monthly meetings, shall have power, subject to the restrictions hereinafter provided, to alter and amend this constitution, to make bye-laws, or temporary regulations, to appropriate and dispose of its funds, to hear and examine all charges of irregular or improper conduct, which may be exhibited against officers or other members thereof, and on conviction, to reprove, censure or expel the persons charged; to elect committees, except in cases where their election is otherwise provided for; and in case of the death, resignation, or removal from office of any of the officers before mentioned, except the President, they shall have the power at their monthly meetings to elect a successor or successors, who shall continue in office during the residue of the time for which the person or persons whom they are to succeed were chosen.

Article V.

Should the society for the purpose of more convenient accommodation, deem it expedient to divide themselves into sections, they may at any time (seven eighths of the

members present concurring) by a resolve to be made at a regular meeting, and entered on the minutes of their proceedings, direct as many sections to be formed as they shall think proper, to meet at such times and places, and subject to such regulations, as shall, by such resolve be directed

Article VI.

No motion shall be received for altering or amending this constitution, or for dividing the society into sections, in pursuance of the preceding articles, unless the member intending to make such motion, shall have given notice thereof, at an annual or monthly meeting, two months at least previous to the time of submitting the same to the society, which shall be entered on the minutes of the proceedings, with the particular meeting at which the said motion shall be intended to be made, and when the question thereon shall be put, it shall not be considered or carried, unless seven-eighths of the members present vote in the affirmative.

Article VII.

A majority of four fifths of the members present shall be necessary to carry all questions not requiring particular majorities, except that in all cases of election, and on questions of adjournment, a simple majority shall be sufficient. Provided, however, that no member being in arrear shall be entitled to exercise the right of suffrage.

Article VIII.

A committee shall be appointed to consist of seven members, to be called a committee of enquiry and distribution, whose duties shall be to receive applications for relief from members of this society and their families; to enquire into the situation of the persons making such applications; and, if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the said committee or [Blank] of them, that the persons making applications as aforesaid, stand in need of relief, they may order it after the

rate, and agreeably to the provisions hereinafter mentioned. It shall also be their duty to enquire into the character of Irish emigrants arriving in this country; to receive applications for relief from such of them as may be in distress, and if (diligent enquiry being made) it shall appear that emigrants so applying are really distressed, and that they are of the description mentioned in the preamble, the said committee, or a [Blank] of them, may order suitable relief—due respect in all instances of granting relief being had to the state of the fund and revenue of the society.

Article IX.

The President of this society shall, beside the usual and ordinary duties of his office, superintend the official conduct of the other officers and committees of the same, and enforce a regular discharge of their respective duties.

Article X.

In case of the President's absence, the first Vice-President, and in case of his absence, the second Vice-President shall preside; and in case of the death, resignation, or removal of the President, his office, together with all its duties, shall devolve on the first Vice-President, and be exercised by him until the annual meeting of the Society next ensuing such death, resignation, or removal; and whenever the President shall be absent from the City of New York, all the duties of his office shall be discharged by the said first Vice-President until his return.

Article XI.

The Secretary, or in his absence, the Assistant-Secretary shall make fair and correct minutes of the proceedings of this society at their several meetings; shall keep an account of the monies [moneys] paid by the members; the disbursements of the society (as reported by the Treasurer) and the amount of its fund.

Article XII.

The Treasurer shall hold the fund of this society, and keep an exact account of all monies belonging thereto, and which shall be paid to and advanced by him; he shall advance no monies but in pursuance of appropriations made either by the society at a regular meeting, or by the committee of enquiry and distribution, in the manner hereinafter mentioned. He shall at least once in three months report to the society, at an annual or monthly meeting, the state of their fund, and the monies advanced by him since the time of making his last report. He shall, as frequently as required, submit his accounts respecting the receipts and disbursements of this society, to a committee to be composed of the President, Vice-Presidents, and three members to be chosen for that purpose, or to a majority of them; and he shall also on entering into office, or as soon after as required thereto, enter into a bond with one or more sureties, to be approved of by at least two thirds of a committee, to be composed of the President, Vice-Presidents, and seven Members, to be elected for that purpose, and in such sum as two thirds of the said committee shall think proper to require, conditioned for a faithful performance of the trust reposed in him by this society.

Article XIII.

The officers of this society shall, on retiring from office, hand over the books and other property belonging thereto, which may at such time, be in their hands, to such persons as the said society shall appoint to receive the same; and in case of the death of one or more of the said officers, such books and other property shall be demanded of his or their representatives, as soon thereafter as shall be deemed convenient.

Article XIV.

In order to create a fund to answer the purposes for which this institution is formed, each candidate shall, at the time

of being admitted, pay [Blank] dollar and [Blank] cents to the fund of this society; and contribute after the rate of 12½ cents per month, so long as he shall continue a member thereof.

Article XV.

Each member of this society shall, in case of sickness and inability to support himself, be entitled to receive from the fund thereof, a weekly allowance of 1 dollar and 50 cents; and a further allowance of 25 cents for each child, (not exceeding two) that such member may have incapable of providing for itself.—Provided, however, that no member shall be entitled to pecuniary aid or relief from the fund of this institution, until the expiration of six months after his admission; or whose contribution, (if a resident in the city of New York) shall have been more than three months in arrear at any time within one month next before the time of making application therefor.—And provided further, that the committee of enquiry and distribution, or [Blank] of them, may encrease [increase] or reduce the said allowance according to the circumstances of the applicant, and the state and amount of the fund and revenue of this society.

Article XVI.

The names of members resident in the city of New-York, whose contribution shall at any time be twelve months in arrear, or who while in arrear shall leave the said city with intent to reside elsewhere, may be struck off the roll, and such persons shall be no longer considered as members of this institution.

Unanimously adopted the 17th day of March, 1802.

Signed by order and on behalf of the Society,
 Robert Swanton, President.
 David Bryson, Secretary.

CHAPTER XV.

The Juvenile Sons of Erin, New York—They Observe the Day in 1807, 1808 and 1809—Toasts in Honor of Washington, Jefferson, Madison and other Eminent People—Pleasant Tribute to “The Spinning Wheel and the Loom” and to “The Harp Freed from the Crown.” Mention of other Sentiments Expressed.

The Juvenile Sons of Erin, New York city, observed St. Patrick's Day as early as 1807. Whether these Sons were at first a regularly organized body, or only an informal gathering of friends, does not appear. The fact, however, that they annually observed the day for a number of years would seem to indicate that at some period they had duly organized. In the “Morning Chronicle,” March 18, and the “Republican Watch Tower,” March 20, 1807, appears the following:

Messrs. Editors:

Your giving the inclosed a corner in your most esteemed publication will confer a particular favor on a number of your

Subscribers.

In Honore De Padrig.

Tuesday the anniversary of the festival of St. Patrick was celebrated by a few of the juvenile sons of Erin, at a private house in James street. The following toasts are selected from those drank on the occasion:

1. St. Patrick's Day—May each return of this day find our native and adopted country happy.
2. Ireland—May peace and plenty smile on our native land—may the clouds of bigotry and superstition be expelled therefrom, and may the harp never be attuned to the vile sounds of discord and dissension.
3. The United States of America—The asylum of the

distressed and persecuted stranger. May its inhabitants never feel the effects of a bad government in being forced to emigrate from their native country.

4. Irishmen—May they who emigrate to America behave with propriety and honor, and never be the means of bringing disgrace on the country which gave them birth.

5. Liberty—May the ample earth become her area, and the arch of heaven her dome.

6. Swift and Curran—May Erin never want such men who endeavor by their writing and speaking to gain for oppressed humanity, freedom and happiness.

7. New York—May it take the lead of all the other states, in literature as in commerce—may the clouds of ignorance be expelled its horizon; and may the authors of Salmagundi still continue to lash folly and vice naked through the land.

8. Hospitality—May the hospitable never know the want of it.

9. The Irish bar—Although it has lost the first advocate of the age for a paltry office of £5,000 a year, may it still continue to preserve the true principles of Greek and Roman language.

10. Mr. Carr.—May other travellers emulate his liberality in laying down national prejudices and substituting deserved encomiums in their stead.—And may our Denizens and Aliens in America, ever hold in grateful remembrance those persons who vindicate the character and genius of the Irish nation, against narrow prejudice and foul aspersions.

11. "When my country takes her place among the nations of the earth, then, and not till then, let my epitaph be written"—May the awful fiat of Heaven sanctify and grant this last expiring wish of a noble murdered patriot.

The following are the productions of a young lady.

12. May the rising generation pay more attention to the adornment of their minds than their persons.

13. A speedy and entire reform in the dress of our females, may it be more conducive to the purposes of comfort, and less to those of vanity.

“ The song and toast with appropriate music (the bagpipe, which was played on remarkably well by a gentleman of the company, in two parts without the drone) went round, and it was not till after 12 o'clock that the juvenile sons of Erin, terminated the celebration of the pious orgies of St. Patrick their tutelar Saint.”

[In a descriptive note referring to the bagpipes, the papers recording this celebration said:]

Although the bagpipe is not an instrument indigenius to Ireland, it holds an high antiquity in the country. It was the music of the kerns in the reign of Edward the Third, (see Smith's History of Cork, page 43). It is still the favorite accompaniment of those mirthful exertions with which laborious poverty crowns the temporary cessation of its weekly toil, and the cares and solitudes of the Irish peasant ever dissipate to the spell which breaths in the humorous drones of the Irish pipes. To Scotland we are indebted for this ancient instrument who received it from the Romans [but to] the native musical genius of Ireland are we indebted for its present form and improved state. “ That at present in use in Ireland,” says Dr. Burney in a letter to J. C. Walker, Esq., “ is an improved bagpipe; on which the natives play very well, in two parts without the drone, which I believe is never attempted in Scotland. The tone of the lower notes resemble that of the hautboy and clarinet, and the high note that of the German flute, and the whole scale of one I lately heard, was very well in time, which has never been the case of any Scottish bagpipe that I ever heard.”

Quite a detailed account of the observance in 1808 appears in the “ American Citizen,” and in the “ Public Advertiser,” of March 19, the same year. It was communicated and opens with these lines:

Still Erin attracted wherever we roam,

Our hearts shall with Paddy be yearly at home.

The account then states that “ Thursday being the Anniversary of the Festival of St. Patrick, the same was celebrated according to custom by the Juvenile Sons of Erin, at a private house in Liberty street—Partaking of a plentiful feast, which consisted of every delicacy which the

varied art of cookery could produce; drinking the following Toasts interspersed with original songs, bag-pipe and other music, kept the company together until they hailed the morning of Shelah's day."

Then follows this list of toasts:

1. The Day—May we on the next return of it find that avenging Providence has granted the martyred Emmet's emphatical wish to be literally fulfilled. Music—"St. Patrick's Day."

2. Ireland—The best blood of this land has been shed by the most iniquitous government that ever insulted Heaven and oppressed mankind, but may she like the 'shivering tenants of the frigid zone,' enjoy a day proportioned to the dreary darkness of her long and gloomy night. Song, "The Last Irish Harper."

3. America—The resting place of Liberty, the asylum of persecuted humanity—may she ever keep clear of such miserable systems as have prevailed in the old world under the name of government—her people so far have been an example to the admiring world, that they are capable of self government—"Hail Columbia," full band.

4. Irish Heroes and Patriots—Montgomery, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Russel, Emmet, and the thousand others whom "memory cannot count nor choice elect," may every son of Erin emulate their shining virtues and devotion to liberty. Carolan's "Farewell to Music." *

5. Washington and Jefferson—The hero and statesman, animated by their bright example, may their children imitate their shining virtues. "The Wreath You Wove."

6. The memory of Walter Blake Kerwan—"This brightest gem in pulpit eloquence." "To feed the lamp of charity, he exhausted the lamp of life." "Carolan's Devotion."

7. Burke and Macrary—Our poets in Petersburg; may they receive the smiling approbation of their countrymen for their laudable endeavors to redeem our national airs from oblivion. "Coolin." *

8. Our Bards—Ossian the first and greatest; Carolan the last though not least—may their memories be the pride of Irishmen whilst poetry and melody exist. “How sleep the Brave.”

9. Plowden—An independent, liberal Englishman, may the perusal of his history of Ireland, wake the compassion of some of his countrymen to the miseries of a people who deserve a better fate.—“There’s Nae Luck about the House.”

10. War!—If peace cannot be maintained with national honor—then let us have war—Paddy is always ready and willing to lend Jonathan a hand to give the enemies of his country a sound drubbing. “Yankee Doodle.”

11. Irish Slavery—may the chains of coercion, the cords of enslavement which are already stretched to their utmost extent, be by the energetic efforts of our countrymen rent asunder like cobwebs—and may they enjoy their portion of liberty and happiness after such a long, long absence. “Her Emmet’s no More.”

12. Tammany and Hibernian Provident Societies—may the only difference between those distinguished bodies be, which shall do most to the support of genuine republicanism; and may all such patriotic and charitable associations never want the means to relieve the distressed. “Jefferson’s March.”

13. “Shall oppressed humanity find no asylum on this globe?”—may every emigrant remember the author of this humane query—and may he long enjoy the reward of his excellence in the respect and admiration of all who see him, the esteem and affection of all who know him. “Roslin Castle.”

14. Miss Owenson—May her laudable example in raising her country to a respectable rank in the scale of nations by her ingenious researches into its records, be emulated by those who possess similar talents—“Mortimer and Glorvina” (an original song).

15. Shelah—Song, “Loony M’Toulter.”

16. The American Fair—May beauty adorn and happiness attend them forever; and may they (conform to the wish of the ingenious editors of *Salmagundi*) pay more attention to “the conversation of the enlightened than to the frivolity of the coxcomb,” or “flourish of the fiddle sticks.” “How sweet the love that meets return.”

17. Republican Editors—May our countrymen ever hold your well doings in grateful remembrance: but for ourselves we tender you our grateful thanks for your exertions to protect our national character against the unjust and illiberal prejudice of your federal opponents. “Let the toast pass.”

From the numerous Volunteer Toasts, the following are selected.

The American Soil—May it never bear another Burr, to disturb the peace of its society; or its atmosphere be contaminated with the poisonous effluvia of aristocracy. “Giles Scroggins Ghost.”

Odd Fellows—May every odd fellow be a good fellow . . . “I’ll follow my own vagary.”

Richard and Maria Edgeworth—whose genius and industry has rescued old Erin’s children from the undeserved imputation of being the only blunderers and bull makers—“Tid-re-I.”

“Disguise thyself as thou wilt, still slavery, still thou art a bitter draught.” May the spirit of freedom move over the whole globe, that all mankind may partake of its sweets. “Its liberty, sweet liberty.”

The Harp freed from the Crown—May it ere long be the standard to wave over the green fields of Erin. “Hibernia, rouse from your trance.”

National Prejudice—May it no longer be used as a hammer to knock down republican principles. “Paddy O’Rafferty.”

The spinning wheel and the loom—May their use become more general, as it will be the means of insuring independence to the states. “Somehow my spindle I mislaid.”

The sons of Tammany—May they succeed in raising and beautifying the monument sacred to the martyrs of freedom who perished on board the Jersey Prison Ship—and may the calumny of tory editors be the only obstacle in their way—
“Dead march in Saul.”

The American Eagle—fostered under thy wings, we will die in thy defence—“All the way to Galloway.”

The oppressed sons of Erin—May they ever find an asylum in the only free country on earth, Columbia. “Hail Liberty.”

Standing Toasts, the first of an absentee.

Liberty—May the ample earth become her area and the arch of Heaven her dome. “Lexington march.”

“When my country takes her place among the nations of the earth, then and not ’till then, let my epitaph be written.” May the awful fiat of Heaven sanctify and grant this last expiring wish of a noble murdered patriot. “Delighted fancy hails the hour.”

“The succeeding entertainments consisted of three appropriate recitations, two of them original, composed and recited by one of the party, after which our piper gave us very humorously the favourite air of “Paddy Whack.” Then we had four songs of Miss Owenson’s, as sung by Mr. Webster, and the new words of our poets in Petersburg, to the old airs, Robin Adair, Humours of Glen, and Cathron Oghee; also Carolan’s Receipt (the Irish Orpheus) which for sprightliness of sentiments and harmony of numbers, stands unrivalled in the best of modern drinking songs. Milton says

“Song charms the scene—eloquence the soul.”

“The truth of which was fully proved on this occasion, for the utmost harmony prevailed, pleasure was manifest in each countenance; wit, humour and Irish wine went round, which was felt with undiminished zest ’till the busy and unwished-for hour of day clapt its seal on the uninterrupted round of tasteful pleasure.”

We find the Juvenile Sons, in 1809, again honoring Ireland's patron saint. The event seems to have been observed with the customary eclat and enthusiasm so characteristic of such occasions by this organization. We get a good idea of the occasion from this notice in the "Public Advertiser," March 20, 1809:

In Honor of St. Patrick.

"Let the bards of old be near: let them draw near with their songs and their half viewless harps."

The juvenile sons of Erin celebrated their festival on Friday according to the annual custom; and after partaking of a "snug little supper and plenty of booze," they drank the following toasts, interspersed with music and many original songs.

1. The day we celebrate—"consecrated to generous recollections"—may it ever be dear to freedom and America. Music, "St. Patrick's Day."—Song, "When Rome was dividing."

2. Ireland—our feelings and our wishes are still for the welfare of our kindred and our native country—may the condition of its poor be ameliorated—may foul misrepresentation and aspersion cease. Recitation, "When Erin first rose from the dark swelling flood."

3. America—The only country in which the virtuous living can find a refuge, or truth be conveyed to posterity through a free press. Song, "America thou lovely nation."

4. Thomas Jefferson—The friend and benefactor of the human race—may his evening sun, like his noon of life, shed a lustre on his native land.—"Thou Chief rever'd while slander pours."

5. James Madison—The president of a nation of free men—the friend of Jefferson—his principles and patriotism entitle him to our esteem—"Brave sons of Columbia your triumph behold."

6. The Vice President of the United States—The intrepid

soldier and able statesman—"My bards wait him with songs."

7. The memory of the immortal Washington—"Sons of Alpin strike the strings, is there aught of joy in the harp? pour it on the soul of Washington."

8. Erin's virtuous exiles—Emmet, M'Neven, Sampson, Trenor and Jackson—Their virtues and patriotism, a legacy for us all—"Raise the song of joy, ye bards of Morvan that our souls may forget the past."

9. The Ocean—"Which, like the air, is the common birth-right of mankind," its surface for those who deem it free, its bottom for those who wish to usurp it, (Drank standing hand in hand)—"Yankee Doodle"—full band.

10. Independence or War!—The determined sentiment of every American—In such a cause Paddy is always ready and willing to lend his friend Jonathan a hand. The charge—"When the blasts of war blows in our ears, then imitate the actions of the tiger."

11. Sons of Erin—May you always turn a deaf ear to the rude insults of an uninformed rabble—and may the exertions of your true friends never be forgotten as long as grateful memory holds her seat in the breast of an Irishman.—"How sweet on the mountains."

12. Domestic Manufactories—Sure fortifications—May they ever receive that attention and encouragement they so richly deserve—"Hope told me flattering tales."

13. Col. Henry Rutgers—An undeviating republican, one who justly merits and receives the confidence of his fellow citizens—"Thou God of Liberty!"

14. Tammany, Whig and Hibernian Societies—Under every vicissitude of party, through all changes of men and fluctuations of power, in adversity and in prosperity may you still preserve a love for your country, her rights, her liberties and her honor—"Patrick and Tammany."

15. Republican Greens—May they always stand forth the firm supporters of American rights: and whenever assailed

may the foe feel the avenging blow of our brave volunteers—
“Some talk of Roman Glory.”

16. The Fair Temple of Liberty—Confined to Columbia's shores alone, may her sons appreciate the heavenly boon and be willing to die in its defence—“Hail Columbia.”

17. The Fair—“Ah me! how sweet is love itself possest, when but love's shadows are so rich in joy”—“How sweet is love when virtue guides.”

The song and toast went round with great spirit, the boys appeared to have Goldsmith's lines in their mind's eye:

When you with your bagpipes are ready to play,
My voice shall be ready to carol away.

From the volunteer toasts we select the following:—

Sons of Columbia—May your motto still be, divided you perish, united you're free!—“Ye tories give ear to my groans.”

Our Harp—The armorial bearing of Ireland, which perpetuates our former musical celebrity beyond the power of time or prejudice to destroy—“She waked her own sad tale from every trembling string.”

Hugh Macawlay Boyd—The supposed author of Junius' Letters—We knew the man and never think of him, but as every one who knew him did, with affection while he was living, with sorrow now that he is dead.—Recitation, Campbell's poem to the ancient Irish of “Erin Go Bragh.”

Universal Emancipation—May despotism and oppression forever cease—May the poor enslaved Africans be reinstated to their former joys, and may all, all find protection under the fostering wing of liberty.—“What pleasing scenes before me ran.”

The Emerald Isle—Her shamrock top'd hills, and daisy deck'd valleys, may their green be ever green—“Oh! when I breath'd a last adieu.”

The Embargo—By it we imitate the wisdom of the snake, who recoils within himself before he springs upon his enemy.—“When first the sun o’er the ocean glow’d.”

The memory of John D. Burk and Lucas George.

“’Till mould’ring worlds and trembling systems burst!
When the last trump shall venerate their dust!
Still by the mandate of eternal truth,
Their souls will flourish in immortal youth.”

The heroes of the American revolution—“The song comes with its music to melt and please the soul.”

Education—One of liberty’s life strings; may it hereafter meet with ten-fold encouragement.—“Dear Erin, how sweetly thy green bosom rises.”

The Tammany Monument—Sacred to the martyrs of the prison ships—joint emblems of the sufferings it celebrates, and the eternal honor of its erectors.—“Wallabout Grand March.”

May we always meet upon a level and part upon the square.—“Thou fairest type of excellence divine.”

Standing toast—“When my country takes her place among the nations of the earth, then, and not till then, let my epitaph be written.”—May the awful fiat of heaven sanctify and grant this last expiring wish of a noble murdered patriot.—“Mournful are the mountains of Erin, for the Chief of the people is low.”

In the same issue of the “Public Advertiser” that the foregoing appears is the following scintillation from the editor’s pen:

“On Shelah’s morning Bacchus, attended by Wit and Humour, paid us a visit, & after the necessary salutations and hearing Carolan’s receipt for drinking Irish wine, from our piper; he gave us a short lecture on sobriety—‘Three cups of wine (said he) a prudent man may take, and then he ought to be after taking himself off’—this hint was quite

sufficient, for immediately the happy festive circle began to separate, every soul acknowledging that parting was the only displeasing moment of the night:

“ Loud rang the roof with festive sound,
With joy and revelry;
The sparkling glass went gaily round
The jocund guest with ivy crown'd
Wore Bacchus' livery.”

CHAPTER XVI.

The Juvenile Sons of Erin, New York (Concluded)—Evidence of Mourning in 1810—Celebrations of St. Patrick's Day by the Organization in 1811 and 1812—Toast to the "Memory of Washington," and to Jefferson, Madison and other Patriots—Many Impressive Sentiments uttered at the Exercises.

The following was published in "The N. Y. Columbian," March 17, 1810:

Communication.

Anniversary of the Festival of St. Patrick.

"Whilst pensive he leaned on a cloud."

The Juvenile Sons of Erin have hung their harps on the willow. Mournful are those former sons of gayness, for two of our chiefs are laid low. See that passing cloud of death: it hovers over the plains of Columbia. The sons of green Erin have fallen. Brothers send your souls back to the days of other months. Think of your companions that are gone. The bards sit wrapt in silence and grief. Not a string of the harp is now stirred. Round their grass-tufted hillocks we lingering stay. Son of Ossian, of songs, our souls are mournfully sad. Their green tombs are to be seen by the traveller in the bosom of hills. Here midst the waving of oaks are the dwellings of the renowned men of old. Their bright eyes are closed in death. Let the anniversary of our saint pass away in silent sorrowing. Let nought but the harp of your bards, untouched, sound mournfully over the hills.

New-York, March 17, 1810.

In "The Columbian," March 20, and the "Public Advertiser," March 21, 1811, was this "communicated" report of

the celebration that year: "The anniversary of St. Patrick falling on Sunday, the same was celebrated by the Juvenile Sons of Erin, at the Albany Coffee-House, on Monday the 18th inst. After partaking of a truly appropriate supper, the following toasts were drank, interspersed with recitations and many original songs." The correspondent then gives the list of toasts proposed on the occasion. They were as follows:

1. St. Patrick's Day—On the next return of it may our Shamrock flourish fair, the monumental marble record Fitzgerald's virtues, and the epitaph of Emmet be inscribed by a freeman's hand. Song, "Ah! low lies the harp, thou green isle of the ocean?"

2. Ireland—"Green gem of the ocean's ring." May your regenerated harps once more be struck to the sound of joy, and your hills and vales echo with the shouts of emancipated man. "Ah! pooh! botheration, dear Ireland's the nation."

3. America—Land of peace and plenty—May the inhabitants continue to emulate the example of their fathers, and may the hand of despoiling tyranny never disturb their happiness. "Hail Columbia."

4. The memory of Ireland's virtuous patriots—Who preferred death to the endurance of despotism—"Behold where the Heroes of Erin repose."

5. Washington—He fought for independence; Jefferson—Writer of the Declaration of Independence; Madison—The man of the people's choice—He will support Independence. Then let every man whose heart ever formed an independent wish drink Washington, Jefferson and Madison compared with whom the kings and emperors of the earth are no more than glow-worms to the sunbeams. "Go where glory waits thee."

6. The memory of Orr—'Tis sufficient that we name him.
Who whiter strives to paint the new-fallen snow,
Or add vermilion to the pink or rose?

7. The Vice-President of the United States and the Am-

erican members of both houses of Congress. Their motto, Union of the States, no foreign alliance, and an orderly observance of the laws.—“While Europe’s mad powers o’er creation are raging.”

8. The memory of Carolan—One of Ireland’s numerous bards.

—“in Gratitude’s tear shall his name be enshrined
And the long silent harp shall re-echo his name.”

9. The Shamrock—May its columns never be polluted by calumniating the soil that gave it birth, or its growth be impeded by a chilling eastern blast; but may its young and tender fibres continue to vegetate until the luxuriance of its little leaves become ornamental to Columbia—“There’s a dear little plant that grows in our isle.”

10. The memory of our late Vice-President and Treasurer.—“Soft sigh the winds of heaven o’er their tombs.”

11. John M’Creery—May his persevering exertions to secure from oblivion the relics of our national music continue to procure him that applause he justly merits. “The Bard’s Legacy.”

12. E. Bunting and S. Holden—Who have nearly completed in Ireland what Burke and M’Creery planned in America; the collecting and adopting new words to Irish music. May their exertions be crowned with complete success.—“Last minstrel of Erin how sweetly thy fingers.”

13. Liberty of the Press and toleration of Religion—Sure pledges of an enlightened, free and virtuous people. “What angel form is that descends?”

14. Miss Balfour—Erin’s patriotic child—May her harp still continue its pleasing vibrations; and when she takes her last slumber, may the green turf over her breast vegetate the shamrock and white daisy; the one emblematic of her country, the other resembling her own pure soul.—“When in death I shall calmly recline.”

15. The Belfast and Dublin Harp Societies—Revivers of the song of other times—May the spirit of the ancient bards

hover over their proceedings; and inspire them to complete this patriotic undertaking—"O! had I lived when Ossian sung."

16. The Fair Sex. "I love thee, I have spoke it."—"None can love like an Irishman."

17. Our countrymen in all parts of the world, who this day celebrate the anniversary of our titular Saint.—"Let the toast pass."

Volunteers.

The Torpedo—A scientific child of an American artist. May it receive the fostering care of the nation, until its parent completes his handiwork—"Hope told a flattering tale."

General Valency—The Irish linguist and antiquarian.

Moore and Stevenson—The poet and musician.—The song comes with its music to melt and please the soul.

The People of England, we distinguish between them and the government of England.

The memory of Miss Brooks—The elegant translator of ancient Irish poetry. Recitation—"Harp of Erin, wake to glory."

Scotia Minor—descended from the same stock; may her hardy sons unite with those of Scotia Major.

Our Native Country—ever dear! but liberty still dearer.

Theobald Wolfe Tone—Alpha.

Robert Emmet—Omega.

Our countrymen in Petersburg, Va. who are this moment (12 o'clock) toasting our party. May they never want a potatoe to share with a friend.

The memory of Brian Boruhma, who finally expelled the Danes from Ireland.—"Strike the harp! raise the voice! sing the song of great Brian!"

The memory of Laurence Sterne, author of "Tristram Shandy," &c.

Favor'd pupil of Nature and Fancy, of yore,

Whom from Humor's embrace sweet philosophy bore,

While the Graces and Loves scatter flowers on thy urn,
And Wit weeps the blossom too hastily torn.

On Feb. 28, 1812, "The Columbian" published this:

"O Erin! whilst life in this bosom is swelling,
Shall I neglect thee the land of my birth?
On thy mountains I'll hold with sweet friendship my
dwelling,
And hymn forth thy praises, thou favorite earth."

"Those gentlemen who wish to join the Juvenile Sons of Erin, in celebrating the Anniversary of St. Patrick, will please to leave their addresses as early as convenient, with Mr. Samuel Martin, at the Commercial Buildings. The committee of arrangement intend regulating every thing for this merry meeting early in March."

On March 21, 1812, "The Columbian" has the following report of this observance:

Anniversary of St. Patrick.

On Tuesday last, the 17th inst., the Juvenile Sons of Erin met according to previous arrangement, at the Commercial Building, where they partook of an elegant supper, appropriately served up by Mr. Samuel Martin.

The cloth being removed, they were agreeably entertained by an enthusiastic display of Mr. Moffat's abilities; who introduced a highly finished solo on the clarinet, in which were included the following Irish airs: "St. Patrick's Day," "Coolin," "Cean dubh Delish," "Edmund of the Hills," "Ellen a Roon," "Tell me dear Eveline."

Mr. Carden played several planxties on the Pipes, and many Irish jigs, very humorously on the flute, in imitation of the pipes.

"The soul of song" was awakened and scarce one of the company failed to contribute to the general hilarity.

On no occasion in this city have the Sons of Erin so gen-

erally manifested a disposition to celebrate in characteristic style the anniversary of that day on which Irishmen soothe their cares, and drown their shamrocks.

1. The 17th March—The 1318th anniversary—No human institution has ever been so often or so generally celebrated—May the present day form some part of the last year of Irish thralldom. Original song, tune "Patrick's Day."

2. The Fair Sex—May their influence be always directed rightly, and may no advocate of oppression have the load of his conscience lightened by their love. Song, "O love is the soul of a neat Irishman."

3. The land of our nativity

"Farewell to the land where in childhood I wander'd
In vain is she mighty, in vain is she brave:
Noblest is the blood that for tyrants is squander'd
And fame has no wreath for the brow of the slave."

4. The land we live in—Her children "willed it" and are free—May they never experience ingratitude from those Irishmen whom they have liberally invited to share their blessing.

5. The Press—free as the air—may its rays illumine the mind and disseminate the principles of truth and universal emancipation. Song, "In concert join each soul that loves."

6. Emmet, Tone, Fitzgerald and Russel; why grieve for their fate? Their deaths are the best commentary on their lives—may we emulate their example if the good of our country renders it necessary. "Tears are wintry streams that waste the soul."

7. The memory of Washington—"Sons of Alpine, bring the harp! give" Washington's "praise to the wind; raise high his praise in my hall" Music, "Hail Columbia."

8. Jefferson—The friend of the emigrant—"and shall we refuse the unhappy fugitives from distress, that hospitality which the savages of the wilderness extended to our fathers arriving in this land? Shall oppressed humanity find no

asylum on this globe?" Song, "Green were the fields where my forefathers dwelt, oh!"

9. Miss Brooks, Walker, Bunting, and Valancey—Antiquarians and scholars, who seeking the history of our country among the ruins of her records, would yet teach us what she was. Song, "My thoughts delight to wander."

10. The President, Vice-President and other constituted authorities of the U. S.—Deriving their power from the true "fountain of honor," the people—they will successfully direct the energies of the nation against the slaves of a steeled monarchy. Song, "When freedom first shone o'er Columbia's rich shores."

11. John Murphy, (of Belfast)—We have received your "Song" and your "Shamrock"—thanks to the donor—"Son of song," alas! the Shamrock thrives only as an exotic. Song, "Erin farewell! o'er the wild ocean roaming."

12. Commodore Rodgers—Hospitable as he is brave, he flew to the relief of Irishmen, when in distress, and thrown by adverse winds as strangers in a strange land—he chastised the pirate who offered in sight of a free soil to close the entrance to our persecuted countrymen. Song, "When war was heard and Erin's call."

13. Montgomery—"Illustrious chieftain, Erin claims thee as her own"—May thine, "the only public monument in New-York," remind Irishmen of their duty. Music, "Irish volunteers."

14. The memory of Carolan—"Sit thou on the heath, O bard! and let us hear thy voice, it is pleasant as the gale of spring that sighs on the hunter's ear, when he wakes from dreams of joy."

15. The records of Ireland—Could the murdered bards but arise to sing their country's history, who would stop to listen? Not the destroyers of Ireland lest the earth should open and do them justice. Who would listen with former glee, and hear the praises of their fathers? Not even her best children—the past contrasted with the present would harrow the soul of the patriotic Irishman. "O that I had

fallen in the strife of shields, ere I had known the breakers of my harp."

16. M'Creary—His national airs and songs remind us of the bardic ages—his patriotism animates our enthusiasm in the cause of injured Ireland. Song, "Dear Erin, how sweetly thy green bosom rises."

17. Grattan, Ponsonby, Moira, Sheridan, and the other distinguished advocates of oppressed Ireland—Of what avail is eloquence when the advocates lose sight of this simple axiom "all our evils spring from having no national government." Song, "Come strike the bold anthem, the war-dogs are howling."

18. Major Sirr, Castlereagh, Beresford, Verner, & Co. Oh! what noble brothers! Whether did the men make the system, or did the system make the monsters? Song, "Ye winds and ye waves, bear my sorrows away."

From the numerous volunteer toasts, the following are selected:

His excellency Daniel D. Tompkins—Governor of the State—The friend of freedom, and patriotic supporter of our constitutional rights.

Dewitt Clinton—The enlightened patriot and statesman; the friend of the persecuted foreigner, and the able advocate of his country's rights. Song, "Of a noble race was Shynkin."

The social and invincible spirit that equally distinguishes Irishmen in every clime.

The Sons of Erin, of Caledonia—May the blood of Fitzgerald and Emmet, and of Muir and Palmer, cement a perpetual union between them in the glorious cause for which these martyrs fell.

Dr. Bryson, of Belfast—An Irish scholar—His literary researches can only be equalled by his attachment to his country.

Mary—Scarce yet in her teens, she feels and sings her country's wrongs with a spirit and a melody rising far above

her years, and reaching the acme of true patriotism. Song, "Oh! touch, dear maid, the trembling string."

La Fayette, Rochambeau, De Grasse, and the other brave men of the French army and navy, who eminently contributed to the attainment of American independence.

Internal manufactures—The pride, the boast, and the riches of England—"the ruin and the folly of America!" Think not, John Bull, to gull us by such nonsense.

Robert Emmet—Honored be his memory! unfaded may the laurel and cypress intermingle at his tomb. "Often shall the last sigh of evening die away on the strings of my harp, as I sit by thy narrow house, complaining to the coming night."

Finerty and Cox—Oh! England, where is thy boasted liberty—let the word be blotted from your vocabulary; or buried with the victims of your policy in the dungeons of Lincoln and Newgate. Song, "You never did hear of an Irishman's fear, in love or in battle."

The Catholics of Ireland—Their cause is a good one: May their spirited exertions and manly perseverance, be crowned with the rich reward of "emancipation."

May no collusion of *Kings* at the court of St. James be ever able to prevent the emigration of our persecuted countrymen to the land of Columbia.

The memory of Orr—An intimidated jury said "guilty"—a sanguinary government sealed the verdict.

Union, the word—freedom, the aim of every son of Erin.

Plowden and Parish—Proofs that no exertions of tyranny can eclipse a bright star, nor any ray of liberty, however strong, warm the soul of a contracted bigot. Song, "Assist me ye lads, who have hearts void of guile."

Franklin—"Eripuit coelo fulmen, sceptrumque tyrannis." He snatched the thunder from heaven and the sceptre from tyrants.

The British army in Portugal—Take away the Irish, (Faugh-a-Ballaugh) and "Hey for the Polish Lancers, O!" Music, "Marshal Sout's Charge."

Our Countrymen—may they soon have an opportunity of practically convincing their tyrants that the loss of Ireland will reduce England to her rank among nations; thus demonstrating, that to the misapplied valor of Irishmen is owing the unnatural preponderancy of Britain.

New York, March 18, 1812.

CHAPTER XVII.

The Shamrock Friendly Association of New York—Its Celebration of the Day in 1817 and other Years—Remarks by Garret Gilbert, Dr. Macneven, Stephen P. Lemoine, George A. O'Keefe and others of that Period—Observances at Union Hotel and Washington Hall—Byrne's Fly-Market Hotel also the Scene of Festivities.

Among the old-time, honored organizations of New York should be mentioned the Shamrock Friendly Association. The learned Dr. Macneven was at one time president of this society and many other eminent gentlemen were found in its ranks. The Association celebrated St. Patrick's Day as early as 1817, and may have done so at even an earlier period. In "The Columbian" of March 15, 1817, is found the following:

Shamrock Friendly Association

The Society will celebrate the 17th of March, (St. Patrick's Day), at their Hall.

Tickets for the Supper, may be had of the subscribers. Previous to which an address will be delivered by one of the members, at seven o'clock, P.M.

B. Irvine,	} Committee	
G. Dillon,		} of Arrange-
J. M'Keon.		

In 1818, the Association again celebrated the anniversary, the accompanying notice appearing in "The Columbian" of March 12, that year:

St. Patrick's Day.

Arrangements for the celebration of the anniversary of St. Patrick's Day, by the Shamrock Friendly Association.

The society will meet at its room, 70 William-street, on

the 17th of March at 11 o'clock, A.M., for the purpose of transacting business.

The society will repair at 12 o'clock (noon) to the long room, Union Hotel, where an oration will be delivered by Mr. Garrit Gilbert. Members may invite their friends to hear the oration, seats will be reserved for ladies.

Dinner will be on the table, at Mr. Coghlan's, at 5 o'clock P.M. Members who wish to dine and unite in drowning the Shamrock, may have tickets for themselves and friends, by applying at Mr. Coghlan's.—It is wished that applications for tickets may be made before Sunday next.

In reporting the event, "The Columbian," under date of March 18, 1818, published this extended article:

Shamrock Friendly Association.

Yesterday the Shamrock Friendly Association celebrated the anniversary of St. Patrick at the house of Mr. Coghlan, in William-street, and an Oration was delivered on the occasion by Garret Gilbert, Esq. It was the language of feeling and patriotism, and merited, as it received, the plaudits of a large assembly. It recalled to minds the wrongs of a brave and humane people in their native land—and dwelt with enthusiasm on their devotion to the cause of enlightened liberty in the land of their adoption.—"If, (said the orator) you have any national prejudices—(and I believe, I know you have none)—relinquish them. Preserve all the attachments to your native land that are not incompatible with the interests of that community which has adopted you. I beg pardon—I should have said preserve them all; for I know of no Irish attachments that can possibly injure the United States of America."

Doctor Macneven presided at the festive board, supported by Mr. Fox the vice president, and the following sentiments were given, accompanied by songs, national and sentimental.

Toasts of the Shamrock Friendly Association, 17th March 1818:

1. The day: before another return of the anniversary of

Erin's festival, may Erin's harp resound on Erin's plains, to the tune of "Erin go bragh."

2. The people of Ireland: exiles abroad or slaves at home, at great sacrifice they avoid, or under great afflictions they endure, the baleful connexion of Britain. "He came to the beach."

3. The stranger's asylum: in the day of peace the Irishman's gratitude will support the laws, in the day of battle it will support the country. "Hail Columbia."

4. The New-York and other Irish Emigrant Associations: they labored for the good of America, and for the benefit of Irishmen; they could not command success, but they deserved it. "Green were the fields."

5. The friendly Emigrant, and the Emigrant's friend. "Love for love."

6. The people of the United States: a great family of freemen, worthy the boon for which they twice victoriously contended.

7. The President of the United States: may he keep a steady eye on the principles of '76.

8. De Witt Clinton, Governor of the State of New York: The will of the people is great, and it will prevail.

9. The Patriots of Mexico and South America: union to their councils, victory to their arms, and confusion to the [un]holy alliance of Despots.

10. The hallowed memory of the deceased heroes, martyrs and statesmen of Ireland: no honest Irishman can recollect his country, and forget her Tones, her Emmets and her Fitzgeralds.

11. Agriculture, manufactures and commerce: the first is necessary to our existence, the second to our independence, the third to our rank as a nation. The entire must be maintained at whatever price we would pay for liberty.

12. The Grand Canal: alias cheap exchanges, easy intercourse, and a new cement of the Union.

13. Hospitality, an Irish characteristic not to be forgotten on Patrick's day. "O'Rourke's noble feast."

14. Civil and religious Liberty: the world for their domain, the human race for their votaries.

15. The regular army and militia of the United States: the former never so large as to endanger liberty, the latter never so small as to be unequal to its defence.

16. The Navy of the United States: it was justly reserved for freemen to chastise the tyrant of the deep.

17. The Press: the hope of freemen, the terror of tyrants; with it no people can be enslaved, without it none can be free.

18. The United States of America: untouched in their own soil, be they unstained by the spoil of their neighbors.

19. Ireland as she ought to be: free, sovereign, and independent.

Volunteers.

By Major Noon—The Vice-President of the United States; his patriotism and services during the late war, will ever be remembered with feelings of gratitude by every friend of his country.

By Capt. M'Keon.—The memory of Montgomery; his ashes will speedily repose in the urn . . . erected to his memory, by that Congress which declared America free, sovereign and independent.

By Mr. Irvine—The doctrine of Transmigration exemplified; Liberty extinct in Europe, is animating South America.

By Mr. Dillon—Thomas Addis Emmet, Esq. our late worthy President; the ornament of his native country, the friend to that of his adoption.

The President having retired, the Vice-President took the chair—while the following toast was given:

Our worthy President—The patriot, the politician, the man of science.

The land that gave us birth, and the land we live in. May the sons and daughters of the natives of Europe who emigrate, never be deceived by the hopes held out to them by foreign powers.

The Vice-President having retired, Capt. M'Keon, the 2d Vice-President, took the chair, when the following toast was given:

Robert Fox, our worthy Vice President—His uniform, independent, and patriotic conduct, has endeared him to all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

By Mr. Murney—May the enemies of this country here, and the oppressed of the old, meet each other half seas over.

By Mr. Pigott—The Irishman as he is, the statesman, the general and the glory of his country—May those virtues never be diminished, particularly in the land of freedom.

The 2d Vice-President having retired, the following toast was given:

Our worthy 2d Vice-President, Captain James M'Keon—May he have an opportunity of exerting as much bravery in the defence of his native soil, as he has done in the protection of his adopted country.

May Irishmen flourish in every climate, and always substantiate the character they profess:—"a lion in battle, a saint in love, and a brother in charity."

May the friends of liberty in Europe who have volunteered their services in South America, meet the reward they deserve.

Provisions to the unprovided.

The sons of Irishmen, who fell in vindication of their country's rights—May the earth rest lightly on them, and the shamrock bloom green o'er their graves, till in future days their epitaphs shall be engraved by the hands of freemen.

On motion of Dr. Macneven, seconded by the whole company, the thanks of the company were given to Garrit Gilbert, Esq. for his eloquent and patriotic Oration, delivered this day before the Society.

Under date of March 16, 1819, The "Evening Post" and "The Columbian" both contained the following:

Shamrock Friendly Association

Anniversary of the Shamrock Friendly Association will be celebrated on the 17th March inst. at Washington Hall, at half past 12 o'clock, P.M.

1st. Music.

2d. The address of Stephen P. Lemoine, Esq.

3d. Music.

Members of the society and strangers who wish to partake of the anniversary dinner, can procure tickets at the bar of Washington Hall, or of the members of the committee. The dinner will be on the table at 5 o'clock, P.M. at Mr. M. Byrne's Hotel, Fly Market.

Charles Mahon, Secretary,
86 Maiden Lane.

The celebration was a glorious success, "The Columbian" of March 20, 1819, saying of it:

 Shamrock Friendly Association

This Association celebrated their anniversary on the 17th inst.—An Oration was delivered at Washington Hall by Stephen P. Lemoine, Esq., in which the history of Ireland, and its early claim to civilization and literature, were briefly and eloquently portrayed, in a manner to call forth the warm applause of an intelligent audience.

The Society partook of an excellent entertainment at Byrne's Fly-Market Hotel, after which the following toasts were drank:

1. The Fair Sex—

Ye are stars of the night—ye are gems of the morn—
Ye are dew-drops whose lustre illumines the thorn;
And adorn'd by the bays, or enwreath'd by the willow,
Your smile is our mead, your bosom our pillow.

2. The pious and immortal memory of St. Patrick.

3. The Day—the Irishman's jubilee.—"St. Patrick's Day."

4. The land we inhabit—The memory of Columbus, who discovered it; honor to the heroes who bled for it; dignities to the patriots who have preserved it:—the bulwark of liberty; the school of self-government; the envy of royal power; the asylum of persecuted worth.—“Hail Columbia.”

5. Erin—Land of our Fathers—May she rise in her greatness; the progress of the human mind will then be no longer retarded by the pressure of despotism.—“Exile of Erin.”

6. The President of the United States—Deriving his authority from the sole legitimate source, the will of the people—the first among his equals.—“Rights of Man.”

7. The Vice-President of the United States—“Tompkins’ March.”

8. DeWitt Clinton—The Governor of the Great and Patriotic State of New York; calumniated by a few partisans who are unwilling to acknowledge its [his?] merits, and affect to support principles, while their only object is place.—“Grand Canal.”

9. The Emigrants from Europe—Every republican will hail them as friends—every philanthropist will welcome them as strangers—“Hail to the Chief.”

10. Gratitude, more conspicuous in actions than in words. He whose brows are entwined with the Shamrock may forget his enemies—his friends never.—“Blow, blow, ye winds.”

11. The newly acquired territory of Florida—Its wilderness will soon fall before the industry and skill of Freemen.—“Hail Liberty.”

12. The truly great of every country, who espoused or have fallen in order to establish National Independence.—“Glory of Brian.”

13. Our brethren in South America—Their firmness will soon teach their haughty foe, that timely retreat only can prevent total destruction.—“Stay at home, ye rogues.”

14. The Grand Canal—The key-stone of the Union.—“Clinton’s March.”

15. General Jackson—A foe to savages in every clime.—“Jackson’s morning brush.”

16. The heroes of the revolution and late war—The former proved themselves apt scholars—the latter, able masters.—“Brown’s March.”

17. The memory of Washington.—[Silent.]

18. Thomas Jefferson, the stranger’s friend.—“Yankee Doodle.”

19. The memory of General Richard Montgomery. [Silent.]

20. The Ocean, the highway of nations—The surface for freemen, the bottom for tyrants.—“Liberty, Commerce, and Freedom.”

21. The Press—The palladium of Liberty.

22. A National Debt, for which every man in England pays twenty dollars a year:—Republicans, less ambitious, remain less blessed.

Volunteers.

By the President.—Stephen P. Lemoine, Esq., the Orator of the Day—The Phillips of America.—(9 cheers).

By the First Vice-President—The Grand Canal.—Our farmers have grubbed the Roots that impeded the progress of the Big Ditch—(6 cheers).

By the Second Vice-President, *pro tem.*—Counsellor Phillips—May his transcendent talents be employed in the emancipation of his country.—(9 cheers).

By Stephen P. Lemoine.—The 17th of March—May the recollections of this day remain as fresh on your memories as your own emblem—the evergreen Shamrock.—(9 cheers).

By A. T. Spring.—The immortal memory of Robert Emmet.—[Drank standing.]

By Col. Pell.—Talents, integrity, and patriotism—the only distinctions of citizenship worthy a nation of freemen.

By Dr. Arden.—Major General Brown, the hero of the North—His great achievements will ever be held in grateful remembrance by his fellow citizens.—(9 cheers).

By George A. O’Keeffe, Esq.—The historian and the war-

rior, the patriot and the philanthropist, Sir Robert Wilson—the deliverer of Lavalette—(9 cheers).

By Noah Bartlett, Esq.—A speedy release to the insolvent debtor.—(6 cheers).

By George B. Barry, Esq.—The literary Shamrock of Ireland—May its verdure never be blighted by the press of tyranny—Moore, Maturin, and Phillips.

By Lieut. M'Keon.—His honor James M. Wayne, Mayor of the City of Savannah—the Stranger's Protector.—(6 cheers).

After the President had retired—

By George Mills—Our worthy President—His valor had been proved in the defence of his adopted country.—(9 cheers).

By Mr. Burke.—May our Shamrock never be withered by the blighting spirit of party.

By Mr. M. H. Bowyer—Our brother in South America, Baptis Irvine—We regret his absence, but are consoled by the prospects of his mission being accomplished.

CHAPTER XVIII.

The Shamrock Friendly Association of New York (Concluded)—A Splendid Celebration in 1820 at Washington Hall—The Declaration of Independence Read by Jonas Humbert, Jr.—An Oration by George Alexander O'Keefe—Another Notable Celebration Held by the Society in 1822—Capt. James McKeon, President.

In March, 1820, the leading New York papers contained this notice, viz :

Shamrock Friendly Association.

The Society will celebrate the next anniversary of St. Patrick, on Friday next, the 17th instant, at Washington Hall. The officers elect will be installed at 2 o'clock, P.M. At half past 2 the following exercises will commence, with music at intervals, to which the public is respectfully invited to attend:—

1. A Prayer.
2. An Oration, by George A. O'Keefe, Esq.
3. Declaration of Independence, by J. Humbert, Jun. Esq.
4. The Society will dine at 4 o'clock precisely. Gentlemen desirous of joining in the celebration of the Festival, can be furnished with tickets at the bar of the Hall.

Jno. Bohan, Sec'ry.

“The Columbian,” March 22, 1820, has the following detailed report of the event :

The Anniversary of the patron saint of Ireland was celebrated at Washington Hall, at 2 o'clock P.M. on Friday last, by the Shamrock Friendly Association.

After the prayer, Capt. M'Keon proceeded to the initiation of counsellor Lemoine, the president elect, and the other officers.

The Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. Jonas Humbert, Jun.

George Alexander O'Keefe, Esq. gave the oration in the true spirit of a son of the Green Isle. The orator, amidst repeated applause, spread before Irishmen, as an example worthy their imitation, the virtues and patriotism of their forefathers; their unshaken constancy to their God and their Country, notwithstanding the unceasing virulence of seven centuries of British persecution. He remarked on the happy amalgamation in the society of the native with the adopted citizen, and drew from it the most happy presages of future usefulness.

At 4 o'clock the company partook of an elegant dinner prepared by Mr. M'Intire, in his usual style; after dinner the following toasts were drank:—

1st. The day we celebrate—If it must not form a part of the first year of Irish liberty, may it at least belong to the last year of Irish slavery (3 cheers). Tune—"Tho' dark are our sorrows."

2d. Ireland—Separated from the rest of the world by nature and an encircling ocean, sufficiently extensive and populous for the purpose of independence, may its only political relationship with other nations be "Enemies in war, in peace friends." (6 cheers.) Tune—"Patrick's Day."

3d. The United States of America—The land of the free, the asylum of the persecuted, the resting place of the exile, the home of the emigrant. (6 cheers.) Tune—"Hail Columbia."

4. The President of the United States. (3 cheers.)
5. The Vice President of the United States. (3 cheers.)
6. The Governor of the State of New York. (6 cheers.)
7. The memory of Robert Emmet, William Orr, and other Irish patriots who resolve to live free or die. (Silence.)
8. The memory of George Washington—His name is his best eulogy. (Silence.) Tune—"Washington's March."
9. The Army and Navy of the United States—Tune—"Yankee Doodle."

10. Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce—The bases of independence, industry and wealth. (6 cheers.) Tune—“America, Commerce and Freedom.”

11. The patriots of South America—May the last battle be theirs. (6 cheers.) Tune—“Hail Liberty.”

12. The friend of the emigrant and stranger—He cannot be a true republican who could be their enemy. (12 cheers.) Tune—“The Exile of Erin.”

13. The Fair Daughters of every nation.

Volunteers.

By J. Meyher. Our ex-president, Capt. M'Keon—His exertions in private have been commensurate with his public zeal for the interest of the society.

By Capt. M'Keon, ex-president—George A. O'Keefe, Esq. the orator of the day—The emigrant with genuine Irish feeling blended with attachment to the institutions of this country.

By the President. The Shamrock, the emblem of our Society—May its verdure never be blighted by the Demon Spirit of Party.

By Capt. Davy, first vice-president. The memory of Patrick Sarsfield, the invincible hero—He procured the treaty of Limerick—British perfidy broke it.

By Jonas Humbert, Jun. 2d vice-president. The patriot and philanthropist of all nations—May their united endeavors produce a derangement of the plans of tyranny, and show deluded man his true friend.

By T. Madden. The Rev. Dr. Taylor—The accomplished scholar and philanthropist.

By J. Bohan. The Rev. Dr. Power—His virtues and talents command and receive our esteem.

By Geo. A. O'Keefe. The memory of Commodore Perry,* the Hero of Lake Erie—He well merited the national tribute conveyed in the message of the president.

* Perry's mother, Sarah Wallace Alexander, was a native of Ireland.

By J. M. Espada. The South American patriots—May another Washington arise to lead them through their glorious struggle to independence.

By D. M. Byrne. The immortal memory of an Irish patriot—Wm. Michael Byrne.

By J. S. Arden. A speedy emancipation to the sons of Erin—May they be hail'd as a sister republic, as also the oppressed of all nations.

The President having retired—By Capt. North. Our President, S. P. Lemoine, Esq.—The friend of the Alien—the friend of the Irish Emigrant.

In 1822, the Association once more honored the memory of St. Patrick. The following account of the celebration appears in "The Evening Post," of March 22, that year:

The Shamrock Friendly Association met on Monday, the 18th instant at 5 o'clock, P.M. when the following officers were installed:

Capt. Jas. M'Keon, President.
 Mr. Naphali Judah, 1st Vice President.
 Wm. M'Cluskey, 2d Vice President.
 John W. Wright, Treasurer.
 James Foley, Corresponding Sec'ry.
 Thomas O'Connor, Recording Sec'ry.
 Lieut. P. M'Keon,
 Mr. Owen M'Cartin, } Com. of Accounts.
 Mr. Francis O'Neil, }

At 7 o'clock, the members of the Society, with their friends, partook of an excellent supper prepared by Mr. M'Cluskey; plenty and variety covered the board.

The following toasts were drank, and the evening cheered with excellent songs, during the prevalence of great harmony and good humour:

The day we celebrate, like the religion of its illustrious saint, hallowed throughout the universe.—“St. Patrick's Day.”

The land of our nativity, Erin is rising in her greatness, the progress of the human mind cannot be retarded by the puny efforts of the petty tyrants of a day.—“Erin go Bragh.”

The land we inhabit, Incense to the memory of Columbus who discovered it; honors to the heroes who bled for it; dignities to the patriots who preserve it; the Bulwark of Liberty; the school for self-government; the envy of regal power, the Asylum of persecuted worth.

Gratitude more conspicuous in actions than in words. He whose brows are entwined with the Shamrock may forget his enemies, but his friends never. “Blow, blow, thou bitter wind.”

The men of Ireland, before the die is cast, and the day of retribution is arrived, may they become in reality what they are in name—Irishmen.—“Mary Le More.”

The truly great in every country, who espoused, or have fallen in order to establish, or perpetuate, national independence, history will do them justice.—“Remember the glories of Brian the brave.”

The President of the United States and the heads of departments, wisdom in council, intrepidity in danger, and honour throughout.

Generals Jackson and Bolivar, the heroes of the North and of the South; on ground destined for the residence of freemen, the minions of England and Spain fell conquered and lie forgotten.

Our brethren in the South, may those of them who yet struggle, meet the success of the victorious.

The memory of Washington—Cæsar and Alexander will be forgotten, but the hero of America will live for ever.

The memory of Montgomery and Emmet—they died endeavoring to give Liberty to the two hemispheres.

Benevolent institutions all over the world, may they collectively and individually exercise charity without ostenta-

tion, religion without bigotry, philosophy without infidelity, arts and science without pedantry, and render impartial justice to all mankind, without reference to geographical distinctions, climate, colour or language.—“The Poor Negro.”

Woman, lovely Woman, without thee creation were a blank—with thee the cup of human happiness is brim full.
“Cushla Ma-cree.”

Volunteers.

By the President.—The rights of man erected over the ruins of despotism.

By the 1st V. Prest.—Irishmen, they never turn their back to a friend or an enemy.

By the 2d V. President.—Brethren of all nations, may prosperity and happiness attend their views and undertakings for the progress and happiness of the human family.—
“Liberty, Commerce and Freedom.”

By the late President.—Don Juan O’Donohu, the friend of Old and New Spain.

By the Corresp. Sec’ry.—The patriotic and friendly sons of St. Patrick, all over the world.

By the Recording Secretary.—Americans, may it be their boast that they are, like Jefferson, the stranger’s friend.

By Mr. Charles O’Connor.—Our President, Captain James M’Keon, who in whatever station he has been placed, has always acted with honour to himself, and usefulness to the cause of liberty, and suffering humanity, when defending the country of his adoption on the banks of the Niagara, or at the head of a philanthropic society, extending comfort and consolation to the exiled sons of his own native land.

By Lieut. M’Keon.—The Hon. J. C. Calhoun, the stranger’s friend, out of office, as well as in office.

By Mr. John D. Walsh.—Prosperity to the “Shamrock,” and every other free and independent press; may they be ever guarded with the jealous vigilance, and meet with adequate encouragement from a liberal public.

By Mr. Toohey.—Mr. Lawless, the editor of the “Belfast

Irishman," a true patriot, whose bright talents, and undoubted patriotism, gave him a high rank among those worthies, who, ever and anon, during the long night of Ireland's bondage, have burst forth from the dark cloud of ignorance with which Britain would fain obscure their unhappy country, and showed to the world, that oppression, however it may enchain the body, can never conquer the mind.

By one of the company—Our highly talented countryman Danl. O'Connell, Esq., Barrister at Law; the inflexible patriot and undeviating friend of civil and religious liberty—he is an ornament to his country and profession.

By Edward C. Quin—Mr. Shays of N. Jersey, the son of an Irishman, the sublime and patriotic bard, the effusions of whose pen are so uniformly warm and devoted to the cause of liberty and the interest of Ireland.

CHAPTER XIX.

The Memory of St. Patrick Honored by other New York Organizations—The Hibernian Volunteers Dine at Byrne's Hotel in 1796—The Hibernian Friendly Knot have an Observance at the same Place in 1797—The Druid's Grand Lodge Celebrates the Day in 1799—Other Celebrations Noted.

We find special mention of two St. Patrick's Day celebrations in New York city in 1785. One of them was at the "Coffee House" and the other at "Capes Tavern." One of these observances is believed to have been under the auspices of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, but it does not appear under whose auspices the other was held. The two observances are thus referred to in the "New York Packet," March 21, 1785:

Anniversary of St. Patrick.

Thursday being the anniversary of St. Patrick, tutelar saint of Ireland, the same was celebrated at the Coffee-House, by a number of respectable gentlemen of that ancient nation, with that festivity and good humour for which the brave sons of Hibernia, have ever been remarkable. His Excellency the Governor, his Honor the Chancellor, Hon. John Jay, Hon. Judge Hobart, the Attorney General, and several members of the legislature, honoured this social knot with their company at dinner.

The same anniversary was also celebrated on the 17th inst. at Capes Tavern, by a numerous and respectable company of the liberal sons of Ireland. Mirth, harmony and good humour was the characteristic of this happy set. Their bumpers were filled to loyalty and universal benevolence. The dinner was remarkably excellent, and the wines delicious.

A resident named Morgan was engaged in the tavern business in New York as early as 1786. Under date of

March 15, that year, he had a notice in "The Independent Journal," reading as follows:

St. Patrick

The festival of that ancient, noble and well-beloved Patron of Ireland, will be celebrated on Friday next, at Morgan's New Tavern, the Sign of the Grand Mason's Arms, on the Dock near the Ferry-Stairs, Water Street, where the Company of all the well-wishers of that Titular Saint will be expected; more especially as Mr. Morgan has much exerted himself to have his House in order for the reception of his Countrymen, and other well-wishers on that Day, being the first of opening.

New York, March 15, 1786.

Mr. Morgan's desire to please, was no doubt, appreciated by those who assembled on that occasion. Quite an ambitious celebration of the day took place in 1796 under the auspices of the New York Hibernian Volunteers. The "American Minerva," New York, March 18, thus tells about the event:

St. Patrick's Day.

Yesterday being the Anniversary of the Tutelar Saint of Ireland, a number of young Irishmen who have formed themselves into a military corps called The New York Hibernian Volunteers met to celebrate the Day, at Byrne's Hotel, where they drank the following toasts, expressive of their sentiments:

1. The Day and all who honour it.—3 Cheers.
2. The Isle of Saints.
3. Our adopted Country.
4. George Washington. The Soldier in War, the Patriot in Peace, the Father of his Country and the Friend of Mankind.—9 Cheers.
5. The Governor and State of New York.—3 Cheers.
6. The Military of the United States.—3 cheers.
7. The French Republic, our magnanimous allies. May they soon enjoy in peace that liberty which they have so long

embraced with enthusiasm, and of which they have been the invincible defenders, and all the happiness which liberty can bestow.—9 Cheers.

8. Rational Liberty—May its mild and beneficent influence dispel the mists with which despotism and superstition have clouded the genius of our native country.

9. May the Hibernian volunteers maintain in the New World, the honour they have acquired in the Old—3 Cheers.

10. May the inherent courage, hospitality and generosity of an Irishman, never be impaired by change of climate.—3 Cheers.

11. The patriots of our adopted country—As soldiers may we emulate their courage, and as citizens their virtues.—6 Cheers.

12. May the American Eagle ever expand its wings to protect the Irish Harp, and the Harp ever be a worthy supporter of the American Eagle.

13. May the conduct of the Sons of Hibernia ever entitle them to the esteem and confidence of those of Columbia.

14. The Sovereign People—May every Citizen be a Soldier and every Soldier a Citizen.

15. The Fair Daughters of Columbia—May the Sons of Hibernia ever merit and enjoy their smiles.

Volunteers from the Chair.

The St. Patrick Society.

The Corps of New York Rangers.

After spending the day in harmony and conviviality the company dispersed at an Early Hour.

The following notice was published March 16, 1797:

The Hibernian Friendly Knot.

The members of the Hibernian Friendly Knot, are requested to attend their Prelate at Byrne's Tavern, No. 126

Fly-market, on Friday, March 17, to transact business of importance, and celebrate the Festival.

Dinner on the table at 5 o'clock

Signed by order

L. C., Sec'ry.

"Greenleaf's Daily Argus" of March 18, 1797, pleasantly announces that "St. Patrick's Day in the *morning*, was celebrated very quietly last *night*."

In 1799, mention is found of a celebration by an organization known as the Druid's Grand Lodge, though whether they claimed anything in common with the Irish druids of old, the record does not state. As they met on this occasion at the "Druid's Head Tavern," it may be that they took their name from that hostelry. The notice for the meeting here follows:

Druid's Grand Lodge.

New York.

The Brethren resident in New York, are informed that the Grand Lodge will celebrate the 17th of March on Monday, the 18th inst., when the Members will dine at the Druid's Head Tavern, James street.

Mistleto on the table at 4, Dinner on the Table at 5 o'clock
—Oration at half past 6.

Signed by order

Durock G. A. V. A. T. B.

A communication in "The Morning Chronicle," March 21, 1805, contains the curious information that "Monday being set apart for the celebration of St. Patrick's Day, a few sons of the Saint, boarding at the Sheriff's Hotel, met on the occasion, at No. 4, on the middle hall, and at 3 o'clock, sat down to a handsome dinner, prepared on the occasion, when the day was spent in the greatest harmony and conviviality—Among the numerous toasts and sentiments, the following were given by the president and vice president. * * *

"Our Creditors—May they never forget the 31st verse of the 6th chapter of St. Luke.

"14. Our Landlord—May the iron rod of oppression be

ever softened by his humanity and attention towards his boarders. * * *

" 17. Judge Livingston—A friend to the distressed prisoners.

" 18. The Recorder—A speedy arrival to him from Albany."

Among the New York observances in 1817 we learn* that "a very numerous and highly respectable company celebrated the anniversary of St. Patrick, at the Shamrock-Hall, where they partook of an elegant and sumptuous supper; Mr. Dennis M'Carty, President, assisted by Mr. J. Humbert, as vice-president. Good humour, wit and harmony prevailed throughout. The pleasure of the occasion was enhanced by the company of several intelligent gentlemen recently arrived in New-York from Europe, as well as by that of a deputation from the Hibernian Provident Society, for a part of the evening.

"After the 2d toast, an appropriate discourse was pronounced by Mr. Pyke, the Secretary. It was at once rhetorical and argumentative, and received with universal applause.

"The following are the toasts—the gentlemen giving volunteers, only partially distinguishable; many being written with pencils:"

1. The Day—Sacred to social intercourse and friendly recollections—A health to all who honour it. "Patrick's day in the morning."

2. The Hibernian Provident Society—And all other associations promotive of social good—concert with them and felicity to them. Song, "Fill the bumper fair."

3. The land we live in—"The asylum of oppressed humanity"—May the union of the States last as long as their liberty, and both be eternal. "Hail Columbia."

4. James Monroe—President of the United States. In France, the friend of the emigrant; every where the friend of freedom. "The Eagle of Freedom and Shamrock my boys."

* "The Columbian," March 18, 1817.

5. The army of the United States—The advanced guard of freedom, a good specimen of the nation. “The Star-spangled Banner.”

6. The Navy—Whose impressive moral lessons have reformed the pirates of England and Algiers. Song—

“Ye gentlemen of England, reclining at your ease,
“How little do you know of the dangers of the seas.”

7. The Militia—An armed nation—“Conscript fathers” and conscript sons—every citizen a soldier—every soldier a citizen. “Jackson’s Morning Brush.”

8. American Manufactures—Let us show the world that the nation which could repel the arms of England will not be conquered by her arts. “America, Commerce and Freedom.”

9. Ireland as she ought to be—Free, sovereign and independent. “Oh! had we some bright little isle of our own.”

10. The superabundant population of Ireland—Settlers for the superabundant soil of the United States. “When Adam at first was created.”

11. France—An asylum of persecuted emigrants—France, by whose aid American independence was achieved—who neglected the independence of Ireland, and thereby lost her own—May that centre of civilization soon become the abode of freedom by exchanging the King of France for a French government. “Marseillaise Hymn.”

12. The Exiles of France in America—They who cultivated the laurel on the Rhine, the Po and the Danube, may successfully cultivate the olive and vine on the Mississippi. “The Soldier tired of war’s alarms.”

13. Cause and Effect—The first emigrants to the American wilderness, and their independent posterity—“If the one had not *been* the other would not *be*.” “Says Plato why should man be vain.”

14. Franklin—The favourite of philosophy, the benefactor of the human race—Eripuit cœlo fulmen sceptrumque tyrannis.

15. General Washington—The great man who commanded an army composed of all nations, was above national prejudices. “Tho’ the last glimpse of Erin with sorrow I see.”

16. George Clinton—Distinguished in the council and in the field—his fame is as imperishable as the scenes of his actions. “Come on ye hearts of temper’d steel.”

17. Thomas Jefferson—The apostle of liberty, who extended to the exiles of Europe that hospitality which the American savages had not denied to the victims of English oppression.

18. The American Fair—The exile stays his pilgrim step to offer homage at the shrine of beauty and virtue.

“The world was sad, the garden was wild.
And man the hermit sigh’d till woman smil’d.

Volunteers.

T. A. Emmet and Dr. MacNeven, our worthy president and 1st vice president—Men who dared be honest in the worst of times.

Robert Fox, our 2d vice president—Regret for his absence, respect for his worth.

Robert Emmet—A man in council, though a youth in years—a precious offering but a bloody sacrifice—May his epitaph be speedily written.

Thomas Russel, and the glorious army of Martyrs who bled at the altar of British despotism—Immortality to their names—resurrection to the independence of their country.

(By Capt. M’Keon)—DeWitt Clinton—above prejudice, above calumny—a man without guile, a politician without reproach—9 cheers.

After Mr. M’Carty retired, Mr. Humbert was called to the chair, and gave,

The President of the Day—An honest man, an unassuming citizen, and decided republican.

The Tammany Society of New-York—Who would divide fellow citizens into castes, by excluding the countrymen of Montgomery, of Gates, of Steuben, and of La Fayette, from fellowship—Let *white* Indians have as much liberality as *red* ones, and employ the calumet as well as the scalping-knife. Song—“When Rome by *dividing* had conquer'd the world,” &c.

(By Mr. Humbert)—The Grand Republican Convention of this state, may they echo the wishes of the people—3 cheers.

(By Mr. Dillon)—Daniel D. Tompkins, our late Governor, his patriotic services during the late war have been honourably appreciated by the people.

Thomas Paine, the herald of civil liberty, the terror of kings, the champion of the people—religious opinions aside, we cannot forget his political merits—3 cheers.

“He left America his debtor;
“I wish she e'er may find a better.”

* * * * *

(By Mr. Charles Mahon)—The Emerald Isle—Before the next anniversary of our patron saint, may we have the felicity of celebrating its independence in common with our transatlantic brethren—6 cheers.

(By Mr. Smith)—The memory of Lord Edward Fitzgerald and other patriots who died in defence of their country's rights.

Counsellor Sampson—His indefatigable exertions in behalf of the manufactures of this country shall in future ages be reiterated by the noise of the shuttle.

(By Mr. Wall)—General Montgomery—may the next war afford an opportunity of writing his epitaph in Quebec.

(By Mr. Burns)—May the foot of a British tyrant never trample on the grave of Lawrence.

(By Mr. Costigan)—Ireland, a monster—five millions of heads and one heart.

The company separated at a very early hour, * * *

From "The Gazette," (N. Y.), of March 20, 1821, we learn that:

A select party of the Friendly Sons of Erin, celebrated the Anniversary of their Tutelar Saint at the Commercial Coffee-House, Fly-market, on the 17th inst. An excellent Dinner was served up at 5 o'clock, in Dillon's best style. The following Toasts were drank, and several Patriotic Songs were sung; after which the company retired, much pleased with their entertainment, and liberality of the evening.

1. The pious and immortal memory of St. Patrick—May the anniversary of the day dedicated to his honor be ever kept as a jubilee among Irishmen.

2. Our Native Land, the gem of the Ocean—May we soon have the pleasure of hearing that she has taken the rank due to her among civilized nations; to be free and independent.

3. The United States of America—The asylum of the persecuted, and home of the industrious; may they long flourish, free and happy.

4. The President of the United States—His patriotism, virtues and talents have so endeared him to a virtuous people, that he has been again called upon to fill the executive chair of the most free and happy nation on earth; we wish him the blessings of health and happiness.

5. The Vice-President of the United States—His patriotic and public services will always be held in grateful remembrance by an enlightened nation.

6. The Navy and Army of the United States.—The former the gallant supporters of their country's liberty on the seas; the latter's motto "*pro aris et focis*" on land; they have always done it honor.

7. DeWitt Clinton, Governor of the State of New-York—The profound scholar and accomplished gentleman; his exertions to render his native state, in the opinion of the world, the first for agriculture, manufactures and commerce, must

be always viewed as proofs of his good understanding and sincere love for the people.

8. The memory of the immortal Washington—The greatest hero and best man the world ever produced; others have conquered to aggrandize themselves and enslave their respective countries; he to free even the slave, and make all independent.

9. Gen. Andrew Jackson, the hero of New-Orleans—He has been always attached to the country which gave his and our fathers birth, and evinced in this the land of his nativity, that “what’s bred in the bone cannot be got out of the flesh”; he hates oppression, and punished a tyrant’s vassals, when the opportunity offered.

10. The memory of Gen. Montgomery—He gave us an example worthy of imitation, by sacrificing his life for the freedom and honor of his adopted country.

11. Our Countrymen throughout the United States, who having drank deeply of the bitter cup of persecution in their native land, at length dashed it from their lips, and retired hither to enjoy the sweets of tranquility—May they never prove forgetful of the kindness and philanthropy with which they were received.

12. Our Brethren of the lately acquired Territory of the Floridas—May they become useful and faithful citizens, and ever hail with joy the anniversary of the day on which they were made freemen.

13. The Republic of Colombia, our legitimate twin sister—We hope her example will be followed from the Isthmus of Darien to Cape Horn.

14. The immortal memory of our dear countryman Emmet—He loved liberty, and gloriously died for having endeavored to make his native land free; a second Washington as a patriot, but unhappily not so successful.

15. The Queen of Great Britain—The conduct of her husband and his ministers towards her is sufficient to convince the world that he is another Henry the Worst; they, his obsequious minions; and clearly shows what the integrity or

honor of that government is in the administration of Irish affairs.

16. The memory of Theobald Wolfe Tone, the Sheares, and others of our beloved countrymen, who were immolated at the shrine of despotism, by the ruthless and exterminating hand of tyranny.

17. Lovely Women—The last, the fairest, and the best of creation; may they never take to their arms any but those who are willing to cherish and protect them.

In "The Evening Post" of March 21, 1823, it is stated that "The Friendly Sons of Erin celebrated the anniversary of their tutelar Saint, at the Commercial Coffee House, on the 17th inst. Mr. Dillon furnished a superb dinner, served in handsome style. A variety of toasts and songs closed the evening's amusement, and the company retired much pleased."

CHAPTER XX.

An Oration in New York City, in 1824, by William Bayley, Esq.—It was Announced to be Delivered in "Military Hall, 11 Spruce St."—An Irish Drama Presented at the Chatham Theatre on St. Patrick's Anniversary, 1827—William McDonnell Gives a Public Dinner, in 1829, "at the Bowery Long Room"—A "Shamrock Ball" takes place in 1830.

Under the head of "Irishmen—St. Patrick's Day," a notice appears in the "Advertiser," (N. Y.), March 17, 1824, stating that "Wm. Bayley Esq. will deliver an appropriate Oration this day at 1 o'clock, at the Military Hall, No. 11 Spruce st."

The N. Y. "Commercial Advertiser," March 17, 1827, announces that "The warm-hearted sons of Erin celebrate the anniversary of their tutelary saint this day. Mr. Niblo provides for the wants of the body, and among other delicacies his larder presents the rarity, so early in the season, of half a dozen fine shad." The following also appeared in the "Advertiser" of this date:

Chatham Theatre.

This Evening the Hibernian Drama of "Brian Boroihme": Brian, Mr. Scott; O'Donohue, Stevenson; Terence, Anderson; Minstrel, Howard; Tormagnus, Durang; Voltimar, Maywood; Erina, Mrs. Wallack; Emma, Mrs. Lacombe; Elgitha, Mrs. Entwistle. For Scenery, &c. see bills. Comic Song, by Mr. Simpson. And the farce entitled "Botheration." Thady O'Blarney, Mr. Anderson.

Performance to begin at $\frac{1}{4}$ before 7 o'clock.

William McDonnell gave a "public dinner" on St. Patrick's Day, 1829. It was announced in "The Evening Post" of the day before, the announcement thus reading:

Public Dinner—In commemoration of the patron saint

of Ireland, St. Patrick, William McDonnell, at the request of many of his friends, proposes to give a Public Dinner on the 17th inst. at the Bowery Long Room, No 58 Bowery. Tickets to be had at Mr. James Sweeney's, Chatham Row; Mr. Joseph Hunt's, do; Mr. Patrick Mangin's, do; Mr. William C. Sloan's, No. 338 Broadway; Mr. James Harrison's Northern Hotel, Cortlandt st; Mr. John Fegan's, No. 126 Chatham st.; Mr. Thomas Plunket, Willett and Stanton sts; Mr. Edward Flannagan's, Rivington and Goerick sts; Mr. P. Duffy, 290 Grand st; Mr. William Friel's, Water street; Mr. John McQuade's, Cherry st; Mr. Arthur Ray's, Murray st, and at the bar of the Bowery Theatre Hotel. Dinner on the table at half past 4 o'clock, precisely. Tickets \$1.50.

N.B. The Long Room will be brilliantly illuminated, and a full length likeness of the patron Saint will be exhibited in the hall. An excellent band of music is engaged and will attend on the occasion.

Wm. McDonnell.

In 1830, New York had a "Shamrock Ball" in honor of the day. "The Gazette" of March 17, had this mention of the event:

"Shamrock Ball—An amusement of this description is announced for this evening at the Bowery Theatre. It is a pleasant mode of closing the festivities of a day, venerated by all 'The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick' among whom

"Worth, prosperity, conviviality,
Open sincerity and good humor dwell."

Another notice of this ball was published the same day in "The Evening Post" as follows:

"Bowery Theatre.—On St. Patrick's Day, March 17th a splendid Ball will be given at this Theatre. The Miss Parkers will dance their much admired Irish Hilt to the favorite airs of St. Patrick's Day and Katy Lynch. During the evening the Irish piper O'Donoghue will perform on the wind pipes. Tickets admitting one Gentleman and two Ladies \$2. Gentleman alone \$1; to be had at the Box Office of the Park and Bowery Theatres."

On March 17, 1831, the "Friendly Sons of Ireland" dined

at St. John's Hall. The following report "From the Evening Journal," was published in the "Evening Post," March 22, concerning the event:

St. Patrick's Day.

Thursday, being St. Patrick's Day, was celebrated by the "Friendly Sons of Ireland" in this city in a becoming manner, and at evening a large number of gentlemen sat down to dinner at St. John's Hall and concluded the festivities of the day so dear to Irishmen. Dr. Macneven presided, assisted by Thomas A. Emmet and Eber Wheaton, Esquires, vice presidents. Among the guests on this joyous occasion were the Hon. G. C. Verplanck, the Very Rev. Dr. Power, Alderman Seaman, and a number of other gentlemen who were invited to partake of the hospitality of the Association. The Dinner was excellent and was highly creditable to Mr. Andrews the worthy landlord of St. John's. After the removal of the cloth the regular toasts were announced by the president, and were received with cheering and echoed by bursts of appropriate music from an excellent band.

Regular Toasts

1. The day and all who honor it at the feast of reason in the flow of soul. Air—"St. Patrick's Day."
2. Ireland—Delightful as thou art, yet any change from what thou art would make thee more delightful still. Air—"Exile of Erin."
3. The auspicious union of Green and Orange, effacing forever the dissensions that make of a noble nation a wretched province. Air—"Shamrock."
4. The federal union of Ireland to Britain with a common executive, and distinct Legislatures, in place of the Legislative Union that enslaves, impoverishes and provokes to separation. A National Air.
5. The United States of America, the birthplace of those

liberal principles that are now abroad on the tour of Europe. Air—"Hail Columbia."

6. England, reformed and wise enough to prefer free associates to discontented subjects. National Air.

7. France—In the van of freedom may she succor as well as lead the nations that aspire to it. "Marseillaise Hymn."

8. The Belgians—Conspicuous among the Revolutionary nations, they continue to deserve Cæsar's eulogy, "Horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgæ." Air—"Hail Liberty."

9. Poland—May her "Manifesto" produce fruits as glorious as its immortal prototype the Declaration of American Independence. "Washington's March."

10. Daniel O'Connell—Ireland's incorruptible champion. He preserves her peace—may he establish her liberty. Air—"See the conquering hero comes." 9 cheers.

11. The President of the United States—An American scion of an Irish stock. "President's March."

12. Lafayette, the uncompromising advocate of civil liberty—May his principles predominate in the councils of regenerated France. French National Air.

13. Woman.—The only ruler who governs by right divine. Six cheers. Air—"O Love is the Soul of a neat Irishman."

Several apologies for absence were read by the President, and among others was one from his honor the Mayor, and another from the Vice President, who was prevented by illness from appearing.

The following note from William Sampson, Esq., directed to Dr. Macneven, was listened to with evident satisfaction. It plainly indicated that although that gentleman was absent in body, he was present in spirit.

"Dear Doctor—I regret that from the yet unconfirmed state, I cannot take upon me the duties of a Vice President at the approaching commemoration of our tutelary Saint. I am past service for a dinner party, but I will volunteer to do garrison duty as an invalid; and whilst you and your good company, with wine cup in hand, make all crack and shiver, from the foundation to the roof, by force of *agitation*, I will

get up an under-plot of a *conspiracy to avoid proclamations*, at my own fireside, composed of two or more persons besides our household gods; and we will say and do whatever may be said or moved upon the strength of hot coffee, or by virtue of young hyson, to promote the great cause, by abstaining from riot, and keeping the peace..

“ In the mean time, express for me, and in your best manner, my regret that I cannot be with you, and my thanks for this and every other mark of kind regard, to the committee of the Society. I have not dined from home but once since the last anniversary, and then it was with my brethren, the Friends of Ireland and of Civil and Religious Liberty, on the 25th November, and it was not with impunity. We shall, however, drink to your happy meeting, and to the health and honest intentions of you all, with three times three

“ Yours, as ever, truly

“ William Sampson

“ Of the order of pacificators.

“ Lispenard-st., Monday, March 14, 1831.”

After the reading of the letter, Dr. Macneven proposed “ Absent Friends ”—and in conjunction with this toast, the name of “ William Sampson ” was repeated, and received with “ three times three.”

Mr. Verplanck being called upon for a sentiment, rose and addressed the Chairman in a pertinent speech in which he paid a just tribute to the splendid talents of the great men who have figured in Irish history, and pronounced a severe stricture upon the policy of the English government in repaying the Irish, who had nobly and devotedly defended the cross of St. George against its enemies, by neglect and contumely, and with wrong and injury. Mr. Verplanck concluded his remarks by offering the following toast, which was received by long and continued cheering:—

Ireland—She has for years lent the genius and valor of her sons to the service of a government which has repaid her only with wrong—she now claims that genius and valor

for herself; may they be henceforward devoted to Ireland's liberty, happiness and glory.

The Very Reverend Dr. Power was invited by the President to propose a sentiment. This gentleman was listened to with the profoundest attention, and we find ourselves at a loss to do justice to the beautiful and classical remarks which fell from the reverend gentleman on the occasion. He commenced by observing to the President, that it would perhaps be matter of surprise when he should say, that until now, the return of the anniversary of Ireland's patron Saint, had invariably filled his heart with sorrow and depressed his feelings with sadness. But how could he feel otherwise, when he saw the liberties of his native country swallowed up in tyranny, and the strong arm of power exerted to crush his beloved countrymen to the earth. It was true, he observed, semblances of freedom were held out to Ireland, but they were mere shadows—deceptive practices to amuse, and not intended to convey benefit to the people. He could not compare them better than to liken them to the toys which are placed before children to tickle the fancy—they were unreal, and did not better the condition of mankind. But a new era dawns upon Ireland, and she may now look forward to more cheering times. She calls for freedom, and none will deny that she has reason for her appeal. The learned gentleman closed his remarks by an apt reference to the prophetic words of Curran, and sat down amidst warm applause which resulted from the deep emotion created by his brief address. The reverend gentleman proposed:

The immortal memory of Curran, who told England "not to imagine that a nation containing at least two thirds of the military population of the empire, would remain on her knees, in hope of the interval, when cruelty and folly may work themselves to rest, and humanity and justice awake."

Mr. C. C. Rice, being called on for a sentiment, prefaced it with the following remarks:—

"Mr. Chairman—If, on common-place occasions, when convened round the festive board of private friendship, we

feel an expansion of social philanthropy and a buoyancy of spirit—how much more, then, on the present occasion should we feel our united influence gushing pure and fervid from the sacred tide of that “*Amor Patriæ*” which is a component part of the Irish existence, breathed by nature and nature’s God into him with that very breath which vivified him in embryo.

“Yes. Sir, if there is anything can add an additional impetus to our feelings, it is the occasion on which we are assembled!—to pour a festive libation on the day of Ireland’s National Festival—a day made sacred by religion, memorable by glorious events, and hallowed by a mighty people’s fond remembrance! The present crisis of things portends much for Ireland—we see she has once again taken up the gauntlet and entered the lists of the fight. We see her boldly standing forth and before Heaven and earth demanding a full reinstatement of those rights which are her own, her legitimate, her unalienable rights, which a demoralizing policy basely wrested from her—she at length sees that she too long calmly succumbed to the encrimsoned hand of British anarchy—she feels the mournful lesson it has taught her—she sees that no one who *feels* her wrongs dares to right them; and no one who knows her motives *dares* to vindicate them.

“Ireland knows the importance of her assuming a formal and decisive stand—she is now united!—the barrier of religious dissensions is burst, and Irishmen of every creed and every sect rally round their common country’s cause, and call aloud for legislative reform—‘A repeal of the Union.’ The eyes of enlightened Europe are awake, and anxiously watch her energies; their sympathies are aroused at the justice of her cause—and if she but receive the timely, the co-operating hand of the friends of Ireland, the friends of liberty, and the friends of man, she will, she shall, ere our next anniversary, have wrenched from the iron hand of her oppressors, the ‘*magna charta*’ of her legal rights—a resident Parliament.

“Ireland expects the friends of civil and religious liberty

to aid her in her mighty work. She looks, sir, to her American friends. She leans pensively on some cliff overhanging the Atlantic's surge, and sees with fancy's eye on the distant horizon a golden sunbeam as herald of American co-operation. And shall we then coldly blast her hopes, and refuse her silent, yet no less forcible appeal? No—no! It shall never be said that the kindly eye of American philanthropy wants the tear of sympathy for a nation that struggles for her native freedom. She has warmly shared it with the native land of Bozzaris, and she will not refuse it to the land of Montgomery. Yes, sir, to that land whose sons stood firm and unshaken by her side in the hour that 'tried men's souls!' Irishmen in Ireland can no longer assemble to speak the wrongs of their country. Then let that be the duty of Irishmen in America. Let us often assemble, agitate, and make public through the press the wrongs of Ireland; and anticipating much good from such a course, permit me, sir, to give as my toast:

"America and Ireland!—May the Genius of Liberty which blesses the land of Washington, soon be seen unfurling her 'Sun Burst' of victory over the tomb of Emmet."

Mr. Mason being called for a song, gave the "Sprig of Shillalegh," with the following additional verses written for the occasion:

"May heaven bless the land that gave Paddy his birth,
 Burst the soul-piercing bonds of that green spot of earth,
 Where grows the shillalegh and shamrock so green
 When her sons nobly rous'd, shall by unity's charm,
 Her oppressors repel, her dissensions disarm
 And Erin triumphant, at Freedom's pure shrine,
 Shall victory's laurel in glory entwine
 Round a sprig of shillalegh, and shamrock so green."

Mr. Brady of one of the Deputations, after returning thanks for the handsome reception he met at St. John's, proposed—

Success to every struggle for civil and religious liberty throughout the world.

By the Deputation from the Cottage House.—The Union of Irishmen—may it soon repeal the British Union.

By G. C. Rice.—The Liberty of Poland—long looked for; coming at last; bloody or bloodless, as the case may be—the sooner the better.

“Where’s the slave so lowly
 Condemn’d to chains unholy,
 Who, could he burst his bonds at first,
 Would pine beneath them slowly.”

Several Deputations from other assemblies of the warm-hearted sons of Ireland and their friends were received during the evening, and other addresses, which did credit to the heads and hearts of the speakers, were made by Major M. Moses, Mr. McKeon and other gentlemen, and the evening was spent with much good feeling. An ode from the pen of Mr. Shays was sung with great effect, and we regret that our limits do not permit us to publish it to-day or give the substance of the eloquent remarks of the speakers referred to. We conclude by appending several volunteer toasts. Dr. Macneven having retired from the chair, the Vice-President proposed:

Dr. Wm. Macneven, a patriot of '98—Still clinging to the destinies of his country.—Universally respected for his talents; universally admired for his fidelity to the cause of liberty.

By Mr. McKeon.—The Youth of Ireland, may each one become a Hercules in crushing the serpent of oppression.

On St. Patrick's night, 1832, an “Erin ball” took place in New York, the “Gazette” stating the day before that “The young sons and grand-sons of Erin, young men of the first respectability, give their first Ball this evening at Masonic Hall. On this occasion fashion and beauty, with char-

acteristic glow of feeling, will, be exhibited in the best style. We intend to accept an invitation to attend this Ball."

The N. Y. "Evening Post" of March 9, 1832, announces a

Grand Hibernian Ball

On St. Patrick's Eve, Friday, the 16th, at Concert Hall, Broadway.

E. H. Conway has the pleasure of informing his patrons that the Grand Hibernian Ball will take place on Friday evening, the 16th at Concert Hall. A brilliant band is engaged, leader Mr. Brown. Mr. Kendall will play on the harp several national airs during the evening. The committee will be appointed on Saturday evening next, and further particulars made known in a future advertisement.

Mr. C. solicits a general attendance of his patrons at the ball as the proceeds are to be given to the Orphan Asylum in Prince st.

Tickets \$1 to admit one gentleman and two ladies.

We learn from the N. Y. "Evening Post," that the "Friends of Ireland" again celebrated the day in 1832 by a dinner, this time at the Bank Coffee House. Speaking of this event, "The Post" has the following detailed report:

Celebration of St. Patrick's Day.

By the "Friends of Ireland," at the Bank Coffee House, 17th March, 1832.

In obedience to those feelings which the true sons of Saint Patrick have ever cherished at the return of their exhilarating anniversary, a large and respectable company, composed of Irishmen, and those who approve the principles for which the patriots of Ireland have struggled, sat down to an unusually sumptuous and elegant dinner, prepared by their worthy host Mr. James Doran, Jr. proprietor of the old established Bank Coffee House.

James B. Sheys, Esq. was elected President.

Captain John Bant, 1st Vice President.

Edward Maginness, 2d Vice President.

Lawrence Langton,	} Stewards.
Daniel Kearney,	
Patrick McCafferty,	
John Rusk,	

Regular Toasts.

1. The day we celebrate—Though it dawns and closes upon us as exiles, yet we gather the memorial shamrock by its light and rejoice.

Original song—"While round our board the wine is bright."

2. Ireland—The gloom of despotism has failed to obscure the genius; the chains of slavery have not destroyed the energies of her sons.

Air—"Remember the glories of Brian the Brave."

3. The United States of America—The best model of a perfect government; securing the rights and increasing the happiness of the people.

Song—"The Wanderer's Home."

4. Poland—Her cities have bowed to the despot, but her name cannot perish while patriotism is revered or freedom worshiped.

Air—"The Marseillaise Hymn."

5. The President of the United States—Raised to the proudest distinction of earth by the will of a free people—he sustains in the cabinet the glory acquired in the field.

Original song—"An Irishman's son our President is."

6. Daniel O'Connell—The timid may hesitate; the suspicious may accuse; but the patriot stands undaunted—a beacon to his countrymen; a rock to their foes.

Air—"Erin go Bragh."

7. Civil and Religious Liberty—The birth-right of man! endangered by demagogues; denied by bigots; opposed by tyrants.

Air—"A man's a man for a' that."

8. The Governor of the State of New York—Honored by his station and honoring his station.

Air—"Clinton's Grand March."

9. Charles Carroll of Carrollton—The last actor in the most sublime scene of the world's drama—Ireland's inestimable contribution to the greatness of America.

Air—"The Star-spangled Banner."

10. The United Irishmen and their Principles, Religious Liberty and Self Government—The one is gained, the other is in progress.

Air—"Cushla ma cree."

11. The memory of Thomas Addis Emmet—He loved his impoverished country better than her rich oppressors—he won the hatred of traitors and the applause of freemen.

Air—"The harp that once through Tara's Halls."

12. The English Reform Bill—Ireland, indignant at the disenfranchisement of her forty shilling freeholders, and distrusting the efficacy of reform, insists upon repeal.

Air—"Garry Owen."

13. The Fair—The only power from which all Irishmen do not ask a "repeal of the Union."

Air—"To Ladies eyes around Boys."

Volunteer Toasts.

By James B. Sheys, Esq., President.—The Patriots of '98—Political Elijahs! they depart, but the mantles remain with their children.

By Capt. John Bant, 1st Vice President.—St. Patrick's day—May its remembrance be eternal as the wishes of every patriot.

By Mr. Edw. Maginnis, 2d Vice President.—May England do justice to Ireland, and if she don't—

By Mr. John Rusk.—Montgomery—with the characteristic enthusiasm of his native country, he grappled with the enemies of liberty in their citadel, and expired in the heroic attempt to restore millions to the most sacred gift of heaven. Irishmen are proud of his glory. Americans are grateful for his co-operation, and Freedom has recorded him as one of the noblest of martyrs in her cause.

By Mr. John M'Kinley—Charles Carroll of Carrollton—The last of that devoted phalanx who lifted upon the storm the banner of American independence. In the evening of his existence, the glory of his exertions, like the departed sun, is not the less brilliant because they have passed from amongst us.

By Mr. James Doran Jr.—Erin! our native Erin—May we live to see her achieve what her patriotic countrymen are now struggling to obtain—her freedom and independence.

By Mr. John Twomey—Literature—One of the grand repositories of the human intellect; to which, the sons of Ireland have made ample and splendid contribution.

By Captain Denman—America!—May her independence be a perpetual refutation of monarchical theories, and her principles so diffuse themselves as to spring up in every soil and invigorate every people.

Dr. Rice rose and said he was fully aware that he had already occupied a considerable portion of their valuable time, nor did he rise to make a second trial of their unmerited and evident partiality, for which he felt duly grateful. But yet he congratulated himself on the toast he was about to propose, which he was convinced would be received with a cheer and a bumper. It was the health of

Dr. Wm. Jas. Macneven, and Councillor Wm. Sampson. The exiled patriots of their native Isle—two nations feel proud of their existence—and Irishmen on this day tender them the tribute of grateful remembrance.

Music—"Here's a health to them that's awa."

"The Literary and Catholic Sentinel" of Boston, Mass., under date of March 14, 1835, announces that "The Young Friends of Ireland will celebrate, [in Boston], the Anniversary of the Patron Saint of Ireland, at the Franklin Hall (in the same building with the Mechanics Exchange) on Tuesday next, the 17th inst. Those gentlemen who have handed in their names (none others) are informed that they can obtain tickets at No. 18 School street; over P. Mooney's Bookstore, on Saturday evening or at this office." The foregoing was signed by the "Committee of arrangement," viz: E. C. White, Wm. Daily, Patrick Flynn, Patrick O'Neil and Patrick Donahoe.

The same paper in reporting this celebration states that among those who responded to toasts, etc., on the occasion were the Rev. Mr. Polin, J. B. Clinton, M. A. Neif, John Kelly, Edward C. White, Patrick Donahoe, C. J. Howland, James D. Fitzgerald, Laurence Connell, T. Mooney, S. J. Rogers, and Michael Hamilton.

Another Boston celebration in 1835 was that under the auspices of the Sons of Erin, which took place beneath "the hospitable roof of Major Coburn, of the Merrimac House." N. W. Ryan is believed to have been president of the organization at this period. Rev. P. Connolly was one of the guests on the occasion. Toasts were offered, or addresses made, by Michael Burrows, Thomas Read, James Smith, Lawrence Hill, Thomas Hyde, Owen M'Cosker, Ambrose Keating, Thos. H. Fales and Richard Savage, the latter of Salem, Mass.

On St. Patrick's Day, 1835, a celebration also took place at Salem, Mass., one of the centres of the old witch craze. The celebration was by the Friends of Ireland, dinner being served at the Mansion House. Rev. Mr. Brady presided, "and was ably assisted by the vice-president, Mr. Dalrymple, an ancient resident of Salem." Among the "invited guests was Mr. Palfray, the talented editor of the 'Commercial Advertiser,' and a true friend of democracy and of Irishmen. Mr. Pike, too, a spirited citizen of Salem, added the pleasure of his presence to our festivities."

CHAPTER XXI.

Celebrations by the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia, Pa.—Stephen Moylan, First President of the Organization—Many Distinguished Men of the Revolution Members of the Society—Washington is “Adopted” into Membership—Wayne, Knox, Barry, Hand, Irvine and other Notable People on the Rolls—Twenty-seven Members Subscribe £103,500 in Aid of the Patriot Army.

The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia, Pa., was instituted on March 17, 1771. We may be sure that upon that occasion the memory of the Saint was duly honored. Indeed, the date selected for organizing the Society, together with the name chosen, indicates the fealty of the founders to the great apostle of Ireland.

At the start, the Friendly Sons numbered 30 members, of whom six were classed as honorary. No creed lines were drawn, and in the Society “Catholics, Presbyterians, Quakers and Episcopalians were united like a band of brothers.” The requisite for active membership was that “the applicant must either have been a native of Ireland himself, or one of his parents must have been so, or he must have been a descendant of a member.” This requisite did not apply to honorary members of whom ten were eligible.

Stephen Moylan was the first to fill the office of president, and with him were elected John M. Nesbitt as vice-president, and William Mitchell as secretary and treasurer. The other original active members were: Thomas Barclay,* John Boyle, Andrew Caldwell, Samuel Caldwell, George Campbell, George Davis, Thomas FitzSimons, Tench Francis, Col. Turbutt Francis, Benajmin Fuller, George Fullerton, Ulysses Lynch, George Meade, James Mease, John Mease, Matthew Mease, John Mitchell, Randle Mitchell, John Nixon, John Shee and William West.

* John, James and William Barclay also became members of the Society.

The first honorary members were John Dickinson, William Hamilton, William Hicks, Henry Hill, Robert Morris and James Searle.

The founders of the Society were nearly all prominent in business life and men of property and high social position. Some of them had extensive shipping interests and were engaged in commerce with Europe, India and other parts. Several of the founders later attained distinction as patriots of the Revolution. Moylan, for instance, the first president of the Society, became a renowned military officer, served on the staff of Washington as Quartermaster-General, and later recruited the Fourth Pennsylvania Light Dragoons and commanded the same. As a cavalry leader, he has been termed the Phil Sheridan of the Revolution.

George Meade, another of the founders of the Friendly Sons, subscribed £5000 to furnish provisions to the army. A total of £103,500 was subscribed by twenty-seven members. Matthew Mease was an officer of the "Bonhomme Richard" and served under Paul Jones in the desperate engagement with the British 44-gun ship "Serapis," in which engagement Mease was wounded.

John Mease was a brother of Matthew and was among the force that crossed the Delaware with Gen. Washington on the night of Dec. 25, 1776, and surprised the Hessians. He was also a member of the detail told off to maintain the fires along the front of the American encampment, to outwit the foe, while the patriots secretly moved in another direction to fall upon the rear guard of the British at Princeton. Later, he subscribed £4000 for the patriot cause. In his old age he was affectionately spoken of as "the last of the cocked hats," owing to his continuing to wear the three-cornered hat of the Revolution.

John Mitchell, another of the founders, was a wealthy merchant. He became Muster-Master-General of the Pennsylvania navy in which position he is recorded as "serving without pay." He was captain of the "Ranger," 1776.

Thomas Barclay was president of the Friendly Sons from

June 17, 1779, to June 17, 1781. In 1780 he subscribed £5000 in aid of the army. He is spoken of as "a man of elegant manners." Tench Francis was for a long period agent for the Penn family in Pennsylvania. He became cashier of the Bank of North America, being the first to hold that position. He was a son of an Attorney-General of the Province of Pennsylvania, and subscribed £5,500 in 1780 for the patriot army.

John Shee was appointed, by Congress, to command the Third Pennsylvania regiment. He served in the campaign of 1776, and was taken prisoner after the battle of Long Island. In 1777 he was made a member of the State Board of War. He subscribed £1000 in aid of the patriot forces. He is described as "a man of excellent manners and good acquirements." He became a General of Pennsylvania state troops after the war and was appointed collector of the port of Philadelphia by President Thomas Jefferson. He was also city treasurer of Philadelphia.

John Nixon was "an ardent, active and most efficient friend of America in the Revolutionary struggle." He it was who, on July 12, 1776, in Philadelphia, read the Declaration of Independence to the people it being the first time that immortal document was so read in public. He was commissioned Colonel, and gallantly led his regiment at the battle on Long Island, wintering with the army at Valley Forge. He became president of the Bank of North America, was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania and held other positions of honor and responsibility. The foregoing brief mention of a few of the founders will serve to illustrate what manner of men were they who instituted the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia.

The famous "Light Horse of the City of Philadelphia," subsequently known as the "First Troop of Philadelphia Cavalry," was organized in 1774 and numbered among its original members ten or a dozen of the Friendly Sons. Of the 88 names on the rolls of the Troop during the period of the Revolution, not less than 30 were those of members of

this patriotic Irish society. Over a dozen of the Friendly Sons became members of the Society of the Cincinnati at the organization of the latter and are numbered among the original members thereof.

The Friendly Sons observed St. Patrick's Day in 1772 at "Mullan's Tavern," Philadelphia. The company included 16 active members, three honorary, and ten "visitors" among whom was "His Honour, the Governour." Of the members absent, James Mease, William Mitchell and Ulysses Lynch were reported as "beyond sea." The honorary members present were John Dickinson, Robert Morris and Henry Hill.

At a meeting held June 17, 1772, it was voted that "All the Stock that may be in the Treasurer's hands on the 17th March next to be apply'd towards that day's Expence."

Early in its career, the Society adopted a gold medal, of special design, as a badge of membership. These medals were each "of the value of three guineas." Every member was required to supply himself with one and to wear the same at meetings of the organization. Failure to do so on St. Patrick's Day, subjected the neglectful member to a fine of 7s 6d. Omission to wear the medal on days of the quarterly meetings carried with it a fine of 5s, unless for some legitimate reason the same were remitted.

St. Patrick's Day, 1774, was observed by the Friendly Sons by a meeting at "Smith's Tavern," at which were present 22 "ordinary" members, 7 honorary, and a number of guests. Among the latter were "His Honour, the Governor," John Penn.

At a meeting of the Society's council, March 6, 1775, James Mease, Thomas Barclay and John M. Nesbitt were ordered "to wait on Mr. Smith and agree with him for a Dinner for thirty persons at 3s 9d per head and make choice of the wines and other liquors for the occasion." It was also decided "that the anniversary meeting on the 17th inst. be at the City Tavern, & dinner on Table at 3 o'clock," and "that the Governor, and all strange gentlemen that may

be in Town at that time, have an invitation card sent them by the Secretary." The event thus arranged was held at the time and place fixed and proved a very enjoyable occasion. Among the members present were Anthony Wayne, Thomas FitzSimons, John Nixon, Thomas Barclay, John M. Nesbitt, James Mease, John Cadwalader, Lambert Cadwalader, John Dickinson, Samuel Meredith, Henry Hill and Richard Bache. Stephen Moylan was absent as were also Tench Francis, Col. Turbutt Francis, John Shee and a number of others.

The council of the Society held a meeting at J. M. Nesbitt's March 11, 1776, and made arrangements for the observance of St. Patrick's Day, the same to take place March 18th. At this council meeting it was "Ordered, That Mr. Nesbitt and Mr. Mease speak for dinner at Mr. Smith's Tavern, for thirty gentlemen, to be on table at four o'clock, on Monday, the 18th inst., and that they shall choose the wines and other liquors for the occasion." The observance took place as mapped out. Gathered around the hospitable board were Anthony Wayne, Samuel Meredith, Andrew Caldwell, William West and a large number of other congenial gentlemen. Stephen Moylan was absent and was fined 7s 6d. A significant proceeding at this meeting was the expulsion of Thomas Batt from the Society "for taking an active part against the Liberty of America."

The Friendly Sons held a quarterly meeting June 17, 1776. Then occurs a lapse in the records which is explained in the following minute:

"The State of Pennsylvania having been invaded & the City of Philadelphia taken by the British Army under the command of General Sir William Howe in September, 1777, the Society had no meeting until September, 1778. The minutes of the meetings in September and December, 1776, & in March & June, 1777, are unfortunately lost."

"Though the minutes are silent," says John H. Campbell in his splendid history of the Society, "the members were not. The history of Philadelphia in the Revolution and of

the Revolution itself is incomplete without a record of the patriotic services of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. Whether in the field or upon the sea, or in giving freely of their goods, money and time to the Revolutionary cause, we find their names ever prominent."

The first recorded meeting of the Friendly Sons, after the British evacuation of Philadelphia, took place at the City Tavern, Sept. 17, 1778. Only nine members attended, several of the others being absent in the army, the navy, or in other branches of the public service. Those who were present at the meeting were President Benjamin Fuller, Sharp Delany, James Mease, John Boyle, John Mease, Blair M'Clenachan, John Mitchell, Samuel Caldwell and Henry Hill. Among the new members admitted was Gen. William Thompson.

It is probable that St. Patrick's day was observed by the Society in 1779, but the records cannot be found. At a meeting on June 17, 1779, Col. Walter Stewart, Col. John Patton, Capt. John Barry, John Dunlap and James Crawford were admitted to membership in the Society.

The meeting on St. Patrick's Day, 1780, was attended by, among others, Col. John Nixon, Col. John Shee and Col. Walter Stewart. At a meeting on June 17, 1780, two new members were admitted,—William Erskine and Col. Ephraim Blaine.

On St. Patrick's Day, 1781, an unusually interesting meeting was held, the attendance being large and the enthusiasm over the approaching close of the war being very marked. Among the "visitors" who enjoyed the hospitality of the organization on this occasion were: President Reed of Pennsylvania, Chevalier Paul Jones, Speaker Muhlenberg, Governor Hawley, Col. Richard Butler, Col. Ternent, Dr. Burke, Capt. Nicholson, Don F. Rendon and others. At this meeting, Gen. William Irvine and Col. Richard Butler were elected to membership. Other members admitted during the year included Col. Charles Stewart, Dr. John Cochran, who was Director of the Hospitals of the Conti-

mental Army; Capt. Isaac All and William Constable. In 1782 were elected to membership,—Gen. Henry Knox, Gen. Edward Hand, Capt. Thomas Reed, and other distinguished men.

On Dec. 18, 1781, the Friendly Sons “unanimously adopted” Washington “as a member of the Society.” This meeting was held at “George Evans’” and was well attended. The guests included Gen. Howe, Maj. M’Pherson and John Lardner. An address was ordered presented Washington notifying him of his “adoption,” and James Mease surrendered his own medal to be given “His Excellency.” Subsequently, the President and the Secretary of the Society waited upon Washington and presented him the following:

May it please your Excellency,

The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in this City, ambitious to testify, with all possible respect, the high sense they entertain of your Excellency’s public & private Virtues, have taken the liberty to adopt your Excellency a member.

Although they have not the cloathing of an Civil establishment, nor the splendor of Temporal power to dignify their election, Yet they flatter themselves, as it is the genuine offspring of hearts fill’d with the warmest attachments, that this mark of their esteem and regard will not be wholly unacceptable to your Excellency.

Impress’d with these pleasing hopes, they have directed me to present your Excellency with a gold medal, the ensign of this fraternal Society, which that you may be pleased to accept, and long live to wear, is the earnest wish of

Your Excellency’s

Most Humble and Respectful Servant,

By order & in behalf of the Society,

Geo. Campbell, President.

To His Excellency, General Washington,
Commander-in-chief of the Allied Army.

To the foregoing, Washington gave this answer:

Sir:—I accept with singular pleasure, the Ensign of so worthy a Fraternity as that of the Sons of St. Patrick in

this city—a society distinguished for the firm Adherence of its Members to the glorious cause in which we are embarked.

Give me leave to assure you, Sir, that I shall never cast my eyes upon the badge with which I am honoured, but with a grateful remembrance of the polite and affectionate manner in which it was presented.

I am with Respect and Esteem,
 Sir, your mo. ob. servant,
 George Washington.

To George Campbell, Esq., President of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, in the city of Philadelphia.

Washington was a guest of the Society "at the City Tavern," Jan. 1, 1782, the dinner being given especially in his honor. Gen. Steuben, Gen. Howe, Gen. Moultrie, Gen. Knox, Gen. Hand, Gen. McIntosh, Mr. Luzerne, Maj. Washington, Count Dillon, Count De La Touche and several others attended.

At the St. Patrick's Day celebration by the Friendly Sons, in 1782, Washington was again present, this time as a member. The event took place at "George Evans'," on Monday, March 18. George Campbell presided and the occasion was a brilliant one, the guests including Gen. Lincoln, Gen. Dickinson, Gen. Moultrie, Baron Steuben, Col. Tilghman, Col. Humphreys, Maj. Moore, Maj. Walker, Maj. McPherson, Capt. Colfax, Capt. Truxton and other officers. Anthony Wayne, Richard Butler and other members were unable to attend, being "at camp," while Capt. John Barry was reported as "beyond sea."

Another splendid celebration of St. Patrick's Day was that under the auspices of the Friendly Sons, March 17, 1783. The guests included the President of Congress, Hon. Elias Boudinot; Chief Justice Thomas McKean, Gen. Baron Steuben, Gen. McDougall, Gen. Lincoln, and Col. Mercer.

Of the members there were present, among others: John M. Nesbitt, Gen. John Shee, Gen. John Cadwalader, Col. John Nixon, Col. Ephraim Blaine, Col. Thomas Robinson, Col. Charles Stewart, Col. John Patton, Col. Lambert Cadwalader, Capt. Thomas Read, George Meade, Blair McClenachan,

Thomas FitzSimons, Sharp Delany, Samuel Meredith, Henry Hill, Tench Francis, Archibald Gamble and Richard Bache.

Gen. Moylan, Gen. Wayne, Gen. Hand and Gen. Shee were among the members present at the banquet on St. Patrick's Day, 1784, while at the celebration on March 17, 1785, Gen. Armstrong, Chief Justice McKean, Judge Hopkinson, Capt. Clark and Capt. Cain were noted among the guests.

A meeting of the Society's Council was held March 10, 1786, at which it was "Ordered that the Secret'y be directed to Issue the notices to all the members to meet on Friday, the 17th Inst. at Edward Moyston's at ½ past 4 o'clock, 20 dinners to be bespoke, Gen'l Moylan to speak for the Dinners and examine the liquors." The event took place in due form. The company included Moylan, Wayne, Barry, Nixon, FitzSimons and other members, while Gen. Mifflin, Gen. Armstrong, Col. Howard, Judge McKean and Judge Hopkinson were present as guests.

Twenty-one of the Friendly Sons, and several guests, observed the anniversary of St. Patrick in 1788. From this date until Sept. 17, 1792, the records of the Society are meagre, though St. Patrick's Day was doubtless faithfully observed each year. St. Patrick's memory was duly honored by the Friendly Sons, March 18, 1793. The guests included Hon. Thomas Jefferson, secretary of state; Hon. Alexander Hamilton, secretary of the treasury; Gen. Henry Knox, secretary of war; Associate Justice James Wilson of the U. S. Supreme Court; Gov. Thomas Mifflin and a number of other distinguished men.

On March 17, 1794, the organization dined at "Mostan's Tavern" and the year following, at the same place. In 1796, the anniversary was observed "at the house of Samuel Richardt." This is the last entry in the records. The organization had been declining for some time, and though it is believed to have been in existence as late as 1803, but little is known of that part of its career.

John H. Campbell in his History of the Society states that

at that date (2 September, 1803), it "was probably but a shadow of its former self, kept alive, no doubt, by General Moylan and a few of his old companions for association sake. We can fancy them seated at dinner on St. Patrick's Day, talking over the golden days of the Society—how General Washington was made an Irishman by adoption, and how he signed the constitution—how Mad Anthony Wayne captured Stony Point—how Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, Paul Jones and other distinguished men honored the Patron Saint of Ireland—how John Nixon, Thomas Fitzsimons and others were fined for not wearing their Society medals at dinner—how glorious and patriotic a part the members took in achieving American Independence."

CHAPTER XXII.

Other Celebrations of the Day in Philadelphia—Observances by the Hibernian Society of that City—Hon. Thomas McKean, LL.D., President of the Organization; Gen. Walter Stewart, Vice-President, and Mathew Carey, Secretary—Commodore John Barry, Gen. Edward Hand, Col. Charles Stewart, Col. Francis Nichols and other Prominent Men among the Members.

On March 3, 1790, the Hibernian Society for the Relief of Emigrants from Ireland was instituted at Philadelphia. The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, that city, was still in existence, and several members of the latter also joined the new organization.

Campbell says: "The old Society was in its decline, and the members doubtless felt that a new organization was needed with a broader scope than the other." A notice appeared in the "Pennsylvania Packet," March 4, 1790, stating that "At a select meeting of Irishmen, summoned to take into consideration the formation of a Society for the protection and relief of Irish Emigrants, there were present—John Maxwell Nesbitt, chairman; James Crawford, Patrick Moore, William Finlay, Thomas Lea, John Brown, Hugh Holmes, Thomas Proctor, Matthew Irwin, William Nichols, John Taylor, Matthew Carey." *

According to the subscription paper, the Society's membership was to be confined to "natives of Ireland, or descendants of Irishmen," but later this restriction was removed. The Hibernian Society, by which name it was popularly known, completed its organization April 5, 1790, and elected Hon. Thomas McKean, LL.D., president; Gen. Walter Stewart, vice-president; Mathew Carey, secretary; John Taylor, treasurer, and a number of other officers, including Charles Heatly and Jasper Moylan, counsellors, and Blair

* Carey himself spelled his first name—Mathew, that is, with one "t."

McClenachan, a member of the "Committee of Correspondence."

The Society was incorporated Aug. 4, 1792, among the incorporators being "the Honorable Thomas McKean, LL.D., Chief Justice of the Commonwealth aforesaid, Brigadier-General Walter Stewart," and a large number of others. These included Edward Carrell, Patrick Ferrall, Paul Cox, James McCrea, James Barclay, Mathew Carey, Joseph Brown, Henry Toland, John Leamy, Archibald Bingham, John McLaughlin, James Alder, George Baker, Alexander Henry, Patrick Moore, John McClelland, Andrew Porter, Samuel Bayard, Sharp Delany, M. M. O'Brien, Oliver Pollock, Jasper Moylan, George Meade, Samuel Kingsley, James McClure, Robert Rainey, Hugh Holmes and David McCormick.

March 7, 1793, the secretary, Edward Fox, issued the following notice: "The Hibernian Society for the relief of emigrants from Ireland will dine together at Mr. Patrick Byrne's in Front street on Monday, the 18th instant. Such members of the Society as mean to attend will please leave their names with the Secretary, or with Mr. Byrne, on or before Thursday next that dinner may be provided accordingly. Dinner to be on the table precisely at half past 3 o'clock. The members are desired to take notice that the Society will meet at Mr. Byrne's at one o'clock on the same day to transact business, and that such members who have commuted, or intend to commute, their early dues will receive certificates therefor by applying to the treasurer."

The event was carried out in due form as arranged. "The Federal Gazette," March 22, 1793, says of it:

On Monday last the Hibernian Society for the relief of emigrants from Ireland held a meeting at Mr. Byrne's in Front street, and proceeded to the choice of their officers for the ensuing year. * * * After finishing their busi-

ness, the Society sat down to an elegant entertainment provided by Mr. Byrne. The following toasts were drank:

1. The immortal memory of St. Patrick.
2. The President and Congress of the United States.
3. The Governor and State of Pennsylvania.
4. The St. Andrew's Society.
5. The St. George's Society.
6. The German Society.
7. The French Benevolent Society.
8. Every prejudice which tends to promote charity and benevolence.
9. Emigration from the Old World. May the love of liberty always surmount the attachment which men feel for the place of their nativity.
10. The Republic of France.
11. The volunteers of Ireland, and all who arm in the cause of the rights of man.
12. Henry Grattan, of the Kingdom of Ireland.
13. Political and Religious Freedom to all the nations of the earth.
14. The memory of the Patriots who have fallen in the cause of Freedom.
15. May the blessings of the present American government be transmitted to our latest posterity.
16. May the Universe be formed into an Republican Society, and every honest man enjoy the blessings thereof.

St. Patrick's Day, 1796, was observed by the Society in accordance with the following notice issued March 14:

“ HIBERNIAN SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF EMIGRANTS
FROM IRELAND.

“ The members of this corporation are hereby notified that a stated meeting of their Society will be held on Thursday next, 17th instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Harp and Crown Tavern in Third Street, and that the said

Society will hold their anniversary feast at the same place on that day; such members as mean to attend the feast will be pleased to leave their names at the Bar of the Tavern on or before Tuesday evening, that dinner may be provided accordingly.

“ E. Fox, Secretary.

“ Dinner to be on the table at 3 o'clock precisely.”

On St. Patrick's Day, 1797, the Hibernian Society met at “ Mr. McShane's tavern ” and “ sat down to an elegant dinner, in company with some of the officers of the other charitable societies, and other gentlemen invited on the occasion. The evening was spent in that social conviviality where ‘ wit, song, and sentiment ’ add a zest to the pleasures of the festive board, and reluctantly admit the painful idea of a midnight separation.”

In 1799, the Society again observed the anniversary at McShane's tavern. The “ Philadelphia Gazette ” says of the event that after an election of officers, the members “ in company with the officers of the other charitable societies of this city, * * * sat down to an elegant dinner, and spent the day in the utmost degree of perfect harmony.” The following were the toasts on this occasion :

1. The glorious and immortal memory of St. Patrick.
2. The President of the United States.
3. Lieutenant-General Washington.
4. The Governor and State of Pennsylvania.
5. Commodore Barry and the navy of the United States.
6. The army of the United States.
7. The memory of the heroes who fell in establishing the Independence of America.
8. Captain Truxtun, his officers and gallant crew.
9. The German Society.
10. The St. George's Society.
11. The St. Andrew's Society.
12. The Welsh Society.
13. May information, submission to the laws, and good order, ever be characteristic of the citizens of Pennsylvania.

14. Peace with dignity, or war with energy.
15. Old Ireland, peace and prosperity to her.
16. The American Fair.

On St. Patrick's Day, 1802, the Society again dined at "McShane's." On March 16, 1803, a meeting was held at "Mr. Kitchen's Coffee House," while in 1804, St. Patrick's memory was honored at "Mr. Hardy's Inn." The anniversary dinner in 1806 was at "Vogde's Hotel."

On March 17, 1807, the Society dined at the "Mansion House Hotel" and there "partook of an excellent dinner prepared by Mr. Renshaw, and served up in excellent style. Benevolent and patriotic toasts, interspersed with wit, sentiment and song, kept them together until they hailed the morning of Shelah's day."

In 1808, the Society honored St. Patrick by another meeting at the Mansion House and "Dinner removed, the exhilarating juice was kept in free circulation, whilst with toast, song and conversation, emanating from hearts filled with benevolence, patriotism, and respect for the Fair, due honor was done to the memory of St. Patrick."

The following notice was issued for the celebration held March 17, 1809: "The members will please take notice that the anniversary dinner will be at the Mansion House and served up precisely at half-past 3 o'clock; and that it would greatly assist the arrangements now making for that occasion, if those members who intend to celebrate the feast of St. Patrick would take the trouble of leaving their names with the Secretary (No. 217 High street) on or before Wednesday the 15th inst. The anniversary of this year will be particularly interesting, as the members will have the pleasure of hearing that the funds of their benevolent institution will be greatly enlarged by a very liberal donation from the trustees of the estate of the late Mr. John Keble." This notice was signed by Robert Taylor, the secretary.

The anniversary was observed, the list of toasts being as follows:

1. The immortal memory of St. Patrick. In the celebra-

tion of this day, may we resolve, that "where liberty dwells there shall be our country."

2. The land we live in. May the Union of these States be dear to every one of their adopted sons.

3. The land we left. May the hospitality of America be known as a refuge for the oppressed, a relief to the indigent, and a reward to the industrious.

4. The memory of George Washington. May the sons of Hibernia truly appreciate the worth of those heroes and patriots who have secured the American asylum for the oppressed of every nation.

5. The President of the United States. May all political controversies be reduced to one head, "how best to promote the interests of our common country."

6. The Governor and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. May her canals be sunk, her furnaces be blasted, and her manufactures consumed.

7. The Press. May its freedom be encouraged, its licentiousness punished.

8. The union of the confederated states of America. May it be perpetuated.

9. The Militia, the Army and Navy of the United States. May the memory of those who have fallen in defense of civil liberty be gratefully cherished, and the services of those who survive ensure the esteem of their country.

10. The Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce of the United States. As their true interests are inseparable, may they mutually support each other.

11. The Education of Youth. May our legislature be persuaded that the public purse can never be so well applied as in the Education of Youth, it being the best security for good morals, good laws and the preservation of our rights and liberties.

12. The People and the Laws. May the people respect the laws, and the laws protect the people.

13. Republican Governments. May we never lose sight of our rights or the practice of our duties.

14. The memory of Mr. John Keble.

15. The St. Andrew's, the St. George's, the German, the Welch, and all other benevolent societies.

16. The great family of mankind. May the whole human race be united by charity as a common tie, and enjoy liberty as a common inheritance.

17. The Fair Sex.

March 17, 1810, the Society met at the "Mansion House Hotel," and on March 17, 1812, at the City Hotel, South Second street.

Campbell in his History of the Society recalls that the latter has numbered among its members such eminent people as Commodore John Barry, Gen. Edward Hand, Col. Francis Nichols, Col. Charles Stewart, Col. Thomas Proctor, Col. Christopher Stuart, Lieut. Col. George Latimer, George Bryan, who had been vice-president of Pennsylvania; Thomas FitzSimons, a signer of the Federal Constitution; Samuel Caldwell, clerk of the U. S. District Court; John Donaldson, Auditor-General of Pennsylvania; John Nicholson, Comptroller-General, and many others. In 1819, Gen. Andrew Jackson became a member of the Society.

St. Patrick's Day, 1813, was celebrated by the Hibernian Society with great enthusiasm. The war with England was then in progress, and among the toasts was this: "A Speedy Peace, upon such terms as the United States ought to grant and the Enemy ought to accept." Among the other toasts were ones to "The Memory of George Washington," "The Militia, Army and Navy of the United States," "The President and constituted authorities of the Union" and others of a patriotic nature.

During this war, many members of the Society actively participated in the military operations. Several became commissioned officers. Of the four aides to Gov. Snyder at one period, during the war, three were members of the Hibernian Society. The "Volunteer Greens" was the name of a military company organized in Philadelphia during that struggle.

On March 17, 1814, the Society held its anniversary dinner, among the guests being "the Right Reverend Bishop White, the Reverend Doctor Blackwell, the Reverend Doctor Abercrombie" and representatives of various charitable organizations.

St. Patrick's Day, 1815, was likewise appropriately observed. Major-General Scott was one of the guests, the others including Bishop White and the Rev. Doctors Blackwell and Abercrombie. The toasts were of particular interest. A few of them are here given:

The Militia of the Union. Prompt to repel invasion, and ready to support the Laws and put down insurrection.

The Army of the United States. They have, agreeably to our former wish, "fought themselves into public favor," and have continued to deserve it.

The Navy of the United States. Public confidence fills every sail; public expectation fulfilled by every officer and by every sailor.

The volunteers who assembled for the Defense of this District. May their patriotic exertions be a theme for future emulation.

The brave Scott, Brown, Jackson, McComb and the long list of citizen soldiers who have shown that America only wants an occasion to exhibit her heroes.

Commodores Porter and Decatur. Triumphant in defeat; may they receive, as they richly deserve, the universal applause of their country.

The heroes of the Lakes, Perry and Macdonough, names rendered immortal in the page of American History.

Peace. Thrice welcome to our shores. May she long continue to bless us with her presence and banish all contentions which might disturb her repose.

At the celebration of St. Patrick's Day in 1816, among the toasts were: "Our Sister Societies. The St. Patrick's and Hibernian of New York; the Erin and St. Patrick's Benevolent Societies of Philadelphia." Another toast was "The Ocean. Free for every Flag, not the property of any." A

third was: "Our fellow-citizens, prisoners in Carthage. A speedy relief to them—peaceably, if we can; forcibly, if we must."

Successive St. Patrick's days were similarly observed by this sturdy organization, a celebration being held each year. On March 17, 1838, the "Society sat down to dinner in the United States Hotel at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 4 o'clock to the number of sixty and were honored with the company of the Presidents of the Welsh Society, the French Society, the Mayor of the City, and other distinguished guests." It is stated that "Deputations were received from the 'Montgomery Hibernia Greens,' dining at the 'Star Hotel,' Harmony Court, and from associations of Gentlemen celebrating the day at 'Hogan's' and at 'Fagan's,' which were reciprocated by the Society; and 'after spending the evening with the highest degree of social enjoyment, the company retired at a late hour.'"

St. Patrick's Day, 1842, was observed, by the Hibernian Society, at the Union Hotel. Among the guests was Chas. I. Du Pont, of the "Committee appointed by the State of Delaware to superintend the removal of the remains of 'Haslet' in July last." Among the toasts were:

The Emerald Isle. Renowned in song, in fable, in poetic interest, in chivalry and in genius.

The United States of America. May they ever continue free and united, unharmed by domestic anarchy or foreign foe.

The memory of Montgomery, Haslet, and the other noble martyrs, who nourished with their blood the infant tree of Liberty, under whose widespread branches we now repose.

The memory of our late distinguished and lamented vice-president, Gen'l Callender Irvine. "An honest man—the noblest work of God."

The State of Delaware and the memory of her "Haslet." She has still Irish hearts and hands able and ready to protect and defend her, should necessity require it.

The military escort of the Philad'a and Washington Greys

and their gentlemanly commander, who accompanied the Com'ee of the Hibernian Soc'ty to Dover with the remains of "Haslet"; the Society appreciates their worth and services.

At the anniversary dinner in 1844, "53 members and their friends" participated. One of the most striking toasts was: "The memory of our predecessors of the Revolutionary time,—'The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick,' a Society (in the language of Washington) 'whose members were distinguished for their firm adherence to the glorious cause of American Liberty.'" At the dinner on March 17, 1845, one of the toasts was one to "Alexander Henry, the last survivor of the gentlemen who founded (organized) the Hibernian Society. May he live long to approve its usefulness, and illustrate by the example of his benevolence its origin and design."

On Dec. 17, 1845, the Society had a permanent fund of \$16,850. In 1869, this had increased to \$36,406,188. In 1877, it was \$39,159.71. In 1886, the funds stood at \$61,581.79. On Dec. 17, 1892, the Society had 538 members and a fund of more than \$65,000. Early in 1901, the Society numbered over 600 members and had over \$72,000 in the treasury. In December, 1897, the Hibernian Society changed its name to the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, a title that had been borne by its predecessor.

At a banquet under the auspices of "St. Patrick's Benevolent Society," Philadelphia, March 17, 1811,* the following toasts, among others, were drunk:

The Day. On its next return, may the resurrection of Erin and its delivery from seven hundred years of British Bondage, be celebrated with the heartfelt enthusiasm that liberty creates.

The American Eagle. "Fostered under thy wing, we will die in thy defense."

Erin—Gifted by nature with all that could make man happy, but by foreign oppression rendered most miserable—may the last yell of her cruel tyrants soon be heard.

* From the "Shamrock," March 23, 1811.

The Sovereign People—May they teach their agents that the blood and treasure of freemen were not expended, nor the constitution of the union framed, for the purpose of creating an undue treasury influence.

The memory of Genl. Montgomery, and the other Irishmen, who shed their blood in support of American Independence. May their glorious examples ever animate the sons of Erin, who seek to enjoy in the land of their adoption, the blessings denied them in the land of their forefathers.

The memory of Robert Emmet and other patriots of Ireland, who suffered death by the torture, in attempting to establish the freedom of their country—their epitaphs shall yet be written on the tombs of their murderers.

The Sons of St. Tammany and St. Patrick—May they ever be an united family, and bear in mind that division would give a triumph to the foes of both—the enemies of freedom.

CHAPTER XXIII.

The Day in Baltimore, Md.—A Celebration there as early as 1795—Mention of a Military Parade that Year by the First Battalion of the Twenty-seventh Regiment and the Independent Light Dragoons—Stewart's Irish Brigade, Keating's Irish Grenadiers and Weaver's Artillery Participate in a Celebration in 1798—Interesting Anniversary Exercises in other Years—The Hibernian Society of Baltimore.

We are indebted for this chapter on Baltimore celebrations to a paper on the subject by Mr. Charles W. Bumpo. The paper was recently read before the Irish Historical Society of Maryland and was subsequently published in condensed form in "The Gael" of New York City. The following is the substance of the production as it appeared in "The Gael":

Irishmen were among the first settlers of Baltimore. Fifty years before the American Revolution, Irish names are found on every page of the annals of the future Southern metropolis. But it was not until after Independence had been achieved that the current of immigration from the Green Isle set so strongly toward Baltimore as to lead to special Hibernian observances and reunions in that city.
* * * In 1791 the Irish Catholics were there in numbers large enough to cause the founding of St. Patrick's church, the second Catholic congregation in Baltimore.

Nurtured by Archbishop John Carroll, himself a Marylander of Irish blood, this parish steadily grew and for more than a century has been the chief centre of the religious observance of the day of Ireland's saint. Archbishop Carroll, until his death, took part annually, and the preachers and officiating clergymen included many who were, or later became, distinguished prelates of the American Catholic hierarchy.

Of the social and festive side of these recurrences a century ago less has been preserved, but many paragraphs are scattered through the files of old Baltimore newspapers. Every reader who has delved into a newspaper set of more than half a century ago must be painfully aware that more local news is omitted than is given. Nevertheless, we have gotten together a narrative which could easily be expanded beyond the limits of available space.

There are several curious points common to these old Irish banquets. Probably the most surprising thing when comparing them to a modern banquet, is the large number of sentiments for which the guests were expected to raise their glasses; sometimes twenty, and often thirty. Moreover, impromptu toasts were generally added.

Wheresoever men were fighting for independence—the Greeks in the Orient, the Spanish colonists in South America, the down-trodden masses of Europe—their deeds were not too far away to be applauded in Baltimore on St. Patrick's Day, at a time when the memory of Emmet and the chain of Irish revolutionists were also honored. So, too, we find them declaring year after year against that political faction in America which favored closer bonds with Great Britain and which developed almost treasonable schemes when the war of 1812 came on.

Rather amusing to us is the time of day at which these gatherings were held. Usually, they were at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Only twice has mention been found of night affairs. The first was in 1811 when St. Patrick's Day fell on a Sunday and Saturday night was chosen for the celebration. The chronicler is careful to inform us that the crowd broke up at 11 o'clock, precisely, that night. The night affair was repeated two years later, but not again for many years.

With reference to the men participating in these reunions: They were the leading merchants of Baltimore in their day. The same sheets which mentioned their attendance at the Hibernian banquet contained their latest importations from

Europe, Asia or the West Indies. They were the leaders of Baltimore's trade, the founders of the city's commercial greatness.

It is impossible to pick out the first St. Patrick's Day observance in Baltimore. The earliest of which mention has thus far been found was in 1795. In the "Federal Intelligencer" for March 14th of that year appears the following:

ST. PATRICK'S BALL.

The gentlemen who are desirous of subscribing to a ball to be held at the New Assembly Room on Tuesday, the 17th instant, are requested to apply to Mr. Grant's barkeeper.

Mr. Daniel Grant was the proprietor of Baltimore's leading hostelry, the famous Fountain Inn, the predecessor of the present Carrollton Hotel and the place where General Washington and many noted men put up in those days. In 1790 Mr. Grant had built on the opposite corner the New Assembly place for large entertainments and balls. This Hibernian jollification of 1795 was one of the last of such affairs there, for the following winter the building was sold to the Methodists for a college.

There was to have been a parade on this same St. Patrick's Day, 1795, but it was abandoned because of the unexpected severity of the weather. Notices in the dailies announced that the first battalion of the 27th regiment, Maj. William Lowry, and the Independent Light Dragoons, Capt. John Bowen, would parade. The writer knows but little of these militia bodies except that the light dragoons were most probably Irishmen, as they wore green uniforms. Of Captain Bowen we have ascertained nothing, but Major Lowry subsequently became Colonel of the 27th. He was a well-known merchant.

There were balls again on St. Patrick's Day, 1797, but no mention of militia turnouts. The Assembly Room having been sold, the dances were held in the Fountain Inn, the management of which had changed from Daniel Grant to

James Bryden. There is no subsequent newspaper account of these affairs, our information being gleaned entirely from prior advertised notices.

Concerning the celebration in 1798, we find the following in the Baltimore "Telegraph":

Saturday being St. Patrick's Day, a number of respectable citizens composed principally of the sons of Hibernia, dined together at different places of entertainment for the purpose of celebrating the same; where good humor and harmony prevailed and many patriotic toasts were drank. At eleven o'clock Captain Stewart's Irish brigade and Keating's Irish grenadiers, accompanied by a detachment of Captain Weaver's artillery, with two pieces of cannon, marched to Federal Hill and fired three volleys in honor of the day. Afterwards they partook of an elegant entertainment at Captain Stewart's, where mirth and universal good humor prevailed at the festive board.

During the next five years, no mention has been found, in the Baltimore papers, of St. Patrick's Day observances in that city. In 1803, however, the following account appears in the "American Patriot," March 19:

The 17th inst. has been celebrated according to ancient custom, with great festivity and merriment, by the sons of St. Patrick in this city. Though the Irish harp has been for some time unstrung, yet there was no lack of pipers, fiddlers and flutes on Patrick's Day in the morning. A band of patriotic and excellent musicians paraded the principal streets, and complimented several gentlemen with airs most grateful to those who are always alive to *Eire go Brath*.

In the evening there was a subscription ball given at the Columbian Inn (West Baltimore Street), by some of the most respectable Irish characters in the city, when the ladies of Hibernia had an opportunity of displaying their agility and native charms.

On this day we were happy in not witnessing any marks of national prejudice or disrespect, so common but so disgraceful and illiberal in the other cities.

In the next issue we gain a glimpse of the existence of

that insulting custom of suspending a "stuffed Paddy." It was a custom which in several subsequent years caused serious trouble and which was practiced by rag-tags and bob-tails even within the recollection of middle-aged Baltimoreans. In 1819 a "stuffed Paddy" on the mast-head of a ship in the harbor ended in bruised heads. Says the editor of the "American Patriot" in 1803:

We flattered ourselves in our last that on St. Patrick's Day no person had presumed to exhibit a Paddy effigy in public in derision of the Irish. We are sorry, however, since to learn that a Paddy had been dressed and sported on the top of Peters' brewery in this city. As this, perhaps, was an exception to the conduct of the entire city of Baltimore, we are induced to inquire what could have been the motive for the display of so much illiberality and prejudice; from a quarter, too, that lives by the patronage and custom of the public, of whom the Irish people constitute no small portion. And if the answer to this enquiry should not prove satisfactory, we are convinced the Irish have spirit and sense of national honor more than sufficient to convince any individual in this city that their feelings and honest pride are not to be wantonly sported with.

In this same year—1803—the Hibernian Society, which still exists, was formed, and from that year on banquets were held on St. Patrick's Day with almost unvarying regularity. I shall introduce you to one or two of which occurred prior to 1815—at which I have set my limit—but first let me give you a bit of the earliest history of the Hibernian Society, as it is by no means well known.

The society was organized in 1816, and its records, its portraits of presiding officers and all its reminders of the past, except one old banner, date from that later period. Prior to 1816, the society was known as the Hibernian Benevolent Society of Baltimore. The call for its formation I quote from the "Federal Gazette" of Monday, August 15, 1803:

Emigrants are arriving from Ireland; many of them are in a friendless and forlorn condition, deprived of health and

an asylum. They have a claim upon those that have preceded them, to whom industry has proved propitious. There are many, very many of our inhabitants who feel all the influence of compassion, and who impatiently wait to be informed how they may make themselves useful to unprotected adventurers. A meeting of those who are so disposed, whether foreigners or native, is requested to-morrow evening at four o'clock at Mr. Bryden's tavern, Laight Street, in order to devise a plan by which their benevolent design may be carried into execution.

Four meetings were necessary for the society to be launched with a complete scheme of organization and enough subscribers to insure any progress. These occurred on the evenings of August 16, September 13, October 4 and October 8.

John Campbell White, the grandfather of a distinguished Maryland lawyer, William Pinkney White, former Mayor, Governor and United States Senator, must be regarded as the founder of the Hibernian Society. His name is the only one appearing in these preliminary notices and he was chosen the first president and re-elected annually until his death, ten years later. Mr. White started a distillery when he first arrived in Baltimore from Ireland and made much wealth out of it.

The first complete list of officers found is in connection with the report of the 1805 banquet, which like all subsequent banquets until 1811, was held at Fulton's tavern. Thomas McElderry appears as the vice-president, George Salmon as treasurer, Doctor John Crawford as secretary, and the following as an executive committee: David Stewart, Stuart Brown, Luke Tiernan, James Ramsey, Robert Moore, Thomas Dickson and John Campbell. Many of these names are familiar to Baltimoreans. McElderry had a soap and candle factory and lived in Northwest Baltimore, where a street preserves his memory. Salmon, Stewart, Tiernan and Brown were merchants and importers. Salmon was also a magistrate. Stewart was the ancestor of a family of prominent merchants and lawyers.

Brown belonged to the famous family of bankers in London, Liverpool, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Tiernan was a really eminent merchant of Baltimore and was president of the Hibernian Society when there were many demands upon its benevolence. Crawford and Moore were physicians and the latter also a coroner. Ramsey was a ship chandler, Dickson a hardware dealer and Campbell a grocer.

William Patterson had already made a fortune as an importer and merchant. By Baltimore's citizens he was honored, because he gave them a large park in the eastern section of the city, but among a wider circle is known as the father of a famous and beautiful daughter. She was Elizabeth Patterson, who in 1803 married Jerome Bonaparte and gained the implacable hatred of the great Napoleon.

Captain John O'Donnell, who gained a fortune in trade with China, has many prominent descendants in Baltimore and was also an ancestor of the Iselins of New York. John Oliver subsequently endowed the Hibernian Society with a school which has been in operation ever since his death in 1823. John Kennedy was of that stock which bred John Pendleton Kennedy—novelist, congressman and cabinet officer—and his brother, Anthony Kennedy, a United States Senator from Maryland. Such were the prominent Baltimore Irishmen in 1805.

Let us now return to the Hibernian Society's banquet of 1805 and give the list of toasts, the sentiments of which may sometimes amuse. "After transacting their business," the "Federal Gazette" of March 18th tells us, "the company dined together and spent the evening with much harmony and conviviality. The president and vice-president presided and the following toasts were given:

1. The day we celebrate and many happy returns of it to the sons and daughters of St. Patrick.
2. Our native land—peace, liberty and independence to it.
3. Our adopted country—the United States of America—

the only abode of rational government, peace and independence.

4. The illustrious President of the United States; may the succeeding four years be not less prosperous than the past.

5. The vice-president of the United States.

6. The immortal memory of George Washington.

7. The memory of that eminent statesman and philosopher, Franklin.

8. The memory of Montgomery and all of those patriots who so bravely fought and suffered in defense of the liberties of this country.

9. The governor of the State of Maryland.

10. Prosperity to the city of Baltimore.

11. Commodore Preble and the United States Navy.

12. General Wilkinson and the Army of the Union.

13. May all governments be those of the law, and all laws those of the people.

14. May the United States continue to be an asylum for the persecuted and oppressed of all countries.

15. That safest and best defense of nations, an armed people; may our militia be numerous and well-appointed.

16. Agriculture; may it be pursued industriously and scientifically.

17. Roads, bridges and canals; may they be as numerous as the necessities of the country require.

18. The sacred name of liberty; may its light illumine the entire world.

19. The press; open to everything but calumny and scurrility.

20. Truth; may it universally prevail.

21. The memory of William Molyneux.

22. The memory of John Leeche.

23. The memory of Montesquieu.

24. Universal charity—the living principle of all our social duties.

25. Unanimity and harmony to the people of America—if opposition exists, may it be conducted with honor, truth, and justice.

26. The Fair of America.

27. Civil and religious liberty to all the human race.

28. May our Southern states be no longer disgraced by the importation of slaves.

29. The exports of America.

30. The manufacturers of the United States.

We jump to the banquet of 1809. After the business was transacted, we are told, the company sat down to an excellent dinner at Fulton's tavern "where they spent the day with that lively conviviality and friendship for which Irishmen are so justly distinguished." Twenty-two set toasts were proposed by the chairman. Many of them are the same as those in the list already quoted. But there are others whose sentiments or expressions are interesting. The toast to the Irish, for example, says:

"The people of Ireland—Freedom, prosperity and happiness to them; may they render themselves as conspicuous at home as they have done in every foreign country."

The toast to Jefferson was:

"Thomas Jefferson, the late President—May the recollections of a well-spent life make old age pleasant."

The tenth toast was "The Freedom of the Seas." This was the paramount political idea of that year. England's exercise of her claim to a right to search American vessels brought on her second war with this country.

The next toast may have been aimed equally at England and France. It reads: "Perish that nation which assumes universal domain either by sea or land."

And the last toast shows that spirit of friendly feeling toward the descendants of other peoples which prevails to-day at every similar banquet: "To the Societies of St. George, St. Andrew, St. Herman, and all other benevolent societies in the United States."

The dinner next year—1810—was held at the Globe Tavern, but the attendance was so light as to occasion comment in the newspaper account which appeared in the "American," Tuesday, March 20. In all, twenty set toasts were offered. Among them were the following:

"A speedy restoration of our trade and a good understanding with all nations."

"Education, learning and morality, the only sure foundation of our virtues. May they be as much attended to as a government by reason requires."

"May the best heads and hearts always direct the affairs of America."

"May genuine patriotism keep in due bounds attachments for foreign nations."

"May all nations possess and enjoy their rights, but have no power to injure those of others."

"The fair daughters of Saint Tammany."

The banquet of 1811 was the first of the two occasions in the evening. As already noted, the 17th of March that year fell on Sunday and the celebration took place the evening before. There were twenty-one toasts, among them being:

"Freedom and prosperity to the people of Ireland."

"Emancipation to the Catholics of Ireland and may religion be no bar to civil rights."

"A speedy destruction to all tyranny wherever it be, by sea or land."

"More national spirit and less duelling; more benevolence and less calumny; more attachments to our country and less to foreign nations."

St. Patrick's Day, 1812, occurred on the eve of war with England and the papers were so crowded with national affairs that the dinner of the Baltimore Hibernian Benevolent Society was not noticed until it had gone eleven days. It took place at the Union Hotel, next door to the famous old Holliday Street Theatre, this time largely in the daylight, beginning at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and spending the evening with "hilarity and mirth" we are told. Among the toasts were these:

"The Earl of Fingal and the Catholics of Ireland—Emancipation to them and may religious persuasion never be a bar to civil rights."

"Captain Timothy Gardner—Thanks to him for giving a free passage from Lisbon to seven distressed Irishmen."

"Commodore Rodgers and his officers—Thanks to them for their liberality to our distressed countrymen; true courage is always accompanied with benevolence and humanity."

“ Our adopted country—Peace if possible, but at all events happiness and prosperity to her.”

“ An armed people—the only safe defense of a free nation.”

“ May the American flag fly on every sea and in every port.”

“ Perpetuity to the union and harmony of our country.”

“ The cause and friends of liberty the world over.”

The last toast was this clever tribute to the ladies: “ Our fair sisters of America—May the single be married and the married be happy.”

In 1813 an advertisement signed “ J. Walsh, secretary,” called on the members of the Hibernian Society to meet at the Union Hotel “ on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 7 o’clock in the evening.” What occurred at that gathering does not seem to have been preserved for us, but from the “ American ” of March 20, we learn of a second St. Patrick’s Day banquet, of which the following entertaining account is given:

A select company of the Sons of Erin assembled agreeably to previous arrangements at Mr. Neale Nugent’s Tavern on the 17th inst., to celebrate, in rational convivial manner, the festival of their beloved saint. After appointing John Boyle president and Alexander Osborne vice president, the company, with all the sociability and hilarity characteristic of Irishmen, partook of a sumptuous dinner served up in a style of elegance highly honorable to Mr. Nugent. Good order and perfect harmony prevailed during the whole evening. The company retired at an early hour, after drinking the following toasts, interspersed with a choice variety of humorous, sentimental and patriotic songs.

Then follow the toasts, among which were the following:

“ The friends of reform in Ireland—May success crown their efforts—May the happiness of emancipated millions be the result of their patriotic labors.”

“ The United States—The land of our adoption, the only free country on the globe. While English drums rattle at our doors, may every friend of freedom know his place.”

“ The constituted authorities of the Nation—May their

present struggle in the sacred cause of human rights be nerved by the physical force of every son of Erin on the soil."

"The Union of the States—Confusion to those who advise their dissolution. May the Atlantic and Pacific be their boundary, eternity their duration."

"The Tars of Columbia—Hull, Decatur, Rodgers, Jones, Bainbridge and our other gallant officers and seamen."

"The memory of General Montgomery—A generous son of Erin who gloriously fell contending for the liberty of his adopted country."

"The memory of the illustrious Washington—May every heart be a mausoleum to perpetuate his fame; may he be revered as our political saviour."

"Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin, friends of man, the guardians of rights, civil and religious, and the firm advocates of rational liberty."

"The Tongue, the Pen and the Sword—Perish the traitors who would use either to destroy equal rights or the democratical institutions of our country."

The blockade of Baltimore, the battle of North Point and the fierce though unsuccessful attempt to capture the city were events of moment which temporarily interrupted the Hibernian Society's functions. In 1816, however, the society started anew and from that time on there is not a break in the annual jollifications and reunions. Many were held at the Exchange Tavern of Mr. Patrick O'Reilly, an honorary member of the society, because of the aid he generously rendered distressed Irish emigrants and a man who was in many ways a type of the genial Irish host. At one of these banquets occurred the coronation of an Irish poet, while at others there were features which make pleasant reading and which could be expanded indefinitely.

CHAPTER XXIV.

The Day in Charleston, S. C.—Mention of a Celebration as early as 1771—In 1772 the Occasion was Ushered in by the “*Ringing of Bells*”—A Celebration in 1773 by St. Patrick’s Club, or the Friendly Brothers of St. Patrick—Observances under the Auspices of the Hibernian Society of Charleston—Oration in 1841 by Henry L. Pinckney, Jr.—Interesting Letter from Hon. William A. Courtenay.

The earliest celebrations of the day in Charleston, S. C., of which we have found mention, are thus set forth in the South Carolina “*Gazette and County Journal*,” Charleston, March 19, 1771: “*Sunday being St. Patrick’s Day, the tutelar Saint of Ireland, the same was celebrated here yesterday by a number of Gentlemen who met on the occasion, and after partaking of a sumptuous dinner, spent the evening with that mirth and jollity, ever conspicuous to the natives of that Country.*”

From the same paper, March 17, 1772: “*This being St. Patrick’s Day, the tutelar Saint of Ireland, the same was ushered in by ringing of the Bells, etc.*”

From the same paper, March 23, 1773: “*Wednesday last being St. Patrick’s Day, the tutelar Saint of Ireland, the members of St. Patrick’s Club, or Friendly Brothers of St. Patrick, celebrated their anniversary, when the following Gentlemen were elected officers of the said Society, viz:—Hon. Thomas Knox Gordon, Esq., President; James Parsons, Esq., Vice President; Thomas Phepoe, Treasurer and Secretary; Edward Rutledge, Esq., and Mr. McCartan Campbell, Stewards.*”

Can there, any further, be doubt of a St. Patrick’s Society having existed in Charleston, S. C. in 1773, and perhaps previous to that year? We think not. Edward Rutledge was the brother of Governor John Rutledge, the dictator and military governor of South Carolina, both Irishmen.

Edward Rutledge was a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

The oldest existing Irish organization in the South, probably, is the Hibernian Society of Charleston, S. C., which is believed to have been founded in 1799. It is still enjoying a prosperous career. Hon. M. P. O'Connor, on assuming the presidency of the organization years ago, stated that "Its first president was the serene and scholarly Rev. Father Gallagher, who was worthily followed by O'Brien Smith, Simon Magwood, Samuel Patterson, William A. Caldwell, Thomas Stephens, Henry W. Conner, the father of Gen. James Conner; James E. Robinson, William Gilliland, Judge Burke, Governor A. G. Magrath, Bernard O'Neill and M. P. O'Connor. These men give dignity and character and purpose to the organization.

"Its founders were Thomas A. Malcolm, Edward Courtenay, William and James Hunter, Joseph Crombie, John S. Adams and a few others. They professed as the primary object of their union, aid and relief to the distressed emigrant. But there was latent in their bosoms an object beyond and higher. It was to preserve the traditions of their downtrodden race; to embody and cluster around a common centre, in a genial and hospitable clime, the virtues of their ancestors, and to reflect in all their splendor under the bright blaze of a Carolina sun the united rays of true Irish manhood and Irish intelligence. * * * At the base of our organization is one grand permeating idea, to give character and worth and potency to the Irishmen in America. It was this society which built the first Irish-American hall in the United States."

In answer to an inquiry about the early history of this Hibernian Society, Hon. William A. Courtenay of "Innisfallen," Newry, S. C., thus writes under date of Dec. 19, 1900: " * * * As far as I know, there was no organized society among our Irish citizens [in South Carolina] until near the close of the XVIIIth century. John and Edward Courtenay came from Newry, Ireland, to Charleston in 1791.

John settled in Savannah where his descendants in the 4th and 5th generations still reside. My grandfather, Edward, remained in Charleston. They were both merchants. My grandmother survived until 1852. I have heard her say that a club of Irish gentlemen met at each others houses twice a month for social purposes, and that soon after her marriage she entertained them. So that surely as early as 1794 the beginning of the Hibernian Society was made. The troubles in Ireland, culminating in 1798, brought quite a number of Irishmen to Charleston, and on the 17th of March, 1799, the Hibernian Society was founded. * * * The Society was incorporated in 1805. I enclose a printed memo. of Edward Courtenay's family—which may interest you. I do not know of the seven other gentlemen who founded the Hibernian Society. Mrs. Blake L. White is a descendant of one of the Hunter Bros. That is the extent of my knowledge. I am very proud of my Irish lineage and, as you see, have named my present country home 'Innisfallen,' for a memorial."

The printed memo., to which Mr. Courtenay alludes in the foregoing letter is a four-page leaflet. On the first page is this inscription: "The Courtenay Family Monument in Magnolia Cemetery, Charleston, S. C. Erected 1891." Then follow copies of the inscriptions on the monument, as follows:

(NORTH PANEL IN BRONZE.)

THIS TABLET

IS INSCRIBED IN PIOUS MEMORY OF
EDWARD COURTENAY

BORN IN NEWRY IRELAND 9TH SEPT 1771 CAME
TO CHARLESTON WITH HIS BROTHER JOHN 1791
DIED IN SAVANNAH GA WHILE ON A VISIT TO
HIS BROTHER 4TH AUGT 1807 AND LIES THERE
IN THE CEMETERY OF THE PROT. EPISC. CHURCH.

AND

LYDIA HIS WIFE BORN 14TH AUGT 1769
MARRIED 11TH MAY 1794 DIED 16TH MAY 1852
DAUGHTER OF SAML. SMITH ESQR OF NEWBURY-
PORT MASS A RESIDENT OF THIS CITY 1778-1828.

AND ALSO OF THEIR ELDEST CHILD AND SON
EDWARD SMITH COURTENAY

BORN 11TH JULY 1795 ADMITTED TO THE BAR 1823
IN THE NULLIFICATION CONTEST 1830-32 AN ACTIVE
SUPPORTER OF THE CAUSE OF THE UNION
AN INSTRUCTOR OF YOUTH FOR MANY YEARS
GRATEFULLY ESTEEMED AND REMEMBERED
DIED 5TH OCTOBER 1857.

AND

ELIZABETH STORER WADE HIS WIFE

BORN IN NEW YORK 25TH AUGUST 1805
MARRIED 25TH OCTOBER 1821 DIED 19TH SEPT. 1886
WHO WITH HER HUSBAND LIES HERE.

A CENTENARY RECORD BY DESCENDANTS
OF THE THIRD FOURTH AND FIFTH GENERATIONS.
ERECTED 1891.

(SOUTH PANEL IN BRONZE.)

TO THE MEMORY OF

ALEXANDER BLACK COURTENAY

BORN 4TH MARCH 1833 SETTLED IN KANSAS 1856
VOLUNTEERED IN THE CIVIL WAR
LOST HIS LIFE IN BATTLE AT SPRINGFIELD MO
10TH AUGT 1861 AND WAS BURIED ON THAT FIELD.

AND OF

EDWARD COURTENAY BULLOCK

BORN 7TH DECR 1822 GRADUATED AT HARVARD
COLLEGE 1842 SETTLED IN EUFAULA ALA 1843
ADMITTED TO THE BAR 1845 SERVED IN THE
CIVIL WAR AS COLONEL OF THE 18TH REGT ALA INFNTY
DIED 24TH DECR OF DISEASE CONTRACTED IN
CAMP AND BURIED AT EUFAULA CHRISTMAS DAY 1861.
CALLED TO MANY HIGH STATIONS EQUAL TO ALL
TO PERPETUATE HIS MEMORY THE STATE OF ALA
BY ACT OF HER LEGISLATURE IN 1866
GAVE HIS NAME TO ONE OF HER COUNTIES.

AND OF

CHARLES COURTENAY TEW

BORN 17TH OCT 1827 GRADUATED WITH FIRST HONORS
AT THE SO CA MILITARY ACADEMY 1846
PROFESSOR IN HIS ALMA MATER 11 YEARS
FOUNDED IN 1858 THE HILLSBORO N C MIL ACADEMY
SERVED IN THE CIVIL WAR AS COLONEL OF
THE 2D REGT N C STATE TROOPS LOST HIS LIFE
AT SHARPSBURG 17TH SEPT 1862 WHILE COMD'G
ANDERSON'S BRIGADE AND WAS BURIED ON THAT FIELD.

GRANDSONS OF EDWARD COURTENAY NATIVES OF
CHARLESTON THEY MADE THE LAST SACRIFICE THEY
DIED FOR THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.
ERECTED 1891.

In Grace Church, Charleston, S. C., is a bronze tablet to the memory of another member of the Courtenay family. It is on the South wall, to the right of the main entrance, and reads as follows:

Ingenio stat sine morte decus
 In Memory of
 PROF. JAMES C. COURTENAY
 A native and resident
 of
 CHARLESTON SOUTH CAROLINA
 Born 14th January 1803 Died 3d February 1835
 Although his life was short
 In its achievements it was long
 Self-taught
 Without school or college advantages
 He early became
 A successful votary of the exact sciences
 One of the earliest
 If not the first public appeal from a private citizen
 Advocating the founding of
 A NATIONAL ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY
 Was written and published by him
 When only twenty-four years of age and is preserved
 In the historical archives of the country.
 An eminent instructor
 An attractive member of society
 The delight and pride of numerous friends
 THIS MEMORIAL
 Will preserve his name and achievements
 Whitsuntide 1899

Returning to the Hibernian Society of Charleston, we know that the organization has held many notable celebrations of St. Patrick's Day. Daniel M. O'Driscoll of Charleston writes, under date of Jan. 9, 1901: "The bills of the Hibernian Society for 1799 had been placed in the hands of Major A. T. Smythe for official purposes, and his absence from the City has delayed my report. I succeeded in making copies of the bills yesterday, and submit them as proof of the existence of the Hibernian Society in 1799, and these are the earliest recorded proof of the existence of the Society. There are no existing books or papers previous to these bills, and the first records made, and now in the archives of the Society are dated 1801. On March 17, 1801, the Rev. Father Simon Felix Gallagher was elected President; John S. Adams, Vice President; Thomas Malcolm, Treasurer, and

Charles M. Kenna, Secretary. The Society was Chartered December 19th, 1805. I have seen and examined the books commencing with the records of 1801. They contain a list of members, object of organization, etc., and are, indeed, curious records. In looking over the account of Cornelius O'Driscoll, an 1801 member, I saw a statement: "balance from old Ledger folio," which proves that the Society had an existence before 1801. The old Ledger is unfortunately missing. I have no doubt that Capt. Wm. A. Courtenay's statement covers the ground of the social existence of the Society previous to 1799. * * *

"I earnestly hope this will be in time to suit your purpose. Capt. Wm. A. Courtenay was Mayor of Charleston for two consecutive terms—from 1879 to 1887, and soon after removed to Newry, Oconee Co., S. C., where he assisted in establishing a large cotton mill of which he is president. Newry, as you see, is named for the family home in Ireland. Capt. Courtenay, although not a college graduate, has had the degree of LL.D. conferred upon him by two different Colleges. The St. Patrick's Benevolent Society was founded in 1817 by William Magrath who resigned from the Hibernian Society in order to establish the St. Patrick's. Wm. Magrath was the father of the late ex-Governor and ex-Judge A. G. Magrath of South Carolina."

In 1813, at a St. Patrick's Day celebration in Charleston by the Hibernian Society, the following were some of the toasts:

The Day. Sacred to St. Patrick. Let the bards of old be near, let them draw near with their song and their half viewless harps.

The memory of Emmet and other martyrs.

"Thus shall memory often in dreams sublime,
Catch a glimpse of the days that are over;
Thus sighing look thro' the waves of time,
For the long faded glories they cover."

The Catholic Committee of Ireland. Before such a host of virtue, eloquence and patriotism, soon must intolerance and persecution hide their Hydra heads.

The Blue Eyed Daughters of the Emerald Isle and their fair sisters of Columbia—They are to us the beams of the East rising in a land unknown.

Swift. Who first taught Ireland that she might become a nation, and England, that she might cease to be a despot—guiding a Senate, or heading an Army he had been more than Cromwell, and Ireland not less than England; as it was, he improved his country by his authority, adorned her by his talents and exalted her by his fame.

The St. Patrick's Society, just mentioned, and the Irish Volunteers, of Charleston, enjoyed a rare treat, March 17, 1841, it being an oration by Henry L. Pinckney, Jr. The event took place in St. Finbar's Cathedral, Charleston. The address of Mr. Pinckney was subsequently published in pamphlet form. The Irish Volunteers, just mentioned, were organized in Charleston, S. C., in 1801. They saw service in the war of 1812, in the Florida war and at other periods, and have a record of which they are justly proud.

With regard to early celebrations of St. Patrick's Day in Kentucky, Edward Fitzpatrick of the staff of the "Louisville Times" thus writes: "In reply to your inquiry, in re the first celebration of St. Patrick's Day in Kentucky, the best information obtainable places it about 1788. The Rev. Michael Whelen, an Irish Franciscan, was the first missionary priest sent to Kentucky, coming in 1787, with the Baltimore settlers, including Most Rev. M. J. Spalding's ancestors. He came directly from Ireland. He remained for three years about Pottinger's Creek, and also at Bardstown and other places in Nelson county. It is but fair to presume that he celebrated St. Patrick's Day whenever it came around as many of his flock were of Irish birth or ancestry. Dr. George Hart, born in Ireland, was the

first physician who settled in Kentucky, and he flourished about the time of Father Whelen. The Mahoneys, Byrnes, Hagans and other Irish also appear at the time. There, of course, was no procession with a brass band, as these settlers had enough to do to dodge Indians, but it is but fair to believe that when the day came they observed it in a religious way at least. Kentucky was not admitted to the Union until 1792. In 1801 and afterward the day was observed at Bardstown and its neighborhood, and is yet."

CHAPTER XXV.

The Hibernian Society of Savannah, Ga.—Organized on St. Patrick's Day, 1812—Incorporated the same Year by the Legislature of Georgia—John Cumming the First President of the Society—Rt. Rev. John England, D.D., among the Anniversary Orators—Names of early Officers of the Organization.

St. Patrick's Day, 1812, was marked in Savannah, Ga., by the institution of the Hibernian Society of that city. The first president of the organization was John Cumming. The society fixed St. Patrick's Day as the occasion of its anniversary meeting and has ever faithfully observed the event with appropriate exercises. Possibly, during the Civil War, the celebration may, of necessity, have sometimes been omitted, but before the war and since the close thereof, the day has been duly observed. The preamble to the Society's constitution reads as follows:

“Irishmen, inclined, as they are by nature, to good-fellowship and charity, should not forget, in a foreign land, the duties they owe to themselves, their national character, and their distressed countrymen. These obligations are the more important to Irishmen because, during the long period of their oppression, Irishmen have been useful to themselves, their country, and their brethren, only in proportion to their exercise of those generous, charitable, and sterling traits with which it has pleased God to distinguish them among the people of the earth. Every motive, too, presses itself upon the heart of each true Irishman to foster an affectionate attachment for his native land—a country the more particularly unfortunate because her destiny has been unmerited, and therefore the more entitled to the tender consideration of her own sons, and of the good, the generous, and the enlightened of other nationalities.

“Driven from unhappy Erin by unrelenting tyranny, afflicted and persecuted Irishmen seek an asylum in this favored republic, endeavoring to find, under the auspices of its liberal institutions, the only consolations that can remain to exiles thrust out of a beloved home by want and oppression. To these it becomes the duty of their more fortunate brethren settled in this free country, and enjoying the benefits of its hospitality, to reach out the hand of friendship, to tender the aid of a delicate charity, and to offer any other assistance which fraternal, manly, and kindly feelings may inspire.

“Impressed with these sentiments, the subscribers have agreed to associate themselves under the title of “The Hibernian Society of the City of Savannah,” and adopt the following constitution.”

Section I, Article I, of the constitution declares that “The Hibernian Society has, for its objects, the social harmony of its members; the maintenance of a filial attachment for the Mother Country; the aid of distressed Irishmen and their descendants; the relief of indigent widows and orphans of Irishmen and their descendants; the cultivation of good-fellowship, and the practice of charity.”

The constitution also declares that “The Society is open for the admission of gentlemen of Irish birth, or, wholly or partly, of Irish descent, provided they have attained the age of twenty-one years,” and that “No member shall be eligible to the office of President except an Irishman, or the son or grandson of a native of Ireland.”

It also provides that it “shall be the duty of the Committee of Stewards to make all necessary preparations for the Anniversary Celebration, in arranging for which the committee shall have full powers. For such celebration the committee shall not incur an expense exceeding one-half of the estimated amount of annual dues for the ensuing year, unless the Society expressly votes an extra appropriation, (in no case to be more than seventy-five dollars), for the entertainment of guests at the Anniversary dinner.”

“ * * * * If the date appointed for any regular meeting, except the Anniversary Meeting, shall fall on Saturday or Sunday, or if St. Patrick’s Day shall fall on Sunday, the meeting shall be held on the following Monday; and the hour for holding each regular meeting shall be fixed by the President and Secretary.”

The Society was incorporated by the legislature of Georgia late in 1812, the following being a copy of the act:

AN ACT

To Incorporate The Hibernian Society of the City of Savannah.

Whereas, A voluntary association of persons hath been formed in the City of Savannah, under the name and style of “The Hibernian Society of the City of Savannah,” the objects and purposes of which association are stated to be the relief of indigent and exiled Irishmen, and to promote social and friendly harmony among the members of said association. And Whereas, The said persons so associated under the name and style aforesaid are desirous of being incorporated.

Section 1. Be it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority aforesaid: That the several persons and members of said charitable association, and others who shall hereafter become members of the said association, respectively, and the successors, officers, and members of the same, shall be, and they are hereby declared to be a body corporate in deed and in name, by the name and style of “The President and Vice-President of the Hibernian Society of the City of Savannah,” and by the said name shall have perpetual succession of officers and members, and a common seal to use, with power to make, alter, change and amend such by-laws and regulations as may be agreed on by the officers and members of said Society, provided such laws be not repugnant to the laws and constitution of this State: and that they have privilege to sue for and recover all moneys that now are, or that may be due to the said Hibernian Society, by any name, or in any manner whatsoever, and the rights and privileges of the said Society in any court to defend, and to receive, take, and

apply all or any donation for the uses intended by the said Society, and also to purchase and dispose of any property, real and personal, for the use and benefits of said Society; and shall and hereby are declared to be vested with all the privileges, powers, and advantages, rights, and immunities, of a society of people incorporated for the purposes intended by their association and institution.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted: That this Act shall be deemed and taken as a public Act, to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Benj. Whitaker,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
William Rabun,
President of the Senate.

Executive Department, Georgia:

Assented to 10th December, 1812.

D. B. Mitchell,
Governor.

Moses Cleland was elected president of the Society in 1815, James Hunter in 1816, and George B. Cumming in 1833.

The following gentlemen have served as vice presidents of the Society up to and including 1837: Zachariah Miller, 1812; Thomas U. P. Charlton, 1812; Thomas Bourke, 1815; George B. Cumming, 1821; Richard W. Habersham, 1832; Matthew Hopkins, 1835; Michael O. Dillon, 1836; Matthew Hopkins, 1837.

Among the treasurers of the Society have been: Zachariah Miller, 1812; James Hunter, 1813; John Nevitt, 1816; Oliver L. Dobson, 1817; Samuel Wright, 1820; Robert Campbell, 1826; Matthew Hopkins, 1829; Michael O. Dillon, 1835; Michael Dillon, 1836.

The secretaries have included: Thomas Bourke, 1812; Oliver L. Dobson, 1813; Thomas N. Morel, 1814; Alexander Hunter, 1816; Wimberly J. Hunter, 1827; Thomas M. Driscoll, 1831; Robert M. Charlton, 1833; Edward Quigley, 1836; John Hunter, 1840; Thomas D. Rice, 1843; Charles B. Cluskey, 1844.

The following is a list of gentlemen who have appeared

before the Society as Anniversary (St. Patrick's Day) orators: Thomas U. P. Charlton, 1813; Rt. Rev. John England, D.D., 1824; Richard W. Habersham, 1825; Rev. Francis Boland, 1826; Rt. Rev. John England, D.D., 1827; Rev. Joseph Stokes, 1828; James Cullinan, M.D., 1829; Rev. A. Byrne, 1831; Rt. Rev. John England, D.D., 1832; Robert M. Charlton, 1833; Rev. Jeremiah F. O'Neill, 1834; Matthew Hall McAllister, 1835; Rev. Jeremiah F. O'Neill, 1836; Nicholas Marlow, 1837; William P. White, 1838; Robert M. Charlton, 1839; John E. Ward, 1840; Thomas D. Rice, 1841; John McLaughlin, 1842; Henry R. Jackson, 1843; Alexander R. Lawton, 1844; Rev. William Burke, 1845.

CHAPTER XXVI.

St. Patrick's Day Celebrated in Albany, N. Y., probably as early as 1796—Special Mention of an Observance there, in 1810, by the St. Patrick's Society—Celebrations in Washington, D. C.; Fredericksburg, Va.; Boston, Mass.; Providence, R. I., and in other Places—American Immortals and Irish Heroes Duly Honored.

In 1796, the Irish were sufficiently numerous in Albany, N. Y., to incorporate a church. St. Patrick's Day observances, in that place, may, therefore, be dated from about that time. In 1807, the legislature of the State of New York incorporated the "St. Patrick's Society of the City of Albany," and in 1833 the "Hibernian Provident Society" of Albany was similarly recognized. Each of these organizations, no doubt, frequently observed St. Patrick's Day.

In 1810, St. Patrick's Society, just mentioned, had a celebration of the day, and another in 1811. The latter observance was "attended by the governor, mayor of New York, Mr. Emmet and others," and the following were among the toasts: *

The Day and all who honor it—How long, O Erin, oppressed and degraded country, shall thy children bear the yoke? How long e'er their heartstrings vibrate to the music of thy bards, assembled around the festive board, commemorate the anniversary of our Apostle, unawed by tyrants, spies, or traitors?

The land we live in—Happy, happy land! here we can enjoy social mirth, here the hardy sons of industry meet their due reward; here no man is obliged to crouch to arrogance, intolerance or bigotry; exempted from the potent curse of tythe proctors, excisemen, reverend magistrates and military executioners, "armed with a vigour beyond the law," we sit under our own vines and fig trees and bless the providence that led us to its peaceful shores.

* From the "Shamrock," March 23, 1811.

The Land of Potatoes—May the characteristics of our country never be forgotten; earnest in love, war, hospitality and friendship.

Thomas Addis Emmet, Wm. James McNeven and their Compatriots—Who preferred incarceration to treachery, and who by their exertions have contributed to rescue the character of Irishmen from the calumny and obliquy of ignorance and bigotry.

Toast drank standing. The Irish Patriot's last speech—"When my country takes her rank among the nations of the world, then, and not till then, let my epitaph be written."

The Fair Sex.

Fair in face, fair in mind,
Full of grace and well inclined.

The Men who Fought, who Bled, who Died for the Country we now live in—for the principles we now cherish, and for the blessings we now enjoy.

The Sons of Erin, of Albany, N. Y., celebrated St. Patrick's Day, 1812, in an appropriate manner * and drank these toasts among others:

The Memory of St. Patrick—May the divine precepts of the Gospel taught by the Irish Apostle, lead us to the felicity of a better world.

The State of New York—May its inhabitants enjoy all the felicity which their industry, their local situation and their patriotism deserve.

The American Flag—May its stars shed lustre on freemen, and its stripes chastise their enemies.

Our adopted country—its constitution and laws—may the wretch that would violate either meet his merited reward—the contempt of every honest man.

"A number of natives of Ireland and their American Friends," gathered around the festive board in Washington, D. C., on St. Patrick's Day, 1812, and during the exercises duly honored the following sentiments from the toastmaster:

* The "Shamrock," Apr. 4, 1812.

Erin—Sweet and fertile isle! Too long hath the divisions fostered by your enemies among your sons kept you in provincial thralldom.

Catholic Claims—The men who rise superior to religious disqualifications will soon burst the fetters of national subjection.

Our adopted Country—divided it would fall a prey to the oppressors of our native land; united, it may bid defiance to a world in arms.

The Memory of our gallant Montgomery—Should it be necessary to march once more to Canada, his countrymen in America will be emulous to imitate his glorious example.

The Memory of Brian Boru—Who from the sands of Clonboy heroically drove the invading Danes into the ocean—Ireland has long sighed for such another exportation.

The peasantry of Ireland—brave but suffering people! Your wrongs will not always remain unredressed.

Robert Emmet—Ill fated in life but glorious in death; more virtuous men and better times will do justice to his character.

Arts and Manufactures—May their progress in the United States, while they increase the resources of our industry, diminish those of our enemies.

The Harp of Erin—May its melodious strains have the same effect on the Orangemen of Ireland as they had on Thomas Moore, who from a Tory, has been transformed into a patriot.

The Fair Daughters of Erin and Columbia, lovely, loving and beloved.

Another celebration in Washington, D. C., 1812, was held under the auspices of the Society of the Sons of Erin, that city. Among the toasts were:

The Congress of '75—its declaration to the people of Ireland that America should ever be an asylum to them from oppression, was worthy of the founders of liberty.

Irish Melodies—may their revival be the precursor of liberty to the country of their birth.

The Irish Harp—thy soul inspiring harmony shall yet celebrate the restoration of Irish freedom.

Irish Union—not that union which means subjection, but that which is formed by an oblivion of prejudices, an equality of rights and an amalgamation of interests.

American Manufactures—While their progress towards perfection tends to diminish British monopoly, it offers the best means of securing American independence.

The Hibernian Benevolent Society of Fredericksburg, Va., also celebrated St. Patrick's Day, 1812, in an appropriate manner. Among the toasts on that occasion we find:

The Day we Celebrate—and many happy returns of it to the sons and daughters of St. Patrick—may each return infuse new zeal for the benevolent cause that first made it a festival.

The Land we live in—perpetuity to its constitution and government, and happiness to its people.

The Emigrant Sons of Erin—May they always be found foremost in the ranks in support of the government of this their adopted country.

The Fair—Nature's last, most perfect work.

The American Eagle—May her fostering wing be ever expanded to receive the oppressed sons and daughters of Erin, on their landing in this happy country.

On St. Patrick's Day, 1813, the Sons of Erin at Albany, N. Y., drank the following toasts at their gathering:

The Day. On its next return may we find Ireland free—perish the power of England over our country—a power obtained by evil means, retained similarly and administered as badly as it was acquired.

The Land of our birth.

“ Though sacred the tie, that our country entwineth
 And dear to the heart her remembrance remains
 Yet dark are the ties where no liberty shineth
 And sad the remembrance, that slavery strains.”

The Land of our adoption—Her citizens have taken up Arms in the sacred cause of liberty—May they retain them till all wrongs are redressed, and rights secured on a sure and lasting basis.

The Sons of Erin, Washington, D. C., likewise observed St. Patrick's Day, in 1813, and applauded and drank toasts to:

Our Countrymen of the Old Sod. May they extirpate the spirit of animosity from among them and cultivate that love of union which alone can effect their political salvation.

Columbia, the land of our choice, because it is the land of Liberty—Dear to us is that freedom we participate in, and for its preservation Irishmen will cheerfully risk their all.

Hospitality. May Irishmen in America, be ever willing to impart its rights to the helpless stranger.

Our Countrymen throughout the United States—Experiencing the blessings of Freedom, it would be unnatural to find them among our enemies.

At a celebration by the St. Patrick's Society, of Albany, N. Y., in 1817, Cornelius Heeney proposed the toast "Short Shoes and long Corns to the Enemies of American liberty."

During the war of 1812-14, the Irishmen of Providence, R. I., and their sons, offered their services, to the committee of safety, for work on the fortifications then being constructed along Providence river. The offer was accepted and a day set apart as "Irish day" for the above mentioned labor. This fact shows that the Irish element was then numerous in Providence and, doubtless, St. Patrick's Day was celebrated there at as early a period as that. This was also probably true of Newport, R. I.

One of the early Irish organizations in Rhode Island was St. Patrick's Benevolent Society of Providence. The organization appropriately observed St. Patrick's Day, 1835, the Rev. Father Lee being then president. On this occasion, however, he was detained elsewhere and, in his absence, John

Devlin presided. The exercises took place in the hall of the City Hotel, in Providence, and were of a most interesting nature.

The Hibernian Orphan Society was another important organization in Providence. It was in existence in 1842, and invited Rev. Father Wiley to deliver a lecture in honor of St. Patrick's Day that year. The invitation was accepted and "the reverend gentleman responded with an admirable historical discourse, tracing Ireland's history for a period of over 4000 years."

A notable celebration of St. Patrick's Day took place in Providence, R. I., in 1843. An account was published at the time over the signature "Hibernicus." It reads as follows:

"The Hibernian Orphan Society, with appropriate badges, assembled at the Washington Hall, at 5 P. M., where they were formed into procession by the Chief Marshal of the day, Mr. Patrick O'Connell, assisted by Mr. Joseph Loughlen. They then took up their line of march to the cheering harmony of appropriate music, and proceeded to St. Patrick's church, where a very eloquent discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Fitzpatrick of Boston. * * * After leaving the church, the society proceeded on their route forming a most imposing procession at least one third of a mile in length. They then returned to Washington Hall. * * * They were then addressed by Mr. Andrew Walsh in an appropriate manner, after which the president, Mr. William Hughes, briefly returned thanks for their orderly deportment during the day. After giving three cheers for Old Ireland, O'Connell, and the United States, with one cheer more for the Constitution, the members separated."

Two other societies* that doubtless observed St. Patrick's Day previous to 1845, were the Hibernian Provident Society of New Haven, Conn., and the St. Patrick's Society, of Hartford in the same state. The former was incorporated in 1841, and the latter in 1842.

* "History of the Diocese of Hartford." By Rev. James H. O'Donnell.

CHAPTER XXVII.

St. Patrick's Day in Boston, 1837—Centennial of the Charitable Irish Society—Oration by President Boyd—Addresses by Governor Edward Everett of Massachusetts, Mayor Samuel A. Eliot of Boston, Hon. Stephen Fairbanks, Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., Hon. John P. Bigelow and other Gentlemen—List of Toasts Proposed on the Occasion.

In 1837, an especially notable celebration of St. Patrick's Day took place in Boston. It was under the auspices of the Charitable Irish Society. The occasion was also the centennial anniversary of the organization and thus possessed double interest. An elaborate programme had been arranged and was pleasantly carried out.

On the day mentioned, the Society met and elected the following officers for the year ensuing: President, James Boyd; vice president, Daniel O'Callahan; Treasurer, William P. M'Kay; Secretary, William Bell. At 1 P.M., the organization, together with the Young C. F. Society, and invited guests, formed in line, with Ambrose Farrell as chief marshal and marched to Masonic Temple where the literary exercises were held. The guests present included "His Excellency the Governor, Mayor, City Marshal, Hon. Stephen Fairbanks of the Senate of our State Legislature—Messrs. Kinnicutt, Rantoul and Henchman of the House, and Hon. John P. Bigelow, Secretary of State."

The order of exercises at the Temple comprised a voluntary by the band, prayer by the Rev. Fr. Lynch, an original ode by the Rev. Mr. Pierpont, an oration by President James Boyd, a second original ode by Thomas Power, and a closing prayer by the Rev. Mr. Pierpont. Upon the conclusion of these exercises, the Society and its guests returned to Concert Hall where a banquet was served.

The number of "members, guests, and friends" present

was 250. The post-prandial exercises comprised thirteen regular toasts and a large number of volunteer ones. D. W. O'Brien was the toastmaster. The regular toasts were as follows:

1. The Day.—Being the Centennial Anniversary of the Irish Charitable Society—(how honorable for us to reflect) when Irishmen founded this Society, America was a colony of subjects, now a powerful nation of freemen. Irishmen nobly assisted in this glorious transmutation—may they ever uphold its Constitution and Laws.—Music, “St. Patrick's Day.”

2. Ireland.—The land of our fathers; the morning star of freedom already dawns on her long night of oppression, still the dark clouds of tithes and absenteeism hang over her—may they soon be dispelled by the bright sun of Liberty and Union. Music, “Shamrock.”

3. United States.—The land of our adoption—we forget we are Strangers when it is forgotten that we are Aliens. Music, “Hail Columbia.”

4. The President of the United States.—Let us join in his prayer uttered on the fourth day of this month—“May it be among the dispensations of Providence to bless our beloved country with length of days; may her ways be ways of pleasantness, and all her paths peace.” Music, “President's March.”

5. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts and Her Excellent Governor.—Long may they remain wedded together, living evidence that her institutions open to talent a free field; and that here, honest ambition knows no bound, except that of equal laws. Music, “Yankee Doodle.” (Response by Governor Edward Everett.)

6. The City of Boston.—Its Trimount reminds us of our own native Shamrock. May its wealth, prosperity and happiness increase with its years. Music, “Home, Sweet Home.” (Responded to by Mayor Samuel A. Eliot.)

7. The Founders of This Society.—Charity was their object. twenty six were their members; were it possible for

them to foresee that this country would on this day consist of twenty-six free and independent States, bound together by the bonds of Liberty, Equality and Freedom, how glorious to them would have been the vision. May many centuries elapse ere their names are forgotten. Music, "Exile of Erin."

8. Daniel O'Connell.—Athens boasted of a Solon, an Aristides, and a Demosthenes, but Ireland beholds all their great qualities combined in her favorite Son. Music, "Sprig of Shillelah."

9. Justice to Ireland.—A domestic Legislature alone can confer it; to expect it from a London Parliament is an idle dream, and we Irishmen, on this side of the water, hope that full restitution will be made for past injustice. Music, "Garryowen."

10. Republicanism.—Based on the rights of man. May its great moral power forever prevent the acts or influence of any party to infringe on or fritter away the rights of freemen. Music.

11. The Army and Navy.—Their achievements in the last war with Great Britain astonished the despots of the world. May they ever uphold the honors they gained, and always be able to make their enemies fear them. Music, "The Star Spangled Banner."

12. The Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association.—A concentration of mutual attainments, scientific and physical skill, unsurpassed anywhere. May their Fair prospects brighten to an equal splendor. (Responded to by Hon. Stephen Fairbanks, president of the Association.)

13. The Ladies.—With assiduity we court their smiles; with sorrow we receive their frowns; but smiling or frowning, we love them. Music, "Haste to the Wedding."

Governor Everett in responding to the Fifth toast concluded by proposing the following: "Our Fellow Citizens of Irish Birth and Parentage.—May the advantages they enjoy in this country, soon be shared by their brethren beyond the sea; and the blessings of rational liberty be diffused through-

out Ireland, from the Giant's Causeway to Cape Clear, and from the Hill of Howth to Connemara."

The volunteer toasts were over twenty-five in number. A few are here given, though not in the original order:

By Hon. John P. Bigelow, secretary of state:—Ireland.—St. Patrick destroyed its creeping things of other days—may his disciples speedily exterminate the political reptiles of the present age.

Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., called attention to the fact "that Boston was evacuated by the British troops on the festival of St. Patrick, a Saint celebrated for exterminating the noxious animals of Ireland." Mr. Quincy then proposed:—Americans and Irishmen.—They may differ as to whether the patron Saint of the latter had any hand in driving out the enemies of the former—but in this they will agree—to stand together and fall together before a hostile foot shall again be placed on the land of their birth or the land of their adoption.

Toast by Robert Rantoul, Jr.:—The Memory of Richard Montgomery.—A martyr to the cause of American Liberty; May his blood constitute an enduring cement between the land of his birth and the land of his adoption.

By Dr. H. B. C. Greene: The Memory of Emmet, and the Illustrious Galaxy of Heroes, who, under different reigns of despotism, have perished in the cause of Irish Emancipation.

By Dr. Henschman: Irishmen.—The true friends and the brave.

By Daniel Parkman: The Memory of John Cheverus.—Faithful as a priest, beloved as a bishop, honored and extended [exalted?] as a cardinal.

By James King: Andrew Jackson, ex-President of the United States.—The son of Irish parents; in retiring from office, we may justly say in the words of the poet: "An honest man's the noblest work of God."

By Daniel O'Callahan:—The Young Catholic's Friend Society.—A flourishing scion from our ancient stock, their

meeting with us on this happy occasion at the festive board, assures us that through them our Society will be preserved unimpaired amidst the storms of another century, and its fame still increase by deeds of active benevolence.

By Col. Smith: Ireland and America.—May the former soon be as free as the latter, and may the latter never forget that Irishmen were instrumental in securing the liberty they now enjoy.

By James Keating: The Fair of Erin.—The fairest of the fair—may their fare be our fare, and our fare the best of fare.

By Walter Welch: The Descendants of Irishmen.—May they never forget the respect which they owe to the land which contains the ashes of their fathers.

President Boyd in the course of his centennial oration in the afternoon, said: _____

“The world has long established the custom, and experience has shown it to be a useful one, to mark, by certain points or data, the progress of mankind through it. The traveller, by noting the mile-stone, hastens or slackens his pace, as his time may hurry or permit;—the mariner, in taking his daily meridian observation, shifts his helm so as to counteract the wandering occasioned by a lee-way or under-current tendency;—man, in noticing the change of the moon, or the annual return of the sun to a new year's starting point, indicates to all that another portion of time has passed our reach, and silently admonishes to a prudent use of that which may yet remain with us.

“Celebrations of anniversaries are events of common occurrence: we mingle in them frequently, and it is hoped and believed that such observances are beneficial to the community. This Society has, through a great portion of its existence, set one day of the year apart, as a day to be kept holy—a day consecrated to recollections of the land of the birth of its members, and to free social intercourse with each other. On every other day of the year we are, and ought to be, citizens of our adopted country;—on this day, we are,

and ought to be, Irishmen: and this we can be—this latter character we can with great propriety resume—for one day out of the three hundred and sixty five, without derogating from our fidelity to the former. Nay, the doing so, makes us more fit to sustain the character of freemen.

“ Though the Seventeenth of March has long been observed, and kept as the Annual Festival of the Society, yet it never before came to us under the same circumstances as at the present time. The day which closes the first century and commences the second of its existence, is one which has been thought deserving of a little more than ordinary notice; hence, we are met on this occasion, and the time we may now spend in this place, will be occupied by noticing, and bringing before you, such subjects as are supposed to be interesting and appropriate. * * *

“ The records of our institution show that its original organization was in the year 1737; a number of Irishmen having then associated under the name The Irish Society, and laid the foundation of the fraternal charity, the care of which has descended into our hands. It is pleasant and gratifying to see that the important designs of the founders are still recognized by the practice of their successors of the present day. * * *

“ The situation of a man quitting his native country and assuming the obligations of a citizen in another, may not inaptly be compared to that of one leaving the parental fire-side, and assuming the bonds and responsibilities of matrimony. Though the latter must be the stronger, as well as the more endearing tie; yet the claims of the former to our love and gratitude are nothing diminished. They only yield in importance, when compared with the latter. In every other view, they remain unimpaired. So with Irishmen here; let them never forget the love due to their parent land, but let that to the land of their choice stand paramount. It is a goodly land, and its institutions are the pole-star and the hope of republicans all over the world. Long may it deserve and elicit such prayer and encomiums

as that contained in the journal of one of our talented countrymen, who exclaims: 'Honor to the country which offers to the stranger, on equal terms, free participation in all she holds dearest. Hallowed be the institutions that open to talent a free field, and where honest ambition knows no bound except that of equal laws.' "

At a meeting of the "Government" of the Society "at the House of William P. M'Kay, Treasurer," March 8, 1838, "the circumstance of a distinguished Irishman, the Earl of Gosford, being now in this city" was noted and it was voted "that a Delegation to consist of Three, be appointed to wait on the Earl of Gosford, with a ticket of invitation to our anniversary dinner."

Under date of March 17, 1845, the records of the Society contain this entry: "Ninety gentlemen sat down to dinner at the Perkins House, at 4 o'clock. Mr. Terence McHugh, the President of the Society, presided on the occasion. The following invited guests were present: Rev. Mr. O'Brien, Pastor of St. Nicholas' (Catholic) church, Rev. Mr. Barnard of the Warren Street (Protestant) chapel, O. A. Brownson, Esq., R. C. Waterston, Esq., President of the British Charitable Society, A. J. Cameron, President of the Scots' Charitable Society, Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., and Thomas Gill, Esq. Interesting letters were received from the following gentlemen, regretting their inability to attend: Rt. Rev. J. B. Fitzpatrick, Rev. Mr. Hardy, Commodore Nicholson, John W. James, Esq., Hon. Gov. Briggs, Hon. Thomas A. Davis, Mayor of Boston, Hon. Sam'l A. Eliot. The company enjoyed themselves finely. The Secretary has nothing to say about the quality of the dinner."

Among the members of the Charitable Irish Society, previous to the year 1800, were the following, the year accompanying each name denoting the time of admission:

Allen, Edward	1737	Auchmuty, Robert . . .	1740
Alderchurch, Edward .	1737	Allen, David	1740
Austin, Joseph	1739	Arthur, George	1747

Auchmuty, Robert, Jr. 1748	Connor, Charles1761
Anderson, Thomas ... 1756	Campbell, James1761
Ash, Capt. Thomas.... 1773	Clarehue, John1761
Boyd, Adam1737	Campbell, Alexander ..1762
Bennett, Thomas1737	Colman, John1765
Bourns, Michael1738	Crawford, James1765
Black, Samuel1738	Cuthbertson, Samuel ..1766
Boulton, George1738	Cummings, James1767
Breaden, Philip1739	Condon, Samuel1768
Beath, John1739	Carpenter, Richard ...1769
Butler, John1742	Caldwell, Robert1770
Ball, John1749	Conner, Patrick1770
Black, Andrew1756	Callahan, Capt. John...1771
Burk, William1757	Calback, Philip1772
Bucey, George.....1760	Connor, Edmund1784
Burdick, Benjamin, Jr.1765	Campbell, Andrew1797
Bryant, John1766	Cavenagh, James1797
Blake, John1769	Cotrill, Matthew1797
Brown, Dr. William...1769	Duncan, Robert1737
Bangs, Samuel1769	Drummond, William ..1737
Butler, Nicholas1769	Downing, James1737
Beane, John1772	Draper, George1737
Beaty, William1772	Douse, Samuel1738
Black, Moses1784	Dunning, William1739
Boies, John1784	Dillon, Peter1739
Burke, Andrew1797	Dunworth, Henry1739
Barrett, George1797	Dougherty, Walter ...1739
Clark, James1737	Dorus, Hugh1739
Clark, John1737	Dalton, James,1740
Caldwell, Alexander ..1738	Davis, William1740
Canworthy, Andrew...1739	Derby, Michael1740
Cumerford, Thomas...1741	Duncan, George1761
Connell, Patrick1743	Dougherty, James1762
Coppinger, John.....1757	Daily, Jeremiah1765
Calderwood, Samuel...1757	Doyle, Peter1767
Carroll, Michael1757	Dalton, Capt. John...1767
Cochran, Samuel1760	Dunn, Capt. David....1772

Dunlap, Andrew, Sr	1797	Gormon, John	1769
Dunlap, Andrew, Jr	1797	Gerry, John	1769
Dunlap, James	1799	Gillespie, Archibald	1770
Egart, James	1737	Gardner, Robert	1772
Edgar, William	1739	Grant, Thomas	1785
Ervhine, Robert	1743	Gardner, Robert	1791
Elliot, Simon	1757	Getty, Robert	1793
Elcler, Robert	1761	Hall, William	1737
Elliot Simon	1761	Hoog, John	1738
Ellison Samuel	1761	Hutchinson, John	1739
Elliot, Gen. Simon, Jr	1791	Holmes, Andrew	1739
English, Thomas	1791	Harper, John	1739
Eaton, William B	1797	Hamilton, Frederick	1740
Freeland, William	1737	Hughes, James	1740
French, William	1739	Holmes, William	1740
Ferguson, George	1739	Hill, Robert	1743
Fitzgibbon, Patrick	1739	Howard, Capt. Samuel	1769
Fergus, Owen	1739	Hutchins, Matthew	1772
Farrel, John	1740	Hill, Charles	1773
Fullington, John	1761	Hunter, Henry	1784
French, Nicholas	1763	Johnson, William	1765
Fitzgerald, Lewis	1766	Johnson, Thomas	1785
Freeman, Robert	1766	Knox, Andrew	1737
Freeland, James	1770	Kennedy, David	1737
Forrest, James	1772	Knox, Adam	1737
Field, John	1772	Knox, William	1756
Feran, Mark	1772	Knox, Andrew	1756
Foley, John	1792	Kelly, John	1759
Fletcher, Capt. P	1797	Kennedy, Robert	1765
Gibbs, Daniel	1737	Knox, Robert	1769
Glen, George	1737	Kelly, Timothy	1769
Gardner, James	1737	Knox, Henry	1772
Geoghegan, Michael	1737	Kennedy, John	1797
Griffin, John	1738	Little, John	1737
Gilmore, Joseph	1739	Lewis, Joseph	1738
Gradon, John	1739	Lawler, Thomas	1739
Glen, Robert	1741	Lee, Stephen	1761

Ladley, John	1762	Malcon, John	1756
Logan, Patrick	1762	McNeill, John	1757
Leahy, Henry	1762	McIntyre, Andrew	1759
Little, Alexander	1765	Mayers, Alexander	1760
Linn, James	1771	Morton, William	1761
Leslie, Capt. Samuel	1772	Morton, Thomas	1761
Leslie, Peter	1772	Murray, Matthew	1762
Lee, Michael	1773	Mackay, William	1766
McFfall, Daniel	1737	Malcolm, Capt. Daniel . . .	1766
Mayes, James	1737	Moorhead, Alexander . . .	1768
Moore, Samuel	1737	McLane, John	1768
Mortimer, Philip	1737	Maroney, William	1768
Motley, Patrick	1737	McClure, Capt. Wm	1768
Molony, Thomas	1737	McCordey, Capt. Robt . . .	1769
Moore, David	1738	McNeill, Daniel	1769
Macmurphy, John	1738	Magner, John	1770
McNeil, Adam	1738	Molloney, John	1770
McCrislis, James	1738	McPhilliney, Hugh	1770
McDaniel, Thomas	1738	McNeill, William	1772
McFaden, James	1738	Mansfield, John	1772
McGowing, Lodowic	1789	McNeil, Capt. John	1772
Malcolm, Michael	1739	McIntire, William	1773
McCleary, John	1739	McNeil, Robert	1784
Moony, John	1739	Mackay, William, Jr	1791
Moorhead, Rev. John	1739	M'Donogh, Thomas	1791
McDaniel, Hugh	1739	Magee, Capt. James	1791
Miller, David	1739	Montgomery, John	1791
Miller, Samuel	1740	Mackay, Capt. John	1791
McHord, James	1740	Murray, Rev. John	1797
McClennehan, Rev. W.	1741	Menchin, Edward	1797
McNeil, Archibald	1743	McMann, —	1797
Moore, William	1743	McGee, Capt. Bernard	1798
McIntire, Neill	1743	McNeil, Archibald	1797
Mackey, John	1745	Neal, Daniel	1737
Mortimer, James	1747	Nelson, James	1738
Miller, William	1749	Noble, Arthur	1740
McCarroll, Murtough	1756	Nugent, John	1757

Nash, James	1772	Smith, Peter	1762
Noonan, James	1773	Sloane, Robert	1762
Neil, Thomas	1793	Stone, Edward	1767
Orr, Isaac	1737	Scott, Matthew	1767
Pelham, Peter	1737	Sloane, Samuel	1769
Poyntz, John	1737	Sherlock, William	1770
Powers, John	1739	Sullivan, Bartholomew.	1772
Patton, William	1739	Scott, John	1773
Powers, Edmund	1747	Stinson, John	1784
Pihoe, John	1759	Smith, Capt. James....	1795
Pelham, Henry	1774	Thomas, Archibald....	1737
Quig, John	1738	Tracy, Patrick	1737
Quailes, Charles	1769	Toler, William	1738
Richey, Francis	1737	Tabb, James	1739
Ryan, Kennedy	1739	Temple, Robert	1740
Richardson, Joseph....	1746	Thompson, John.....	1740
Raney, John	1757	Tanner, John	1741
Reid, Andrew	1765	Thompson, John	1745
Rotch, Moses	1765	Tabb, Nicholas	1756
Roach, Moses	1767	Thompson, Benjamin..	1757
Rowe, Matthew	1768	Thompson, John	1757
Ross, James.....	1769	Tufts, John	1773
Reardon, Patrick.....	1786	Vincent, William	1744
St. Lawrence, Joseph..	1737	Walsh, Nathaniel	1737
Stewart, William	1737	Walker, Patrick	1737
Sloane, Samuel	1738	Whitley, John	1738
Sloane, Robert	1738	Williams, Peter	1738
Sherrard, William....	1739	Wood, Roger	1742
Stet, James	1739	Willis, Charles.....	1760
Savage, Isaac	1739	Wier, Robert.....	1766
Stanley, David.....	1741	Wier, David	1767
Shilera, James	1743	Wilson, Capt. Alexander	1768
Savage, Robert	1746	Wright, Francis	1784
Smith, James	1748	Wier, Robert, Jr.....	1792
Shortwell, Valentine...	1761	Woods, William	1794
Smith, Joseph	1761	Whitman, B.....	1797

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Poetical Contributions to Celebrations of the Day—Original Odes and other Productions Written for the Festival—Verses Sent to Leading Newspapers for Publication in Connection with the Anniversary—Songs Dedicated to Various Organizations that took Part in Observing the Feast of St. Patrick.

The celebration of St. Patrick's Day in New York and other cities has also been characterized by the production of songs and poems, many of them of a high order of merit. All breathe a spirit of affection and patriotism. A few of these productions are here appended.

In the N. Y. "Daily Advertiser," March 17, 1786, we find this contribution :

For the "Daily Advertiser"

Verses

For St. Patrick's Day

Addressed to every Real Irishman

I

Let others St. George and St. Andrew proclaim,
Saint Patrick be mine while I sing of his fame;
The truths of Religion he painted of old,
And he practis'd the precepts as strict as he told.

II

His piety rivall'd the conclaves at Rome,
And he sanctified all his adherents at home,
E'en miracles too he display'd o'er the land,
For each venomous creature he killed with his wand.

III

Tho' far from the shores where true fellowship reigns,
Hibernia's remembrance awakens the strains
And fancy inspires while I think on the hours
When I kindly have shared Hospitality's powers.

IV

Be the day called St. Patrick's respected and dear,
Let each honest Irishman honor it here;
May his heart by the love of his country be fir'd,
And his hopes by humanity only inspired.

V

Be banish'd afar ev'ry thought that is mean,
May nothing but candour embellish the scene;
Let th' social endearments of pleasure portray
The sacred remembrance that springs from the day.

VI

Let the Shamrock aloft be distinct to the view,
To show you an Irishman honest and true;
While you sit round the bottle give three hearty cheers,
And a bumper sincerely to True Volunteers.

VII

Charge your glasses to Freedom, and tip off the toast;
Let an Irishman smile while the despot dare boast;
May the banners of Liberty wave in each clime,
And friendship unbounded cease only with time.

VIII

To Congress supreme, and Washington too,
A bumper of Burgundy justly is due;
May we live long in peace, may they govern with skill,
Then each Freeman may just be as great as he will.

Hibernicus.

New York, March 16, 1786.

The following production appears in the N. Y. "Journal & Patriotic Register," March 17, 1788:

For the "Daily Patriotic Register."

Mr. Greenleaf:

If you think the following trifle likely to promote the festivity of the anniversary of the tutelar saint of Ireland, your inserting it on Monday next will probably prove pleasing to such (at least) of your readers, as are descended from, or are themselves

Irishmen.

New York, March 14.

Song
On the Anniversary of
St. Patrick, 1788.

Respectfully dedicated to all genuine Milesians throughout the world, particularly those in America, by their devoted countryman

Mathew Carey.

I

Ye sons of St. Patrick, come jovially near:
To the banners of Bacchus resort,
On this solemn feast—to Irishmen dear
To mirth consecrated and sport.

II

Far hence be all strife, contention and noise—
Let harmony 'mongst us prevail:
Push the bottle about—of wine taste the joys—
True Milesians in toping ne'er fail.

III

Rever'd be St. Patrick, who in our blest isle,
Spread the lustre of science around—
On his natal day, our cares let's beguile
While our foreheads with shamrocks are bound.

IV

Hospitality's praise—a virtue too rare—
Was never to Ireland denied—
Ev'n Twiss—the vile reptile—was forced to declare
That just was the national pride.

V

Regard ev'ry rank—from the high titled peer
To the cotter, though abject and low,
Each man to his friend gives a welcome sincere;
And freely good cheer doth bestow.

VI

In warlike achievements, few nations can gain
So unsully'd and signal a fame:
Search the records of France—of Germany—Spain,
You'll find how well founded their claim.

VII

Cremona's defence—and Fontenoy's field—
In deathless memorials display
The national valour—to friends a strong shield—
To opposers, confusion—dismay.

VIII

From northern Quebec, where Montgom'ry fell
To Georgia's most southerly scene,
Each state has beheld—each commander can tell
How brave have our countrymen been.

IX

To such fav'rites of Mars—pray who could expect,
Venus gives not of blessings a share?—
No Irishman ever can fail to protect,
To comfort, and cherish the fair.

X

A glass, jolly souls—a bumper pray fill—
 'Tis a toast that philanthropy prizes:
 Health, happiness, honour, attend the man still,
 Who reflections on nations despises.

The N. Y. "Packet," March 17, 1789, has the following:

Song

For St. Patrick's Day, 1789.

Addressed to the St. Patrick's Society of New-York.

To Columbia's bright shores from Hibernia's blest regions,
 The vot'ries of honor, we ventured to steer;
 To Freedom and Claret, we pay our allegiance;
 Detesting vile heel-taps and slavery.
 Both love and friendship's claims fulfilling,
 Still in true honor we persevere,
 A generous friend Sir,
 On us may depend Sir;
 We ever are willing
 To share the last shilling;
 At worth in misfortune, disdaining to sneer;
 For none we maintain Sir,
 In want should remain Sir,
 Possess'd of true honor and bravery.
 Whatever the land, which we happen to live in,
 Each Son of Hibernia will make it his own;
 Now kindness imparting, now kindness receiving;
 His bosom with love overflowing.
 By narrow views ne'er prepossess'd Sir,
 He to be lov'd, needs but to be known,
 His heart and his hand Sir,
 The good may command Sir;
 His generous breast Sir,
 Feels for the oppress'd Sir,

By nature and choice to benevolence prone;
 Wherever he goes Sir,
 On friends and foes Sir,
 Humanity's blessings bestowing.

We also find this

Song

Addressed to the gentlemen of the St. Patrick's Society in
 New York.

All ye Paddys of York, or from Dublin or Cork,
 Good fellows of every nation,
 Who for country or friends, the last drop would now spend—
 I honor you all in your station.
 Let us sing a song round, that our joys may abound,
 We abhor all contention and party;
 Come fill up your glasses and drink to the lasses,
 And strive to be jovial and hearty.

He that thinks the attack of an Irishman slack,
 God help him how little he knows us:
 The fair and the foe, Oh! we lay their heads low,
 If in love or in fight they oppose us:
 For in all kinds of wars, or of Cupid or Mars,
 Our courage and weapons are ready;
 True to the back bone, we give them their own,
 Our motto is, willing and steady.

To Washington next ('tis a toast worth a text,)
 And preaching, o'er wine we despise Sir;
 A bumper!—here goes, to slavery's foes—
 It is good to be merry and wise Sir.
 To Franklin and Jay, due respect let us pay;
 To Hamilton, Adams and Clinton;
 May they go hand in hand for the good of the land;
 So while we stay here—let us drink on.

In the "American Citizen" (N. Y.), March 17, 1801, is this production:

For the American Citizen.

St. Patrick in America.

A Song, for St. Patrick's Day.

Last Patrick's Day, 'twas as dark as the night,
For the Sun never shin'd on Hibernia's tod;
Brother John grin'd a smile to behold the sad sight,
When Erin go Bragh went in mourning.

The Harp, the Shamrock, and the Shillaly
Were stolen away—with the Wreath & the Roll.
Poor Shelah kept tugging
Whilst John Bull kept hugging
For her butter and beef, like a coward and thief,
With his blood-hounds of war, the outcasts from God,
Who hang, burn and destroy
Man, woman and boy—

On St. Patrick's Day in the Morning.

Oh! St. Patrick, where were you on that great occasion?
—You that us'd to drive Reptiles away from the land;
Arrah why did you suffer the British invasion?
Why were they not drown'd in returning?—
Was it they that broke your Pastoral Crook,
And snatch'd all the power from your Holy Wand?
Or have you been banish'd,
Since Ireland has vanish'd?—

In America list, then, and give us your fist,
For this is the country for which we will stand;
And fiercely oppose
Either traitors or foes,
Every Patrick's Day in the Morning.

And now my dear friends, since our Saint has come over,
To see how we look round our jolly full bowls:
Let us welcome him here, where we all live in Clover,
The malice of Kings ever scorning.

With peace and health still smiling around us,
 And plenty to cherish our generous souls—
 Now we all plainly see
 That America's free—
 Republicans true Sir,
 As ever you knew, Sir,
 From Ohio's Banks to where old Ocean rolls:
 Then to Jefferson still
 Our glasses we'll fill,
 Every Patrick's Day, Night and Morning.

March 19, 1810, we find the following in "The Columbian":

For the "Columbian."
 The Irish Bard.

"Friendless exile! old and hoary,
 Banish sorrow and complaint
 Wake thy harp to Erin's glory,
 Sing the lay of Erin's saint."
 'Twas Saint Patrick's festal morning
 When I met the man of grief,
 On his cheek the tear was burning
 Withered was the shamrock's leaf.
 "No," exclaim'd the aged stranger,
 "Erin's glory is no more,
 Hordes of bloody tyrants range her
 Freedom flies Hibernia's shore.
 "Shackled with the yoke of Britain,
 Doomed to vassalage and chains,
 Be her name nor sung nor written
 Till oppression fly her plains.
 "Bright she shines in ancient legends,
 When her sons awoke the lay,
 Ere her peaceful verdant regions
 Groan'd beneath ambition's sway.

“ Ask me not to sing of glory,
 For, by all the griefs I bear,
 By these scatter'd locks so hoary
 By our holy saint, I swear :

“ Erin's harp shall ever slumber,
 Never whisper through the vale
 Never breathe a tuneful number
 Pregnant with dishonor's tale.

“ Fallen are the chiefs of Erin,
 Fallen in their country's cause,
 Green their tombs are now appearing,
 There her weeping daughters pause.

“ When the night-blast scours the mountains,
 When it murmurs through the groves,
 Mournful by the dusky fountains,
 Emmet's shade in sadness moves.

“ See it points to curst oppression!
 Hark! its shrieks arrest the gale!
 Hurl your thunders on aggression,
 Bid your warriors fill the vale.

“ Veterens rouse! and save your nation!
 Hark! the trumpet calls to arms!”

“ Stranger! calm this perturbation,
 Here no martial trump alarms.”

In his eyes where fire was beaming,
 Now appeared the tear of grief,
 “ No,” he sighed, “ I was but dreaming,
 Erin groans without relief.

“ But I'll feed the fond reflection,
 Days of other months review
 Call again to recollection,
 Dear companions that I knew.

“ Now opprest by power and vi'lence,
 Not a harpstring breathes a tone,
 Wrapt in sorrow, thought, and silénce,
 Erin's hapless minstrel's moan.

“ Sing of Erin's glory? madness!
 Would our Saint accept the lay?
 No—devote to silent sadness
 This our patron's festive day.”

Selim.

The following contribution was published in “ The Columbian ” (N. Y.), March 17, 1814:

For the “ Columbian.”

Hibernia, Her Station.

Tune, “ St Patrick's Day in the Morning.”

[If it will go to it.]

When Teague and his comrade were banished from Erin,
 With heart-rending sighs, and melting in tears,
 They mourn'd the sad lot of their ill-fated nation—
 The seat, once, of learning, for thousands of years;
 For the day-star of liberty, then in its bloom,
 Show'd a track to the footstep of tyranny's tomb,
 And reform shone a light to the will of the nation—
 Whilst hope, smiling hope! gave old Ireland her station,
 On Patrick's day, &c.

Hail, Hail! ye blest lands of Columbia and Erin!
 The Eagle and Shamrock shall have the applause;
 Fair freedom we cherish, her sons we will nourish,
 Protected by truth, equal rights, equal laws:
 May the power who'd oppress, or would tear us asunder,
 Be blotted forever from glory's bright name;
 For on St. Patrick's day, Yankee Doodle we'll play,
 With hearts all rejoicing that freedom bears sway,
 On Patrick's day, &c.

Come rouse, you brave sons of Hibernia's green isle,
 Where mirth and good humor the dull hours beguile,
 St. Patrick let's toast, in a full flowing bowl,
 That true social Saint, that gave joy to the soul:
 May the children of Grana, in what clime they be,
 Like us, still be happy, united and free,
 With the harp playing sweetly, melodious to hear,
 To welcome with joy, the next coming year,
 On Patrick's day, &c.

On March 6, 1818, "The Columbian" (N. Y.), had this:
 For the "Columbian."
 For the 17th of March.

Motto—"You are all my own Children," says Granu Wale.
 Tune—"Patrick's Day in the Morning."

Ye sons of Saint Patrick we are now met together,
 Contented, united, quite happy and free,
 Our friends in Hibernia will always remember
 This day with devotion, with hearts full of glee.
 Tho' banish'd and exil'd from dear native Erin,
 The harp sounds its dirge on American soil,
 And touches the heart and the song full with measure,
 That links and that joins hearts and hands together.
 On Patrick's Day in the Morning.

Old Granu was wise when she gave us a lesson,
 Of which all Good Irishmen ought to avail,
 The truth it is simple, not touching a dimple,
 You are all my own Children says Granu Wale.
 Then fill up your glasses, the time quickly passes,
 Let the Shamrock be drown'd with mirth and delight,
 With the Green Flag its Standard, we'll Nobly Extend It,
 By the Shamrock and Eagle it shall be defended.
 On Patrick's Day in the Morning.

Hibernia, old Erin, we have not yet forgot you,
 Our dear native country, our dear native shore,
 May Freedom and Friendship and Conviviality
 Bless the Green Island with whiskey galore,
 Let the hand that would touch the three leaves of the Sham-
 rock,
 Or entwine her sweet daisies 'gainst Liberty's shrine,
 Soon meet with a halter, his tongue to make falter,
 Till St. Patrick himself shall cause things to alter—
 Then Paddy's resource shall have its free course
 On Patrick's Day in the Morning.

In the "Evening Post" (N. Y.), March 21, 1828, we find
 another contribution, viz.:

For the "Evening Post."
 Song for St. Patrick's Day—1828.
 Tune—"Auld Lang Syne."

Come—fill to Erin and her fame!
 Tho' far from her green fields,
 Our hearts—our swelling hearts may claim
 The pride her glory yields,
 Tho' dark roll Ocean's thousand waves
 Upon her distant shore,
 The land that holds our fathers' graves
 Shall memory still restore.

The friends we left—the scenes we lov'd
 In early freshness rise;
 And like warm tears, when souls are moved,
 They dim yet bless our eyes.
 Again we hail the morning smoke
 Of home's dear hallowed hearth;
 We hear the lark's blithe strain that woke
 To life—to love—to mirth!

Oh! fair and far the vision glows;
 Home's greeting throng appears:
 Once more we pluck the sweet wild rose,
 We pluck'd in other years!
 Its balmy dew is on our cheeks,
 Pure, trembling, glist'ning, clear.
 Ah! no—too plain the moisture speaks
 'Tis still the Exile's tear!

Yet fill—fill high—while memory's light
 That tribute tear illumines
 'Twill lead her wand'rer, e'en at night,
 Where Erin's shamrock blooms.
 Still fadeless wreaths shall learning 'twine
 From bowers of her green Isle;
 Like day's broad light, her fame shall shine,—
 One universal smile!

S—— An Irishman's Son.

Song

Sung for the Hibernian Society in New-York,

March 17, 1804.

Tune—"Let the toast pass."

Here's to the Land where our forefathers dwelt,
 Dear Erin's the spot that I mean, sirs;
 Here's to the Heroes whose blood has been shed
 By endeavouring its rights to maintain, sirs.
 May Ireland be free and as happy as we,
 May her Sons and her Daughters enjoy Liberty.

Here's to the Fair that adorn that Isle,
 May their Virtue protect them from danger;
 In Freedom's great cause they've embarked with a smile,
 May no ruffianly Soldiers assail them.
 May Ireland be free and as happy as we,
 May her Sons and her Daughters enjoy Liberty.

Here's to this Land where for shelter we've fled,
 Where an asylum found among strangers,
 May its Children find shelter in every shed,
 America's the country I mean, sirs.
 May Ireland be free and as happy as she,
 May her Sons and her Daughters enjoy Liberty.

Here's to those Friends now assembled around,
 And here's to this great Institution.
 May it long prove a blessing to Erin's poor Sons
 That have suffered from foul persecution.
 May Ireland be free and as happy as we,
 And may Patrick and Tammany ne'er disagree.

At the celebration by the Hibernian Provident Society, New York, in 1806, "Mr. Swiney favored the company" with a song "composed for the day by Doctor MacNeven."

The "Columbian" (N. Y.), in the issue March, 11, 1812, has the following:

From the "Shamrock."

The following song, to the tune of "The Sprig of Shillelah and Shamrock so Green," is the production of Mr. M'Farland, and inscribed by permission to the "Juvenile Sons of Erin."
 You may talk of your dons, or your Briton's proud birth,
 We boast of old Ireland, the land of true mirth,

With the dance, and the song, and the shamrock so green;
 Whose generous welcome to strangers so free,
 Whose candor and friendship gives zest, fun and glee;
 With hearts gay expanded, without any guile,
 At the shamrock's appearance each face gives a smile,
 At the dance, and the song, and the shamrock so green.

We bless the great land of our green emerald isle,
 Where mirth and good humor the dull hours beguile,
 With the dance, and the song, and the shamrock so green.
 Where the harp plays so sweetly, enraptur'd each lay
 Its melody swells on St. Patrick's day;

Whose sons in the field, at the dance or the song,
 Excel the old Spartans, when joined in a throng,
 At the dance, and the song, with the shamrock so green.

Hail, hail happy friends of Columbia's free-land,
 Where freedom's brave sons unite heart and hand,
 At the dance, and the song, with the shamrock so green;
 Then let us be cheerful, and always agree
 This land to keep happy, united and free;
 May mankind be blest, and enjoy equal laws,
 And always triumphant in liberty's cause
 With the dance, and the song, and the shamrock so green.

The Juvenile Sons of Erin, New York, listened to the following song at their observance in 1812:

Original Song.

Tune—"Hermit of Killarney."

When rolling orbs from chaos sprung,
 A guide for the oppress'd;
 One sparkling star kind nature flung
 And fix'd it in the west;
 Admiring millions view its flight,
 And hail it from afar;
 Enraptur'd, bless its cheering flight,
 They call it Freedom's Star.

Beneath its influence, deserts wild
 Are deck'd in Eden's bloom,
 It makes the wintry tempest mild,
 Deep forests cease to gloom;
 And man erect, with eye of fire,
 Th' oppressor's threats can dare,
 May to man's dignity aspire,
 And bless his Freedom's Star.

It can a brighter mantling glow
 O'er blushing beauty shed,
 A smile of heavenly radiance throw
 A halo round her head;
 The warrior rouse thro' tented field
 To drive the rapid car,
 Whilst tyrants pale and trembling yield
 To Freedom's Blazing Star.

Then sweep, ye Bards, the sounding lyre,
 In animating strain;
 Sages consume with pens of fire
 The fell oppressor's chain;
 Then to the field ye brave and free,
 Nor dread the storm of war;
 Your guide to victory shall be
 Dear Freedom's Blazing Star.

The Juvenile Sons of Erin, just mentioned, were also treated in 1812 to this:

Original Song.

Tune—"Carolan's Receipt."

On bleak Benhedden's frowning steep,
 All clad in green a female form
 Appeared, as waking from a sleep,
 To raise her head amidst the storm;
 Like one she seemed of hope bereav'd,
 Loose waved her streaming cloudy hair,
 Her snowy bosom deeply heaved.
 Her features wore the gloom of care;
 A half strung harp beside her lay,
 Which to the gale responsive rung;
 Bright flash'd her eye a fiery ray,
 And thus green Erin's genius sung:

" Ah! who hath torn the blooming bays
 Which wav'd so graceful on thy brow?
 The harp sung deeds of other days,
 Ill fated Isle, where are they now?
 From yonder hill the brave descend,
 Barombe the daring phalanx guides
 Loud cries of death the welkin rend,
 As through the stately ranks he rides:
 The sons of Scandinavia came,
 Fierce as their stormy, wintry waves;
 They came for plunder and for fame.
 In yon fam'd field they found their graves."

Play'd o'er her face a smile of pride,
 A brighter fire shot from her eye,
 " Still hope, my sons," enwraught she cried,
 " For Erin's fame shall never die.
 Behold! and hail yon patriot band,
 That firm the threats of tyrants brave! !
 Like Erin's rocks the heroes stand
 Which dash to foam th' assaulting waves—
 Let Union, Union, be the word,
 Three on one stalk united strong,
 Draw, for the harp, the flaming sword
 And dare the world to do you wrong."

Speaking of the two foregoing songs a note says: " The foregoing songs are the production of our countryman Mr. M'Creery, of Petersburg, Va. The first was sung by Mr. Riley, in a superior manner, and the second was intended to be introduced by the same gentleman with piano accompaniments; but unfortunately the instrument got so injured in removing to the rooms, that it could not be used. Mr. Moffat, in his usual style, supplied the deficiency with his clarinet, amidst the enthusiastic plaudits of the company."

The two following odes were composed for the centennial anniversary of the Boston Charitable Irish Society, 1837.

They were sung, at the exercises on that occasion, by a select choir, accompanied by a band.

ORIGINAL ODE.

By Rev. Mr. Pierpont.

Air "Paddy's Land."

To the Emerald Isle, where our kindred are dwelling,
 And where the remains of our forefathers sleep,
 Our eyes turn to-day with the tears in them swelling;—
 But why are we sad, who this festival keep?
 We weep not for ourselves;—for our fathers, our mothers,
 Whom we ne'er shall see more; for our sisters, our brothers,
 Whom we hope to see yet; O, yes, and for others
 We may not name aloud,—'tis for these that we weep.

Poor Ireland! how long shall thy hardy earn'd treasures
 Be wrung from thy hand, that a priesthood may gorge,
 Who, year after year, are abroad on their pleasures,
 Or swelling the train of a William or George!
 'Tis not so with thy sons on this side of the Ocean;
 Here we open our hands from the grateful emotion
 We feel to our priests, for their zeal and devotion,
 In removing our sins and the fetters they forge.

At evening the blue eyes of many a maiden
 In Erin are lifted to look at the star,
 That is hung in the west; and the night wind is laden
 With sighs for the loved one beneath it afar.
 Girls of the green isle, O do not deplore us!
 In our visions ye're swimming, like angels, before us,
 And the Being whose shield of protection is o'er us,
 Hath not made the deep an impassable bar.

Though absent, the fount of our faith is not frozen,
 While we live, of its upwelling waters we'll draw,
 For the maids that we love, for the land that we've chosen,
 Where freedom is nursed at the bosom of law.

“ Land of the free! for the shelter thou’st given
 To those whom the storm of oppression has driven
 From their homes, may a blessing be on thee from Heaven,”
 Say the sons and the daughters of Erin go bragh.

ORIGINAL ODE.

By Thomas Power, Esq.

Air “ Gramachree.”

There rose a light in western sky
 One hundred years ago;
 It beamed from Pity’s melting eye
 To calm the sufferer’s woe:
 The exile from his native shore
 Beheld the gentle light,
 And dear the hope its promise bore
 Upon the wanderer’s sight.

From hearts that felt a brother’s pain,
 The holy bond was given,
 To whisper soft compassion’s strain,
 As breathing airs of Heaven:
 And then the tearful exile found,
 While hope his bosom fills,
 The harp that gives the sweetest sound,
 Was tuned on Erin’s hills.

When tired and faint the wanderer finds
 The soul of pity here,
 The wounded heart it gently binds,
 And dries the trembling tear.
 Be mercy’s free and sacred boon
 Upon our altars laid,
 In fortune’s bright, unclouded noon,
 Or sorrow’s deepening shade.

The thoughts that spring from kindred hearts,
That own a common tie,
Shall live till life's best hope departs,
Or sorrow's tear be dry;
And memory still shall linger round
The thought that wildly thrills;
The harp that gives its sweetest sound,
Was tuned on Erin's hills.

CHAPTER XXIX.

Curious and Interesting Odds and Ends—An Ordinance Passed “To Prevent Improper Conduct on Certain Days” in New York—A Copy of the Ordinance—Petition from “Saint Patrick” for its Better Enforcement—Irish Naturalized Citizens Present an Address to De Witt Clinton—Other Entertaining Incidents.

In 1803, an ordinance was passed in New York city specially designed “to prevent improper conduct on certain days,” St. Patrick’s Day being one of them. Indeed, this day is specifically mentioned in the ordinance, a copy of which is here given. It can be found in the N. Y. “Evening Post,” the “American Citizen” and other papers of March 16, 1803. It has been frequently republished, and reads as follows:

An ordinance to prevent improper conduct on certain days.

1. Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the city of New-York in Common Council convened, That if any person shall, on the Seventeenth day of March, commonly called St. Patrick’s Day, or any other day, carry or drag through or along the street, alley or highway, within this city, or shall exhibit to public view in any street, alley or highway, or from any window, roof of any house, or other building, or shall exhibit to public view in any place, or in any manner within this city, an effigy of St. Patrick, or any other titular saint, or of any person or persons whomsoever, or any shew of a similar kind, whether the same is intended as an effigy of St. Patrick or any other titular saint, or any person or persons, or whether the same is disguised to ridicule such titular saint, or any person or persons whomsoever, he or she shall forfeit and pay for each offence the penalty of Ten Dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit.

2. And be it further ordained, That every person who shall

be aiding, assisting, or countenancing any such transaction as aforesaid, shall be deemed to have acted contrary to this ordinance, and shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay the like penalty, to be recovered as aforesaid.

3. And it is further ordered, That if any person who shall contravene this ordinance shall be a minor, an apprentice, a bound servant, or a slave, his or her parent or guardian, master or owner, as the case may be, shall be deemed liable to pay the penalty so incurred, and shall and may be prosecuted for the same as aforesaid.

A true copy of its original

T. Wortman, City Clerk.

With reference to the foregoing ordinance, this facetious petition from "Saint Patrick" appears in the "Chronicle Express," March 17, 1803:

Wednesday, March 16.

To the Editor of the "Morning Chronicle,"

My dear Crature.

By just inserting the following little bit of petition, you will confer a lasting obligation on

An Afflicted Saint.

To the honorable the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city of New-York, in common council convened.

The petition of Saint Patrick, of the kingdom of Ireland, most respectfully sheweth:

That, whereas it has been a custom prevailing since time immemorial, among the young, ragged, and sunburnt order of citizens in this city, to testify their respect and veneration of your petitioner, by forming, on the 17th day of March, solemn and splendid processions, and (with shouts and other vehement expressions of joy, highly pleasing and grateful to the citizens,) "carrying or dragging through or along the streets, alleys and highways within this city," various pretty effigies of rags and straw, decorated with potatoes and cod-fish, whereby your petitioner was most *honorably* represented.

And whereas, it has pleased your honourable body, in the plenitude of your care and tenderness for the public welfare and tranquility, among other decrees of equal wisdom and importance, to publish an ordinance, prohibiting under penalty of ten dollars, all such magnificent testimonies of public respect, (as they were calculated to instil into the minds of the young and vulgar a taste for shew and parade, highly dangerous to the prosperity of a republic.)

And whereas your said most gracious and laudable decree, in the magnitude of its beneficial influence, doth not extend to the abolishing of a custom also established, since time immemorial, by the aforesaid young, ragged and sun burnt gentry, of "carrying and dragging through or along the streets, alleys and highways within the city," on the 18th day of March, the effigy of your petitioner's beloved wife Shelah; your prohibition being against the carrying or dragging the effigy of St. Patrick, or any other titular saint, person or persons whomsoever—and Shelah (dear jewel) not having the good fortune to be either saint or person at all, at all.

And whereas your humble petitioner hath not enough of the modern husband in his composition to be satisfied with having his wife gallanted about the streets by any other person but himself—especially without his being present:

Now therefore, your petitioner most humbly, respectfully, and earnestly entreats and prays your honourable body, that amidst the many important considerations with which your honourable body is continually engaged, that it would please your honourable body to listen to the private distresses of your distressed petitioner; and insert a little bit of a clause in your aforesaid highly important and valuable ordinance; where is shall be decreed, that your petitioner's beloved wife Shelah, aforesaid, shall not be allowed to appear in public on the day aforesaid, but shall stay at home and console her confined husband; otherwise your petitioner much fears that she will exhibit herself about the city, to the annoyance of your most honourable body's most humble petitioner.

And your petitioner further prays, that it may be explained by your honourable body, that any person who carries a potatoe or cod-fish on the end of a stick, pole, or any other thing, or in any other manner, on the day aforesaid, shall come within the sense of your most gracious decree aforesaid.

And also, that if any bull shall be found running "through or along the streets, alleys, or highways within this city," on the day aforesaid, he shall be slain for the benefit of the poor of this city.

And so bad luck to the man that eats bull beef on that day.

And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will forever pray.

Saint Patrick.

An anonymous individual, subscribing himself "An Irishman and a Citizen," in "The Columbian" (N. Y.), April 6, 1810, takes an excursion into the field of ethnological analysis. He finds, he says, "three very distinct classes of Irish" in this country. His sentiments are here presented for what they are worth. It will be noticed that some political acrimony enters into his expressed views. He says:—

" * * * It cannot escape an attentive observer that there are three very distinct classes of Irish in this country. Those who were here before the war, who remained in the British lines, grew rich and now assume a sort of aristocratic importance as advocates of the subordination and distinctions of the British system. These men are tories here, and would be Orangemen at home; and though occasional arrivals of these parricides add somewhat to a number never very great, the whole tribe is sinking rapidly into insignificance. These are the men who entertained Mr. Jackson; who composed the union that extinguished the independence of their native country, and who never can be devoted friends to America in a competition with England.

"Next to them are the persons who emigrated from Ireland previously to her noble struggle for the national emancipation. They are, for the most part, friends to liberty, but do not possess the enthusiasm or the ardor of their revolu-

tionary compatriots. They have been long naturalized, and very justly claim a participation in the privileges and other benefits of a condition, the duties of which they are bound equally with any native citizen to perform. Among them we may look for the same motives of conduct, and, at times, the same tergiversation in the pursuit of interest that we see so abundantly among Americans. In their class particularly may be reckoned a couple of individuals who are supposed to have been lately seduced from the republican party in this city. As to one of them, however who neither holds nor seeks an office, (the boast of the English partizans) Cheet-ham will probably be confounded on the day of election. We cannot yet believe that Mr. M'Kay will be duped by the specious but perfidious designs of an apostate and a traitor to freedom; yet if he should be tempted to act so inconsistent a part, we predict to him that he will find it the grave of his reputation.

“ The third, and by far the most important portion of the Irish, consists of those who were driven from their native soil in consequence of the unsuccessful efforts for the liberation of their country. These are, generally speaking, men of bold and decided characters, lovers of liberty, not only with the conviction of reason but the ardor of passion. A handful of them is worth a legion of all the rest, for any purpose of enterprize or action. Let the agents of England by what arts they may, nay, let them blend ever so much truth with the artifices by which they endeavor to irritate and lead astray, these men will be ever proof against the seduction, and fly from the touch of British machination as they would from pestilence or dishonor. Like all men of strong feelings they may be sometimes intemperate, but what they never will be, is willfully and knowingly opposed to the principles or practice of representative government, as established in these United States.

“ An Irishman and a Citizen.”

Retracing our steps from ethnology and politics back to

St. Patrick's Day, we find this advertisement in "Livington's Royal Gazette," of March 20, 1779:

Taken down on Wednesday the 17th day of March, between 11 and 12 o'clock from the house of William Dealling, Hair Dresser, in Maiden Lane, by some mischievous person or persons, a long

Barber's Pole

With a yellow Nob at the end of it—The Serpents who took it down are supposed to have been drinking St. Patrick, for they threatened to carry the Rascal to the Main-Guard, meaning my Pole, and which is said to have been made use of by a great fat Butcher, as a Walking Stick, but whoever has got the Pole, and will bring the same Nob and all compleat to the owner, shall be dry shaved, and put into queue for their trouble.

Whether the owner ever recovered the pole, history doesn't state.

In the "Daily Advertiser" (N. Y.), March 16, 1797, we find this:

Take Notice

This Day the 16 Inst. will be Exposed for Sale

The Beef of a Heifer

known by the name of The Maid of the Mill—reared and fatted by Mr. Messer of New-Jersey—pronounced by the best judges to be the superior of anything of her kind ever slaughtered in the State of New York.

The Sons of Hibernia and Citizens in general are invited to call at the Stall, No 44 Fly-market, to gratify the sight if not the palate.

John Fink.

The New York "Daily Gazette," Thursday 18 March, 1790, states that "yesterday, being St. Patrick's day, the same was celebrated by the St. Patrick's Society of this city, at the City-Tavern. Several of the officers of the different

societies were invited, and a number of the most respectable characters were present. The day was spent in conviviality and closed with harmony."

The following card is found in the "Daily Advertiser," March 14, 1800:

St. Patrick's Society

The Members of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, will please to take notice, that their Anniversary Dinner will be at the Tontine Coffee House on Monday March the 17th, at 4 o'clock.

In "The Columbian," (N. Y.), March 30, 1810, is "An extract from the Albany 'Register' showing the proceedings of the St. Patrick's Society at Albany on March 17," that year.

In the New York "Gazette," Monday, 18 March, 1811, and "The Evening Post," Saturday, 16 March, 1811, is the accompanying card:

St. Patrick's Society

The Members of the Society of the friendly Sons of St. Patrick, will please to take notice, that their Anniversary Dinner will be held at the Tontine Coffee House, on Monday, the 18th inst.

Dinner will be on the table at 4 o'clock.

R. R. Waddell, Sec'ry.

"The Western Star and Harp of Erin," (N. Y.), Saturday, 18 July, 1812, mentions the toasts of the Hibernian Provident Society, at its dinner of 4 July, 1812.

Looking through the files of "The N. Y. Columbian," and also those of "The Commercial Advertiser," we find, March 16, 1815, the accompanying

Notice

This Evening (16th instant) at eight o'clock, a Meeting will be held at the Mechanic Hall, of Irish Naturalized Citi-

zens, to take into consideration the most suitable mode of testifying their obligations to the late mayor of the city, Dewitt Clinton, Esq. Those who are friendly to this object are respectfully invited to attend.

Speaking of this meeting, New York papers state that "At the meeting of the naturalized Irishmen William James MacNeven was chosen chairman, and Charles Christian Secretary. An address to Dewitt Clinton was adopted, and presented to him on March 18 by the following committee appointed for that purpose—Thomas Addis Emmet, Dennis M'Carthy, William James MacNeven and Charles Christian." To these Clinton made an appreciative reply.

In the "Public Advertiser," (N. Y.), Wednesday, 4 April, 1810, is an exhortation to Irishmen to support the Republican party.

In the "Columbian," (N. Y.) Tuesday, 10 April, 1810, is a communication from "Common Sense" warning Irishmen that Cheetham of the "Citizen" is trying to influence them to gain their votes.

"The Public Advertiser," (N. Y.) Thursday, 12 April, 1810, has a communication, in favor of Republicanism, from "An Irishman of the Sixth Ward" to "Naturalized Irishmen."

"The Columbian," Saturday, 14 April, 1810, publishes a communication from "A Son of Erin" to the "Adopted Citizens," advising them not to follow Cheetham and the Federalists.

"The Columbian," April 21, 1810, and from day to day until the election (April 24-26) has been decided contains appeals to Irishmen to vote the Republican ticket, and warns them against the Federalists.

On Feb. 28, 1809, this notice appears in "The Public Advertiser," (N. Y.):

Hibernian Provident Society.

A regular meeting of the Hibernian Provident Society will be held on Thursday Evening next, at 7 o'clock precisely, at

the Union Hotel, 68 William street. The election for officers, and other business of importance takes place on that evening—the members are therefore requested to be early and punctual in their attendance.

I. Redmond, Sec'ry.

In the "Public Advertiser," Thursday, 9 March, 1809, is the following:

Hibernian Provident Society

An extra meeting of the Hibernian Provident Society, will be held This Evening, at the Union Hotel, 68 William street, at 7 o'clock.

Punctual and early attendance is particularly requested.

By order

I. Redmond, Sec'ry.

In the "Evening Post," (N. Y.), March 3, 1814, is this notice:

The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick

The members are requested to meet at the Tontine Coffee House, on Monday the 7th March at 12 o'clock, for the election of officers.

N. M'Vickar, Sec'ry.

In the same paper, March, 1814, this appears:

The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

Dine at the Tontine Coffee House This Day the 17th March. Dinner at Four o'clock.

N. M'Vickar, Sec'ry.

On Feb. 28, 1815, "The Columbian," (N. Y.), says that a stated meeting of the Hibernian Provident Society "will be held on Thursday Evening next, 2d March, when the Election of Officers for the ensuing year (will take place).

A general and early attendance of the members is requested. David Bryson, Sec'ry."

From the "Columbian," Thursday, 7 March, 1816:

Hibernian Provident Society

A meeting of the Hibernian Provident Society will be held at the corner of Nassau and Little George sts. This evening, at 7 o'clock.

By order of the President.

R. Swanton, Sec'ry.

N. B. The officers of the Society for the ensuing year will be chosen at the next meeting. Punctual attendance is therefore requested.

"The Columbian," Tuesday, 11 March, 1817, announces that The Shamrock Friendly Association is "requested to meet This Evening at the usual time and place."

This notice is found in "The Columbian" of March 3, 1817:

Shamrock Friendly Association.

The Society will meet on Tuesday Evening the 4th of March, at the usual time and place. The punctual attendance of the Members is requested, as officers for the ensuing year will be elected. By order,

Alexander Pyke, Sec'ry.

March 7, 1817, "The Columbian" has the following:

Hibernian Provident Society

[By the following result of an election held last evening for officers for the ensuing year, it appears that Cornelius Heaney, who now misrepresents the genuine republicans of

New-York, was rejected as a candidate against captain M'Keon, by about 2 to 1!—Good! and the harbinger of better.]

James M'Keon, President.
 Robert Swanton, 1st Vice President.
 Dennis S. Kelly, 2d Vice President.
 Thomas Foot, Treasurer.
 David Bryson, 1st Secretary.
 William Cox, 2d Secretary.

Standing Committee.

Malachi M'Donough, Peter M'Gonigle, John Clancy, Wm. Patterson.

This result of president, &c. in a contested election, reflects credit on the Society.

“The Columbian,” Tuesday, 3 March, 1818, published this notice:

Shamrock Friendly Association.

A regular meeting of the Society will be held at the house of Mr. Coghlan, No. 70 William-street, This Evening, at 7 o'clock, P.M.—at which time there will be an election of officers for the ensuing year. By order.

Alex. Pyke, Sec'ry.

“The Columbian,” (N. Y.) Wednesday, 8 July, 1818, shows that in the procession honoring the memory of Gen. Montgomery, the Hibernian Provident Society was eighth, and the Shamrock Society eleventh, in the line of march.

In the “Columbian,” Saturday, 13 March, 1819, is a mention of a complimentary address to Gen. Andrew Jackson by the Shamrock Friendly Association of New York, and the reply of Jackson.

CHAPTER XXX.

William Murphy and his Address "To the People of the State of New York" in 1809—A Curious Old Pamphlet Reproduced—It Quaintly Describes an Incident in the Career of the Hibernian Provident Society—Showing that Political Issues were Sufficiently Potent to Cause more or less Agitation at the Time.

In March, 1809, one William Murphy of New York city brought out a pamphlet which he ambitiously addressed "To The People of The State of New York." While it had no connection whatever with the celebration of St. Patrick's Day, it is here reproduced as a curiosity of the period. At this distance of nearly a century, the subject matter of the pamphlet looks trivial enough, but it was evidently considered in a very serious light at the time when issued.

The pamphlet was probably widely distributed by the author. The one before us is faded by age but is, otherwise, in a good state of preservation. The following is a copy, with a few typographical errors corrected:

To The
People of the State of New York.

The Hibernian Provident Society,

or

The Spanish Inquisition
Under Nine Directors.

SOME time in December, 1808, a private caucus was held by the violent and turbulent members of said society, to investigate J. O'Neale's political conduct in general, but in particular the part he took at the last charter election in the sixth ward. The caucus appointed a committee, viz.:

Henry Eagles, (A.) George Cumming, commonly called Dr. Cumming, and (B.) Thomas M'Kittrick.

The committee being composed of pretty good materials, it was presumed would have done their duty; however, prior to the first Thursday in January last, the regular monthly meeting of said society, a friend of John O'Neale's informed him of what was going on, and requested his, the said John O'Neale's punctual attendance on said night. On the 5th day of January, 1809, the first Thursday in the month, the society met.—Swanton in the chair—J. M'Kinley, vice president—Ignatius Redmond, secretary—and continued in their stations during the whole of the trial; their several conduct and behaviour pending the same, shall be particularized in the sequel.

The society having gone through the common routine of business of the night, the caucus committee was requested to give in their report. George Cumming, commonly called Dr. Cumming, stood up and said that they had not sufficient time to make the necessary enquiries, or to obtain sufficient proof: it was then moved that two more be added to said committee, when (C.) Mr. D. H. Doyle, of Front-street, and Walter Morton, secretary of the Phœnix company, were added to the committee. It was presumed by many present, that the unexpected appearance of John O'Neale that night, frustrated the plans of his accusers, for it appeared pretty evident that the accusers meant to try, convict, hang, and decapitate the said O'Neale, at one time, and in his absence; after going through the customary business of the night, the society adjourned—so ended the first night of the inquisition. Mr. Dennis H. Doyle, Mr. Matthew Byrne and John O'Neale, went up William-street: Alexander M'Beath, Archibald Ball, and I. Grey, went in company part of the way.

Thursday Evening, February 2, 1809, the society met agreeably to adjournment, when, after going through the regular routine of business the charges against John O'Neale were demanded, when Walter Morton, Phœnix Fire Company secretary, brought forward the following charges.

- “First. Aiding and assisting the election of one or more of
 “the federal candidates, at the late charter election in the
 “sixth ward, and inducing republican electors, by misrep-
 “resentations, to support the same.”
 “Second. Injuring the success of one or more of the re-

“publican candidates at said election, by your general
 “conduct, in keeping yourself, and notoriously endeavor-
 “ing to keep others, separate from and hostile to their
 “republican fellow citizens.”

“Third. Declaring and avowing your intention to vote, and
 “actually voting for one or more of the federal candidates
 “at said election.

“By order of the committee,

“I. REDMOND, Secretary.”

The charges being read, the above Fire Secretary, Walter Morton, read a report, which for baseness of expression and scurrility of language, must have convinced every one present (the inquisitors only excepted) that it proceeded from a character that would disgrace the most infernal accusers of a Palmer, a Muir, or a Margarot, and that a character that is capable of bringing forward such reports and charges, &c. against a citizen of the United States, should be held in the utmost horror and contempt by every citizen who loves his country, and wishes to support the unbiassed freedom of suffrage, and the welfare and prosperity of the United States. Some time after, a man who goes by the name of Dr. Cumming, stood up and said that it had been reported that he was the person who had brought forward the accusation or prosecution, at the instigation of a Clarkson Crolius, but denied the assertion. John O'Neale then stood up and demanded the author of the prosecution, when lo! Master David Bryson, currier, from the swamp, stood up & informed the society that he had instituted the inquiry, or rather inquisition, from reports and rumours he had heard abroad. The same Master Bryson, Judas like, would wish to hide behind the curtain, as long as common shame would permit: however, the low, mean, dirty cunning he pursued through the whole of the proceedings, must convince every worthy citizen that he is rotten at heart, and dangerous in a society composed of independent citizens; his character reminds the writer of Milton's poetic expression of—“that he would sooner be first man in hell, than the second in heaven.” John O'Neale then demanded that the witnesses against him be produced.

Mr. Alexander M'Beath—first witness produced—deposed—That after the first meeting had broken up (say the 5th of January) that he was going the same way, or in company with John O'Neale, that he had heard him say that he had

voted for the federal assistant only, and that he, the said John O'Neale, had said that he would not give that society, or any other society, or any person, the satisfaction to know how he had voted, that he was a freeman, esteemed the elective franchise, and despised the society or person that should question it—or words to that purport.

Second witness was Mr. Archibald Ball (who was likewise in company)—deposed—That he had not heard John O'Neale say, that he had voted for the federal assistant only, or words to that purport, but that the said John O'Neale had said that he had voted as he thought proper, nor would he give any one the satisfaction to tell how he had voted, that he loved the elective franchise too much to see its rights debased by such villanous conduct.

Mr. J. Craige was the third witness called, whose testimony corroborated Mr. A. Ball's evidence. John O'Neale was then called for his defence—who seemed to smile at their proceedings—but as Mr. Matthew Byrne was in the room, and was in his company the whole of the time, called on him.

Matthew Byrne—first witness on the part of the defendant—who declared that he had not heard John O'Neale say a word about the federal assistant, but corroborated Mr. A. Ball's evidence. Mr. D. H. Doyle, who likewise went home in company with said O'Neale, will corroborate Mr. Matthew Byrne's evidence.

NOTE. John O'Neale believes Mr. Alexander M'Beath understood him so, he is in his opinion an honest, upright, good citizen, that he acted from principle and belief (not like some of his accusers) from vindictive motives and private quarrels on the presidential question, too cowardly to attack him in the day, but not too base to assassinate him at midnight's hour and that any difference in opinion, respecting the expression, was from a misconception of the words, but not from the wickedness of the heart. Well would it be, were all men governed by such principles.

Mr. Thomas Foot, builder—fourth witness—deposed—That he did not live in the sixth ward, but that it was notoriously known, that the said John O'Neale was guilty of having voted for the federalists, and that such was the general opinion of his friends in that ward. John O'Neale answered and said that he presumed that he, the said Thomas Foot, was notoriously known to be an honest man, and that he, the said John O'Neale, was notoriously known to be a

great rogue. In justice to Mr. Thomas Foot it must be mentioned, that he observed shortly after to the said John O'Neale, that he had meant no such allusion, and that he always esteemed him to be a man of an upright and good character, and hoped that the said O'Neale would take it as such.

Fifth witness—for the prosecution—a person commonly called General Boyd, who began by telling a round-about long-about, in-and-out tuff yarn, without either beginning or end, top or bottom, but that he had heard such a thing here, there, elsewhere, and no where.—All soap suds—as the old General had a personal altercation with the said John O'Neale at Martling's, respecting the presidential question, &c. where O'Neale told him, the said General Boyd, that the late Governor Clinton, now Vice President of the United States was able, and did with honor to himself and country, command the army of the State of New York, when the said General Boyd was not capable to drive a wagon, or the said John O'Neale scarcely able to shoulder a musket. (D) So much for the fifth witness—the Inquisitors, disappointed in all their plans, formed a new committee of accusation, to consist of five. The committee to consist of, 1st. Walter Morton, secretary, fireman; 2d. Morrison, of the house of Morrison & Nixon, William Street, who does not love fire, tho' his eyes, through disappointment in many instances, evinced it, while the body and limbs trembled, it is presumed, through disappointment (E). 3d. Major M'Clure, who was, it is understood, affronted for meddling and interfering at the sixth ward poll. The green major had been painted on a ticket—device, “a constable's berth too good for a green major.” 4th. A Mr. John J. M'Donnell, whose actions proved the citizen and gentleman. 5th. (F) One Ignatius Redmond, clerk to the house of Stewart & Co., near the Coffee House. His conduct, during the trial, corresponded with that of a secretary to a persecuting inquisition. We shall take more notice of this young man hereafter—The committee being appointed, and the ordinary business gone through, the society adjourned to meet the first Thursday in March.

Thursday, March 2.—The Society met agreeable to adjournment. The ordinary business being gone through, the committee resumed the prosecution. Walter Morton, New-York Phœnix Company's secretary, foreman, brought forward another report, signed by the committee of five, that

would disgrace the secretary of a Nero, or the clerk of a Marat; he read it fluently; he seemed to have studied it well. He frequently expressed himself with that degree of acrimony, virulence, and thirst of blood, that every citizen in the room, (the persecutors only excepted,) must look with horror at his pale, trembling, shaking and treacherous countenance during the proceeding. The ghastly picture of Marat holding the bloody dagger in his hand, while Robespierre was declaring that a third of the French nation should be destroyed, to satiate the ambition and tyranny of the other two-thirds, could not be better represented.—Further, that the said Walter Morton, to fill up the cup of folly and iniquity, did wantonly, maliciously, and treacherously accuse the adopted citizens of the sixth ward (the Irish) of being a set of shufflers, political jugglers, and base intriguers, &c. &c. John O'Neale, feeling indignant at the villain's assertion, told him he was a d——d Scotch scoundrel, (alluding to his base national reflection of the sixth ward,) told him that he ought to be kicked out of the room—nothing but the society being on particular business at the time prevented it; he must remember that he has insulted the adopted citizens of the sixth ward. The charges, reports, and minutes being read, John O'Neale observed, that Master Secretary Ignatius Redmond had permitted a palpable error to creep into his minutes, either through ignorance or design—to wit, that Alex. M'Beath, Mr. Arch. Ball, Mr. J. Gregg, and Mr. Mathew Byrne's evidences were nearly the same, whereas Mr. Alex. M'Beath asserted, as fact, that J. O'Neale had said that he voted for the federal assistant alderman only and the only one that was asserted; Mr. Archibald Ball, Mr. J. Gregg, Mr. Mathew Byrne had not heard him mention the word federal assistant in any manner; however the young man's passion must have overruled his head or his pen—he had to alter the minutes before the society. The trial resumed.

First Witness—Mr. Jacob Peterson, the present collector of the sixth ward, and who was John O'Neale's opponent at the late charter election, who deposed, that he had frequently and currently heard it reported that the said John O'Neale had supported the federal candidates at the late charter election; and further, that he had heard him say that he had and did support the same, and that he would sooner vote for the Devil than Clarkson Crolius. It is to be presumed that the said Jacob must have been in one of his pensive meditating

moods at the time. It was not likely that John O'Neale would disclose his sentiments (were they even such) to his political opponent, or to a man with whom he had a personal dispute at said election, respecting Alderman Janeway being in the chair.(G)

Second Witness—Leonard Warner, partner of Mr. Roome, the inspector of city repairs, who deposed, that it was generally understood by his friends, that John O'Neale had supported the federal candidate or candidates at the late charter election—that he the said Warner had frequently observed O'Neale's and Douglass' name on the same tickets—that he the said Warner had observed that the *s* in Douglass was not well made, but was answered by some federal gentleman that there was no danger, for that O'Neale knew how to spell the name of Douglass too well to be mistaken; further, that some of the federal gentlemen had made their brags to him, that J. O'Neale was supporting them, but that the federalists were deceiving him.

Third Witness was a Patt. M'Carty, who lives at the corner of Bayard and Elizabeth-streets, who said that he had heard a great deal of talk about the *Madistonians* and such other queer names, but that it was reported, and he believed, John O'Neale supported the people called *Federalists*. The simple man, had he not laid bets and lost money about the *Madistonians*, *Federolians*, and such other queer names, his "percranium" might have been less troubled. The five witnesses produced on the 2d February were separately re-examined and corroborated their former testimony. The evidence closed after a great deal of confusion, and pulling from one side of the room to the other, when Boss or John M'Kinley,(H) alias the Cowskin President took a very conspicuous part. The Society divided on the question, whether the next meeting should be on the first Thursday in April, or the 9th of March:

March 9th	20 votes
April	19 votes

The Society adjourned to meet the 9th of March.

Thursday Evening, the 9th of March, an extra meeting of the society was held agreeable to adjournment, when after the President and Vice President had taken their seats, and silence restored, Secretary Redmond having read the minutes of the last meeting, John O'Neale demanded that the charge

and the two reports of the celebrated committee, be likewise read, which motion, though strongly supported by John O'Neale's friends, much time and altercation took place before the chairman could be prevailed to put the question; however, at length through fear or shame, he had to put the question; the charges and both reports being read, John O'Neale then demanded, which was likewise seconded, a copy of both said reports, which, though frequently demanded, and strenuously urged for, President Swanton (I) always found means to waive the question, so partial was President Swanton's conduct on the occasion—from such judges good Lord deliver every free and independent citizen of the United States. Mr. Morrison stood up three or four times to support the charges of his famous colleagues, but was always answered by some of John O'Neale's friends, though not with the same liberty from the chair. Master Bryson and Master Ignatius Redmond threw out all the low, mean, and scurrilous insinuations they were capable of doing. Master Bryson in particular supported the infamous doctrine, that the society must support the whole proceeding of the committee of five, through thick and thin, otherwise the society must fall; in which he was ably supported by the president, alias counsel for the prosecution, and vice president M'Kinley, alias president Cowskin elect.

The worthy members of the society whom O'Neale is happy to perceive were the most numerous and the most respectable, feeling indignant at such unconstitutional and disgraceful conduct, demanded that the president should put the question (with an intent to close the infamous inquisition or persecution) that said John O'Neale should be immediately expelled or considered a member (but though frequently put, was as frequently evaded by the chair;) the prosecutors then moved that John O'Neale have leave to withdraw, and be repaid what money he had paid, which question was immediately put by the chairman, and carried; however, the friends of O'Neale insisted and asserted that he was a man of too much honor to receive it, nor would he leave the society, and that he had instructed them [O'Neale, on leaving the room, had instructed Mr. L. Powers, Mr. D. H. Doyle, Mr. J. Lyons, Mr. Mathew Byrne, and others, to move his expulsion from the said society, for he would not gratify them, and disdained the wretch that would wish to insinuate so base an action as for him to withdraw on such

a question] that as soon as he, the said O'Neale had left the room, Mr. D. H. Doyle made the motion, that John O'Neale be either expelled the said society, or considered a member as usual: but alas! though supported by numbers, and numbers calling for the question, the great counsellor could not be prevailed to put the question—confusion, uproar and disgrace were the order of the night—the inquisitors finding that their infamous, diabolical and unconstitutional plans would not be swallowed by the good and respectable part of the society—grinned, trembled, and grew pale—one of them however, had the courage to move for an adjournment—so ended the inquisitorial proceedings of the supreme committee, on the unjustness of the right of suffrage.

To the People of the United States, and the State of New York in particular.

The writer of these remarks is certain that—

JOHN O'NEALE knows and believes it is a duty he owes himself and his country (for he loves his rights, but still more his country's rights) to expose to public view, the wretch or wretches who would wish, from low, base, and cowardly subterfuge, to destroy the independent liberty and free suffrage of the good citizens of the United States of America, and has, therefore, in behalf of an injured person, undertaken to expose such base and ungenerous conduct. If a stop is not put to the proceedings of such characters, the liberty you now enjoy, the liberty that your forefathers and some of you fought and bled for, would soon vanish: yes, citizens, that such characters should have an asylum in the bosom of our country, and turn traitors to its laws and rights, is to be regretted: but, citizens, it is your duty to mark them well, they have showed themselves enemies to your independence, by their proving themselves enemies to the freedom of elective franchise.

Under are the names of the persecutors, of course enemies of the elective franchise.

George Cumming, Walter Morton, Robert Swanton, John Morrison, John M'Kinley,	}	Persecut- ing Com- mittee.	{	David Bryson, Charles Harford, Major M'Clure, Ignatius Redmond.
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AS a member of the Hibernian Provident Society, and one who has espoused the cause of John O'Neale, through

the whole of his trial, to which I have paid the strictest attention, I thought it a duty I owed the public, the great body of the society, and myself, to lay the particulars before the community, in order to convince my fellow citizens, how far the friends of O'Neale were justifiable in endeavouring to espouse his injured character.

WILLIAM MURPHY.

New-York, March 29, 1809.

Notes.

(A.)

Nr.* Cumming (if he may be so called) should not so soon forget how he obtained his certificate as a practitioner of physic, and what Mr. Nelson told him on the passage (alluding to the names of the several drugs)—his ghastly looks would have frightened a fool.

(B.)

In justice to Mr. M'Kittrick—he took no part in the infamous proceedings—it is said he despised the conduct of the inquisition.

(C.)

D. H. Doyle never acted with the said committee.

(D.)

It was shrewdly observed that had General Boyd been appointed port surveyor, he would not have troubled himself about John O'Neale.

(E.)

Major M'Clure must recollect, that if he attempts again to play the rogue's march at a citizen's door, that he must expect different treatment from the last. The major has since been appointed an auctioneer for the city.

(F.)

Ignatius Redmond, who has a brother or some near relation in the Nuisance office, acted with that degree of passion, low malice and spite, in endeavoring to support the supreme and uncontrolled power of the persecuting committee, that must forever disgrace him in the eyes of every good citizen. Such characters disgrace a free country. Further, John

* This was probably intended for "Dr."

O'Neale called on Ignatius Redmond for a copy of the famous reports of Walter Morton; at first Mr. Ignatius Redmond promised to give them, when in presence of James Lyons, said O'Neale called the next day, he was told that Mr. Swanton thought it not proper to furnish them—so much for rights.

(G.)

Jacob Peterson has since declared, that though he opposed John O'Neale at the late election, O'Neale had a right to do as he thought proper, but that his accusers in the society were a set of great tyrants, and should be very sorry to have any thing to do with them.

(H.)

J. M'Kinley it is presumed is termed boss, from the French word *bossu*, alluding to an ignorant man carrying a load on his back, and from want of judgment, not knowing how to fix it, so as to prevent it from injuring the back, or raising a white swelling. The Dutch explanation must be more agreeable to his vanity than the French. Some people may be surprised that the Society's business should be mentioned: but the society, at the request of their officers, &c. permitted persons, not members, to come and give evidence against a member. To see boss M'Kinley, then vice president, squaring his mallet at James Lyons, must have astonished the strangers as much as Punch in the puppet-show would amuse a set of children.

(I.)

Robert Swanton's conduct on this night, and during the whole of the trial, appeared so partial that Mr. James Lyons, one of John O'Neale's friends, asked him whether he was counsel for the prosecution, or president of the society. John O'Neale observed to the said Swanton, perceiving him to take great strides in his official capacity, occasioned either through anger or disappointment—that he should take care, for that he was breaking through the society's charter—but was answered, Bashaw like, that he, the said Swanton, did not care about the charter, or how soon it was broke.—Mushrooms and great men start up very quick sometimes.

The President further observed that they had a case somewhat similar to this, some years ago, but not quite so flagrant. Dr. R. who then belonged to the society, was charged with similar errors, though not quite so heinous (they had the im-

pudence and ignorance to put the question for his expulsion, but it was not carried :) the president further observed, that the said Dr. R. gave the society no further trouble by his presence; but the president was answered by O'Neale, who said that what Dr. R. or Dr. W. did, was no criterion for him to go by, that he was a soldier, and a man that would assert his rights, that he was a citizen of the United States, and would make them know how they interfered or arrogated to themselves, any power over him.

Additional Notes.

A Charles Harford, a stripling lately from Washington, seemed to snap & bite at the word federalist: he only showed his teeth, but could not bite: poor young noodle, it would be more becoming him to mind his employer's accounts (it is understood he is a clerk in some office) than endeavour to destroy an old republican of his right of suffrage. Puppies must be chastised.

As to Morton, O'Neale had a personal altercation with him at Martlings, on the general committee and on the presidential question; it is presumed, from the reception he received from O'Neale on said occasion, that it was expected he would be fully gratified in the society—so much for honour.

CHAPTER XXXI.

The Second War with England—Fifteen Hundred Irish Residents of New York City Volunteer for Work on the Defences—A Day Specially Assigned Them—They Form in Two Divisions and Embark for Brooklyn—An Inspiring Scene at Fort Greene—Fourth of July Observances by New York Irish Societies.

We have seen, in a previous chapter, how the Irish residents of Providence, R. I., during the war of 1812-14, volunteered to assist in the work of fortifying. A like movement took place in New York. We learn from "The Shamrock" of Aug. 20, 1814, that

"The offers of personal services continue, with unabated patriotism, to be tendered towards completing the works for defence in this city. If the example of unanimity, evinced by the citizens of New-York, will become general throughout the United States, we will have peace, an honourable peace, and that, soon. It is the division of the citizens that the enemy calculates on for success; against a united people, he knows he cannot prevail: a strong pull, a long pull, and a pull altogether. Be this the maxim; peace, honour, and liberty, the reward.

"This day being assigned for receiving the services of

"The Patriotic Sons Of Erin,

And their numbers being reported at about 1500, the whole ground was assigned to them. At 5 o'clock this morning; the whole body marched by wards, under their respective officers, to the park, from whence, being formed into companies of 50 each, they marched in two great divisions. One

embarked at Beekman slip; the other at Catherine slip and united at Brooklyn. They then proceeded to Fort Green, where their posts were assigned them by the chief engineer in compliance with a letter addressed to him by the committee of defence, which we regret the unoccupied portion of our paper will not permit us to copy at present.

“ Their appearance was animated and orderly. Two bands enlivened the scene, one of which was sent by Col. Deniston who with several of his officers, joined in the ranks of their countrymen.

“ A great display of colours enlivened the scene: amongst the moving standards, that of Erin poor Erin, was not forgot. In the front of the procession waved a motto:

“ ‘ We sought a country, we found one, we will defend it.’

“ In the centre, surrounded by a group of American colours was the Harp; at the close, a large silken standard bearing a portrait of the late George Clinton, the trusty soldier of America, the cordial friend of Irishmen. Each grand division of about 100 men had a standard two of which bore the names of Washington and Montgomery. The sons of Erin [were] cheered by the citizens as they passed through the streets of New York and Brooklyn. The Rev. Mr. Cook, chaplain in the navy, accompanied the procession, carrying a flag, with the motto, ‘ For God and our Country.’ ”

In “ The Shamrock,” Sept. 3, 1814, the following interesting item appears:

The Daughters of Erin Emulating Her Sons.

During the time, while 1500 of the sons of Erin were lately working at the forts erecting for the defence of this city, some women were observed busily employed in laying sods and driving pickets. One of them being asked, “ What brought you here? ” she replied: “ to assist in serving our country. I am the wife of Bernard Kennedy. I glory and boast of my employment.” We are happy to be thus able to designate one of these patriotic females; believing, as we

do, that the flame which warms her breast, burns also in that of a great majority of her country-women.

A Fourth of July celebration in New York, in 1801, is thus referred to by the "Daily Gazette," July 7: "At a very numerous and respectable Assemblage of impartial Patriots, who, on Saturday last, celebrated the anniversary of American Independence, at Esquire Hardenbrook's, the following spirited sentiments were given, echoed and re-echoed with thundering applause!!!" Then follows the list of toasts, the seventh being: "The Sons of St. Patrick—May no future emigration of these generous patriots, be sacrificed to the cruelty of a Captain, or the avarice of a merchant— [Music—'Paddy Whack.']"

Various Irish societies in New York city observed the Fourth of July, at an early period, by participating in parades and other celebrations. In the parade on July 4, 1804, the Hibernian Provident Society was third in the line and doubtless presented a fine appearance. On July 4, 1806, the Society was seventh in line. In the Fourth of July parade, 1808, the Hibernian Society was sixth in line. In the parade, July 4, 1810, the same organization was fourth in line. Among the ceremonies after the parade was an oration by Dr. Cumming of the Society.

After the parade, in 1810, the Hibernian Provident Society dined at the Union Hotel, 68 William street, New York. We find the following account of the event in the "Public Advertiser," July 7, 1810:

"Having joined their fellow citizens of the different societies in the Park, one of the most brilliant and numerous processions ever witnessed in this city was formed, and having performed the duties of the day, agreeable to arrangement, the society returned to the Union Hotel, where an excellent dinner was prepared for the occasion and altho' it might be expected that men who suffered in the struggle (tho' unsuccessful) to emancipate the country of their birth, from the same ferocious tyrant from which this has

been freed, might sigh in secret for its failure, and their brethren and friends still obliged to submit to the galling yoke of slavery, yet all these feelings seemed to be lost in the pleasing return of the happy day which gave birth to our country, and to Liberty a resting place far from the tumults of war and carnage. The cloth being removed, the * * * toasts were drank, interspersed with original and patriotic songs, during which were received and reciprocated deputations from the Tammany and Columbian societies."

The "Republican Greens" was a prominent military corps in New York. The "Public Advertiser" has this notice concerning it, under date of July 5, 1808:

National Independence

Yesterday being the anniversary of American independence, "The first battalion of Republican Green riflemen," commanded by Major M'Clure, after performing their military duties, dined at the Union Hotel, and spent the day with that mirth and good humour which should ever be the characteristic of republican soldiers. The following toasts were drank on this occasion, interspersed with appropriate songs and martial music by their excellent volunteer band. (Here follow 17 regular toasts together with volunteers.)

The "Greens" had a similar celebration the next year, as thus told in the "Public Advertiser" July 6, 1809:*

Republican Greens

Tuesday being the anniversary of American Independence, "The First Battalion of Republican Green Riflemen" commanded by Maj. M'Clure, after performing their military duties, dined at the Union Hotel, and spent the day with that mirth and good humour which should ever be the characteristic of republican soldiers. The following toasts were drank on the occasion with appropriate songs and martial music by their admirable volunteer band." [Then follow the toasts.]

* The wording of the report, it will be seen, is nearly the same as that for 1808.

In the Fourth of July parade, 1812, the Hibernian Provident Society was the third organization in line. The same day the Society held a grand dinner in honor of the Anniversary. At the Fourth of July celebration in 1813, the Hibernian Society was again third in the procession. In the parade July 4, 1814, the Society was second, the Tammany Society being first.

At a celebration by the Tammany Society, July 4, 1809, among the volunteer toasts was the following by the Grand Sachem:

"Hibernian Provident Society.—A rock which waves of faction can never shake; pure in its principles, patriotic in its design, and benevolent in its operations—we tender to them the right hand of brotherhood."—(3 cheers. Music.)

From "The Public Advertiser," (N. Y.), Saturday, 1 July, 1809:

Hibernian Provident Society.

The Hibernian Provident Society will dine at the Union Hotel, No. 68 William st. on the Fourth [of] July next. Each member will be at liberty to introduce one or two republican friends on the occasion. Tickets to be had at the bar, or at Mr. John Morrison's, No. 162 Pearl street.

An extra meeting of the Society will be held on Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock precisely, for the purpose of completing the arrangements for the celebration of the 4th July.

By order of the President.

G. Charles Herford,
Secretary.

From "The Public Advertiser," Saturday, 8 July, 1809:

Celebration of the Fourth of July.

Hibernian Provident Society

After performing the duties of the day, returned to the Union Hotel, No. 68 William Street, where an excellent dinner was prepared by citizen James M'Keon. When the cloth was removed, the following toasts were drank interspersed

with social and patriotic songs. (Here follow 17 regular toasts together with volunteers.)

On July 6, 1811, a communication in the "Public Advertiser" states that "The thirty-fifth anniversary of the independence of our country, was celebrated yesterday with an encreased spirit of enthusiasm. On this occasion the Republican Greens, under the command of Major M'Clure, bore a conspicuous part. After performing their military duties, they partook of a dinner, and drank the following toasts, accompanied by music, and some excellent songs." (Then follow the toasts.)

From "The Public Advertiser," Monday, 1 July, 1811:

Hibernian Provident
Society.

An extra meeting of the Society will be held at the Union Hotel (68 William street) at half past 7 o'clock this evening for the purpose of making arrangements preparatory to the celebration of the 4th. of July Inst. and to hear the report of their committee. Punctual attendance is requested.

From "The Columbian," Saturday, 2 July, 1814:

Hibernian Provident Society.

The members will meet at half past eight, on Monday morning, at Sagar's, corner of Nassau and George streets, to join the patriotic citizens who venerate the day. "America, sole exception in the Christian world,"—possessing and preserving independence—" 'tis therefore that We rejoice." By order.

David Bryson, Secretary.

In the New York parade, July 4, 1815, the Hibernian Society was again second in the line. A notice in "The Columbian" (N. Y.), July 1, 1816, reads as follows:

Hibernian Provident Society.

An Extra Meeting will be held on Tuesday Evening, 2d July, to complete their arrangements for Celebrating the approaching National Anniversary.

The Society will again meet on Thursday morning, 4th July at 10 o'clock. The members will then introduce their republican friends, particularly those who have recently arrived, and who wish to join in celebrating the day.

David Bryson, Sec'ry.

The Hibernian Society, just mentioned, also took part in the Fourth of July parades in 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, and in other years. Indeed, it seems to have been an annual event for the organization to turn out on this occasion. In the procession July 4, 1820, the Shamrock Friendly Association is also mentioned as being in line.

In 1818, the remains of Gen. Richard Montgomery were removed from Quebec to New York and reinterred in the latter city. The event was the occasion of a great procession in New York, the Hibernian and Shamrock organizations both taking part. Mention of the Hibernian Society is also found in connection with the Fourth of July parades in 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826 and 1827. For several years it was second in line, the Tammany Society being first. In the procession, July 4, 1825, however, the Hibernian Society was the first in line. It was likewise first on July 4, 1827.

The following notice, concerning the Shamrock Friendly Association, appears in "The Columbian" (N. Y.), July 1, 1820:

"A Meeting of the Shamrock Friendly Association will be held at Mr. James Connolly's tavern, corner of Nassau and Beekman-sts. This Evening, at 8 o'clock, to receive the report of the committee of arrangement for the Celebration of the Anniversary of Independence, and to transact other business. Tickets of admission to hear the oration, &c. on the 4th inst. will be delivered to such members as will attend the meeting."

From the New York "Gazette," July 4, 1831, we learn that "In the parade of July 4, 1831, the Erin Fraternal Association of Brooklyn marched sixth and the Hibernian Universal Benevolent Society seventh. After the parade, during the services held by the paraders at the Paraclete Church, Dr. P. Shannon of the Hibernian Society delivered an oration." It is quite probable that the Erin Fraternal Association had an annual celebration of St. Patrick's Day.

BIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE.

SKETCHES OF MORE THAN 550 PEOPLE, OF WHOM
MENTION IS MADE IN THIS WORK.

The following biographical sketches relate to persons mentioned in these pages. Some of these names were borne by members of the societies herein referred to; others, were those of guests, while still others were mentioned in toasts at celebrations under the auspices of the various organizations. In preparing these sketches, no attempt has been made at minute detail. A few salient points only are given, but they are deemed sufficient for the purpose. A great majority of the people here mentioned were of Irish birth or extraction. Some few, however, were not.

Adams, John, an Irishman who became prominent as a dry-goods merchant in New York; was president of the Fulton bank; married a daughter of John Glover, of New York. In 1845-6 Adams was estimated to be worth \$300,000. In 1835 John Adams, doubtless the one here described, was a member of the New York Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

Adams, John S., a member of the Hibernian Society, Charleston, S. C., 1799; vice-president of the same.

Adams, Samuel (Toast to); patriot of the American Revolution; born in Boston, Mass., 1722; died there, 1803; opposed the Stamp Act; matured a plan for a Continental Congress, and was an active member of that congress; signer of the Declaration of Independence; governor of Massachusetts, 1794-97.

Adrain, Robert, an Irishman who became distinguished as a scientist and educator. He was born at Carrickfergus, 1775.

He became a member of the Society of United Irishmen and participated in the revolt of 1798. During this patriotic outbreak he commanded a company in the Irish forces and was wounded. The British government offered a reward for his capture. He escaped, however, and made his way to the United States. He reached New York during the yellow fever epidemic. Later, he taught in an academy at Princeton, N. J.; became principal of York County Academy, Pa.; had charge of an academy in Reading, Pa.; was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Rutgers College; became professor of the same branches in Columbia College, New York, and was, at one period, Vice-Provost of the University of Pennsylvania. His son, Garnett R., was elected to Congress from New Jersey in 1856 and reelected in 1858.

Alderchurch, Edward, a founder, 1737, of the Charitable Irish Society, Boston, Mass.

Alexander, Joseph, secretary of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, 1827. J. Alexander, the secretary in 1828, was probably the same individual.

All, Isaac, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia; captain of a merchantman which belonged to Mease & Caldwell. He became a member of the Friendly Sons, just mentioned, in 1781.

Allen, Edward, one of the founders of the Charitable Irish Society, Boston, Mass., March 17, 1737.

Alley, Saul, was of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, as early as 1835. In 1845-6, he was estimated to be worth \$250,000. When a boy he was apprenticed to a coachmaker and, later, became a "journeyman mechanic." He came to New York city and engaged in the commission business, handling cotton and domestic goods. He had influential friends in Charleston, S. C., who gave him credit and patronized his business. Among these was Mordecai Cohen, a wealthy Jewish gentleman. Alley is described, in 1845-6, as having "retired several years ago."

Angell, Israel (Mention of); a gallant soldier of the Revolution; born, 1741; died at Smithfield, R. I., 1832. He was major in Hitchcock's regiment at the siege of Boston; was promoted to colonel, Jan. 18, 1777; commanded the First Rhode Island regiment (Continental) during the rest of the war. In his diary, "17 March 1781," he says—writing of West Point: "A great parade this day with the Irish," it being St. Patrick's, "I spent the day on the Point and tarried with the officers."

Armstrong, Gen., a guest of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia, in 1786. This was possibly Gen. John Armstrong, who was born at Carlisle, Pa., 1758, and died at Red Hook, N. Y., 1843. He was an aide-de-camp to Mercer and was later on the staff of Gates; wrote the Newburgh Addresses of which so much has been said. He became secretary of State of Pennsylvania and likewise Adjutant-General of the State; wedded a sister of Chancellor Livingston, and removed to New York; U. S. Senator 1801 to 1804; U. S. Minister to France; was made Brigadier-General in 1812; became Secretary of War in 1813. Gen. John Armstrong had a brother, Gen. James Armstrong, who may possibly have been the "Gen. Armstrong" who was a guest in 1786. Gen. James Armstrong was born about 1740 and took part in the Indian wars on the Pennsylvania border. He was a patriot of the Revolution and became a brigadier-general; was elected to Congress; died at Carlisle, Pa., 1795.

Arnold, Dr. William, a member, in 1835, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York. He is mentioned as a dentist at 24 Vesey st., that city.

Arnold, William, secretary of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, 1839-1840. He was probably the Dr. William Arnold just mentioned.

Auchmuty, Robert, president of the Charitable Irish Society, Boston, Mass., 1767, 1768 and 1769. Numerous sketches of Auchmuty, published from time to time, describe him as "Scotch." On one side, at least, he must have been of Irish

extraction, in order to have been elected president of the organization mentioned. His son, Robert, was also a member of the Charitable Irish Society. Both father and son were able lawyers.

Austin, Joseph, admitted to membership in the Boston Charitable Irish Society, 1739.

Bache, Richard, an honorary member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia; was also a member of the Hibernian Society, that city; born in England, 1737; died in 1811; at one period was in partnership with John Shee, of Philadelphia; member of the Pennsylvania board of war; inspector of flour and meat for the patriot army; postmaster-general of the United States.

Bailie, William, member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, as early as 1805, and perhaps earlier. There was a merchant of the name at 81 Water st., New York.

Balfour, Miss, referred to as "Erin's patriotic child." A toast in her honor was offered in New York city, March 18, 1811, at a banquet of the Juvenile Sons of Erin, in which toast was expressed the hope that: "May her harp still continue its pleasing vibrations; and when she takes her last slumber, may the green turf over her breast vegetate the shamrock and white daisy; the one emblematic of her country, the other resembling her own pure soul."

Ball, John, became a member of the Charitable Irish Society, Boston, in 1749; was secretary of the same for a period of seventeen years or over.

Barclay, John, an early member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia, Pa., and of the Hibernian Society of that city; he was also a member of the Hibernia Fire Company, born in Ballyshannon, County Donegal, Ireland; came to America a short time prior to 1779; was a shipping merchant, and became president of the Bank of Pennsylvania; Mayor of Philadelphia, 1791; member of the State Senate, 1810-14. He died, 1816.

Barclay, Thomas, born in Ireland; became "a man of great influence and respectability"; was president of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia, Pa., 1779-81; was appointed U. S. Consul to the Barbary powers.

Barclay, William, of the Friendly Sons of St Patrick, Philadelphia, Pa.; a brother of Thomas Barclay, who was also a member of the organization; William was born in Ireland; became a merchant in Philadelphia; sailed for France on the "Shillelah," 1782, and was lost at sea.

Barlow, Joel (Toast to); a native of Reading, Ct.; born, 1775; died near Cracow, Poland, 1812; Congregational minister; chaplain in the patriot army, 1778 to 1783; wrote patriotic songs for the soldiers. After the war he settled at Hartford, Ct., studied law and was admitted to the bar; became a citizen of France; was U. S. Consul at Algiers, 1795-7. He came back to the United States in 1805 and erected a residence near Washington, D. C.; was appointed minister plenipotentiary to France by President Madison. While on his way to take part in a conference with Napoleon Bonaparte, at Wilna, he died.

Barnewell, George, this name may possibly have been Barnewall. George was of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, in 1793. In a New York directory for 1801 a George Barnewall is mentioned as a merchant at 21 Wall st.

Barry, John, a distinguished naval officer; born in the County Wexford, Ireland, 1745; died in Philadelphia, Pa., 1803; was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, that city, of the Hibernian Society, Philadelphia, and of the Society of the Cincinnati. In 1776, Congress appointed him to the command of the cruiser "Lexington" with which he captured the British armed vessel "Edward," after a spirited action. The "Edward" was the first vessel of war to be taken by a commissioned officer of the American navy. In 1778 he was assigned to command the frigate "Effingham," and subsequently commanded the frigate "Raleigh," 32 guns. In 1781, he was given command of the "Alliance," of 36 guns, and on May 29, that year,

after a battle lasting almost an entire day, he captured two British vessels,—the “Atalanta” and the “Trepassy.” He also participated in many other stirring events, and in 1794 was designated as senior captain of the U. S. Navy. He had charge of the construction of the frigate “United States” and was assigned to command her. It is stated that while Barry was in command of the “Effingham,” Lord Howe tried to bribe him to deliver the ship to the British, but the offer was rejected with scorn.

Barry, M. O., secretary of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, 1841, 1842.

Bayard, Samuel, a member of the Hibernian Society, Philadelphia; born in that city, 1761; died there, 1832; a son of Col. John Bayard of the Revolution; was a merchant and importer; president of the Commercial Bank, Philadelphia.

Bayley, William, was announced to deliver an oration at Military Hall, 11 Spruce st., New York, on March 17, 1824. A William Bailie was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, in 1805, and a William Bailey in 1812. See Bailie.

Beane, John, admitted to the Boston Charitable Irish Society in 1772; was secretary of the same from 1796 to 1821.

Belknap, Jeremy, clergyman and historian. He is mentioned herein in connection with a St. Patrick's Day observance by the Boston Charitable Irish Society in 1795, on which occasion he was a guest of the Society. He was born in Boston, 1744, and died there in 1798; graduated at Harvard in 1762; was pastor of the Federal street church, Boston, at the time of his death; founded the Massachusetts Historical Society; an overseer of Harvard University; patriot of the Revolution; opponent of slavery.

Bell, Shubael, a prominent member of the Charitable Irish Society, Boston, Mass. He was corresponding secretary in 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808 and 1809. He appears as treas-

urer of the Society in 1813, 1814 and 1815. He was president of the organization in 1816, 1817 and 1819.

Bibby, Thomas, a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, as early as 1784; was a councillor of the Society in 1790 and 1791.

Bigelow, John P., secretary of state of Massachusetts; was a guest of the Charitable Irish Society, Boston, at its centennial celebration, March 17, 1837.

Birney, Charles H., secretary of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, 1843-1844, 1849-1850, 1851-1852, 1853.

Black, Moses, admitted to the Boston Charitable Irish Society in 1784; was president of the same, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799 and 1800. Was treasurer of the organization in 1801.

Blaine, Col. Ephraim, a son of Irish parents; one of a family of nine children. Ephraim was sheriff of Cumberland Co., Pa., 1771-4; was a sincere patriot; assisted in raising a regiment of Associators, and was made Lieutenant-Colonel; became Commissary-General of Purchases early in 1778, and held the position for three years, during which time millions of dollars were handled by him with strict probity; joined the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia, in 1780. President Washington was a guest at his house in 1794. Mr. Blaine was twice married. The late Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine, was a descendant of his by the first marriage.

Blake, Valentine, as early as 1805 he was of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York. "V. Blake, merchant, 75 Broad st.," is heard from in New York in 1801.

Blood, Harris, secretary of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, 1821-1824.

Bohan, John, secretary of the Shamrock Friendly Association, New York, 1820.

Bolivar (Toast to). Simon Bolivar was a Venezuelan general and statesman; born, 1783; died, 1830; participated in extensive military operations; was styled "Liberator"; at one period was Dictator of Peru.

Bond, Oliver (Toast to); an Irish patriot; was arrested March 12, 1798, at the instigation of the British government. On the same day were arrested Thomas Addis Emmet, Dr. Macneven and other prominent members of the Society of United Irishmen.

Boudinot, Elias, a guest of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia, in 1783. He was of Huguenot extraction; born in Philadelphia, 1740; died at Burlington, N. J., 1821; lawyer; was made Commissary-General of Prisoners, by Congress, in 1777; elected to Congress the same year. In 1782, he became President of Congress; superintendent of the U. S. mint; trustee of Princeton College.

Boulton, George, admitted to membership in the Boston Charitable Irish Society, 1738.

Bourke, Thomas, first secretary of the Hibernian Society, Savannah, Ga., being elected to the position May 11, 1812. He was chosen vice-president of the Society March 17, 1815.

Bowen, John, a resident of Baltimore, Md., 1795. He is mentioned in connection with a St. Patrick's Day celebration there that year, he being captain of the Independent Light Dragoons.

Boyd, Adam, one of the founders of the Boston Charitable Irish Society, 1737.

Boyd, Hugh MacAuley (Toast to); born in Ireland, 1746; died in Madras, 1791; was educated at Trinity College, Dublin; became a political writer of note, and by some is said to have been the author of the famous Junius letters. His real surname is stated to have been MacAuley.

Boyd, James, president of the Boston Charitable Irish Society, 1833, 1836 and 1837. See page 17.

Boyle, John, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia, and of the Hibernia Fire Company; born in Ireland; engaged in Philadelphia in the linen trade; served with the First City Troop, 1776-77.

Boyle, John, presided at a banquet in Baltimore, Md., March 17, 1813, at "Mr. Neale Nugent's Tavern."

Bozzaris, (Markos), Toast to; born about 1788; died, 1823; a famous Greek patriot; became a member of the Hetæria, 1813; assisted Ali Pasha against the Porte, 1820; was made a General in the army of Western Hellas, 1823; gallantly defended Missolonghi, 1822-23; was killed in a successful night attack on a Turkish force.

Bradford, Cornelius; in the records of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, we find that in 1785 the Sons dined at "The Coffee House" conducted by Mr. Bradford in Water st., near Wall. This was Cornelius Bradford who died Nov. 9, 1786. An obituary notice at the time read: "Died yesterday, much regretted, aged 57 years, of a bilious complaint, Mr. Cornelius Bradford, a very worthy and respectable citizen. During the late struggle for American Liberty, Mr. Bradford evinced his attachment to his country. His Coffee House, in this city, under his management, was kept with great dignity, both before and since the war. He has left a disconsolate widow and several children to lament their loss."

Bradford, M., member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, as early as 1787.

Bradish, Wheaton, a vice-president of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, 1831. Longworth's "N. Y. Directory," etc., 1832-3, mentions Wheaton Bradish as a merchant at 43 Fulton st.

Brady, James T., a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York; born in that city, 1815; died there, 1869; an eminent lawyer; was appointed district-attorney of New York in 1843, during temporary absence of M. C. Patterson,

and later became corporation attorney of New York; was earnestly devoted to his profession; never married. In the days of the old "Knickerbocker Magazine," contributions from his pen frequently appeared in its pages.

Brian Boromhe, also written Brian Borumha, and Brian Boroimhe [Brian Boru], (Toasts to); king of Munster and, later, monarch of Ireland; one of the most remarkable rulers in history. In 1014, after defeating the Danes in several engagements elsewhere, he advanced against Dublin, and on Good Friday, that year, engaged them in a great battle at Clontarf. The forces are estimated to have numbered 20,000 on each side. After a desperate conflict, the Danish host was utterly defeated and left many thousands dead on the field. The Danes in Ireland never recovered from this final blow. The battle of Clontarf, just mentioned, began about 8 A.M., and lasted until 5 P.M. Among the slain were two sons of the King of Denmark, and many others of high rank. Many gallant Irish officers were also killed. After the battle, the brave old Irish monarch, then 88 years of age, was slain in his tent by Admiral Brodar of the Danish fleet, at the head of a fugitive band of Danes, all of whom were immediately cut down. Brian Boru may justly be regarded as one of the greatest soldiers of his age. And not only did he excel in the arts of war, but in those of peace as well. Crowned monarch on the Hill of Tara, he gave a great impetus to education, enacted wise and beneficent laws, encouraged science and art, authorized great public works, had new highways constructed, bridges built, universities reestablished and in many other ways contributed to the welfare of the people.

Briggs, George N., governor of Massachusetts, 1844 to 1851; born at Adams, Mass., 1796; died at Pittsfield, Mass., 1851. His father served under Stark, at Bennington. Governor Briggs was immediately preceded in the gubernatorial chair of the Bay State by Marcus Morton (1843 to 1844), and was succeeded by George S. Boutwell (1851 to 1853). Col. Henry Shaw Briggs, a son of the Governor, commanded the Tenth Massachusetts Volunteers, in the Civil War, and was, in 1862, made a brigadier-general.

Brooks, Miss, referred to as "the elegant translator of ancient Irish poetry." At a banquet in New York city, March 18, 1811, by the Juvenile Sons of Erin, a toast to her memory was offered.

Broome, John, lieut.-governor of the State of New York; born, 1738; died, 1810; member of the New York state constitutional convention of 1777; became lieut.-governor in 1804; was for many years very prominent in charitable and commercial circles. He was toasted at celebrations by the Hibernian Provident Society, New York city, in 1808, 1809 and other years.

Brown, Gen. Jacob (Toast to); prominent in the War of 1812-15; born in Bucks County, Pa., 1775; died in Washington, D. C., 1828; opened a private school in New York city, 1798; studied law; became secretary to Gen. Alexander Hamilton; later proceeded to northern New York, purchased a tract of land on the Black River, and founded Brownsville; in 1813 he was made a brigadier-general in the U. S. Army, having previously served in the militia; was placed in command of the army of the Niagara, with the rank of Major general, 1814; defeated Gen. Riall at Chippewa July 5, and Drummond at Lundy's Lane, July 25, and at Fort Erie, Sept. 17, 1814; became General-in-Chief of the U. S. Army, 1821.

Brown, Dr. William, joined the Boston Charitable Irish Society, in 1769; became "Keeper of the Silver Key."

Brown, James, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, 1835. This may have been James Brown, "from Ireland," of Brown & Co., Baltimore, Md., and Brown Bros. of New York. He was stated, in 1845-6, to be worth \$500,000. A James C. Brown is also mentioned as of the Friendly Sons, in 1835.

Brownson, O. A. (A guest of the Boston Charitable Irish Society, 1845); born at Stockbridge, Vt., 1803; died in 1876. He was a preacher, lecturer, writer and editor, a man of great erudition. He had been a Protestant, but became a Roman Catholic in 1844.

Bruce, Wm. F., a member of the Friendly Brothers of St. Patrick, New York, 1778. His name appears signed to a notice for a celebration to be held March 17, that year.

Bryan, George, of the Hibernian Society, Philadelphia; a native of Dublin, Ireland; born, 1731; settled in Philadelphia; delegate, in 1765, to the Stamp-Act Congress; member of the legislature of Pennsylvania; judge of the Supreme Court of the State; died, 1791.

Bryar, William, he was of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, as early as 1805; treasurer in 1809-1810. There was a William Bryar, about that time, in the tobacco business at 104 Water st., New York. James Bryar was of the Friendly Sons, New York, in 1835.

Bryden, James, succeeded Daniel Grant in the management of the Fountain Inn, Baltimore, Md., about 1797. St. Patrick's Day events were held there.

Bryson, David, secretary of the Hibernian Provident Society, New York, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1814, 1815, 1816, and in other years. Bryson participated in the uprising of 1798 in Ireland, his father and brother also taking part in that movement. The brother was captured, tried, and sentenced to death. This sentence was, however, commuted to 20 years' service in the British army. David fled to this country, and later went to Antigua where the regiment of his brother was located, released the brother and brought him to this country where he, like David, made a large fortune. David is described as "an honest, upright Irishman, one of the tanners and curriers of the 'Swamp,' with the Bloodgoods." He was at one period an alderman of New York. He was one of the founders of the Phoenix Bank that city, and a director of the same for about 40 years and until his death. His son David M. Bryson, became cashier of the bank.

Bullock, Edward Courtenay, commanded 18th Alabama Infantry in Civil War. See page 251.

Bunting, E. (Toast to); Edward Bunting was a musician and antiquary; born in Armagh, Ireland, 1773; was described

as "both clever and handsome"; became interested in old Irish music, and travelled through Ulster, Munster, and Connaught, making a collection of material for a work on the same. In 1796, he published the result of his labors in this respect, and subsequently brought out other works in the same line. He died in Dublin, Ireland, 1843.

Burke, Andrew, a member of the Charitable Irish Society, Boston, Mass., as early as 1797; a William Burk was a member as early as 1757.

Burke, Edmund (Toasts to); an Irish orator and statesman; born in Dublin, 1730; died in England, 1797; entered parliament, 1766; was appointed agent for the colony of New York, 1771; a warm friend and advocate of the rights of the American colonists, and of the rights of the people of Ireland. In 1782, he was a member of the privy council. Was identified with the prosecution of Warren Hastings.

Burke, Myles, his name was on the roll of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, in 1835. Miles Burke, M.D., was located at 37 Bleecker st., New York, in 1832. They may have been identical.

Bush, Dr. George, a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, in 1833; was elected a steward of the Society that year, together with Thomas Suffern, John Wilson, John Fleming and John T. Dolan. The name is also spelled Bushe. In Longworth's "N. Y. Directory," etc., 1832-3, is mentioned: "Bushe, George, M.D., 60 White" st.

Butler, Richard, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia; born in Dublin, Ireland, 1743; killed by an Indian in battle on Nov. 4, 1791. Butler's ability was early recognized by Congress and, in 1776, he was appointed major; became lieutenant-colonel. In 1777, he was commissioned Colonel of the Fifth Pennsylvania; as an officer of Morgan's Rifle Corps, he took part in the battles of Bemis' Heights and Stillwater; was made Colonel of the Ninth Pennsylvania; com-

manded the Americans at the storming of Stony Point; participated in the siege and capture of Yorktown. He attained the rank of Major-General and was second in command of St. Clair's army organized for operations against the Western Indians.

Byrne, Rev. Patrick, a Roman Catholic clergyman of Boston, Mass.; became a member of the Charitable Irish Society, that city; was treasurer of the organization in 1834, 1835 and 1836; a native of Kilkenny; ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Cheverus, of Boston; was for many years pastor of St. Mary's Church, Charlestown, Mass.; was occupying that position, when a Know-Nothing mob destroyed the Ursuline convent.

Cadwalader, Gen. John, an honorary member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia; a native of Philadelphia; born, 1742; died in Maryland, 1786. He was an importer of dry goods with his brother, Lambert Cadwalader, 1772; commanded the "Greens," a military corps of Pennsylvania, 1774; served as a volunteer on Gen. John Sullivan's staff in the battle of Long Island; was made brigadier-general of Pennsylvania militia; took part in the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth and other engagements; a valued adviser of Washington; trustee of the University of Pennsylvania; member of the legislature of Maryland.

Cadwalader, Lambert, an honorary member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia; was born at Trenton, N. J., 1742; died, 1823. The family removed to Philadelphia. He became Colonel of a Pennsylvania corps; was captured at Fort Washington by the British, and was released on parole; was sent to the Continental Congress, 1785, and was also a member of Congress for several terms subsequently; returned to Trenton, in 1779, and died there.

Calderwood, Samuel, became a member of the Charitable Irish Society, Boston, Mass., in 1757.

Caldwell, Alexander, became a member of the Boston Charitable Irish Society, in 1738.

Caldwell, Andrew, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia, and of the First City Troop; born in Ireland; became a prominent merchant of Philadelphia; patriot of the Revolution; member of the Council of Safety, 1776; member of the Navy Board; a port warden of Philadelphia; a director of the Bank of North America.

Caldwell, John, treasurer of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, 1805, 1806 and 1807-1808; was a member of the Society as early as 1804. He was probably John Caldwell of the firm John & Richard Caldwell, merchants, 91-93 Water st.

Caldwell, Robert, became a member of the Boston Charitable Irish Society in 1770.

Caldwell, Samuel, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia, of the Hibernian Society and of the Hibernia Fire Company; was secretary and treasurer of the Friendly Sons from 1775 to 1792; born in Londonderry, Ireland; a Philadelphia shipping merchant; patriot of the Revolution; member of the First City Troop took an active part in the campaign of 1776-77; subscribed £1,000 to assist in supplying the army with provisions; died, 1798.

Calhoun, John C. (Toasts to); born in South Carolina, 1782; died in Washington, D. C., 1850; vice president of the United States. His father, Patrick Calhoun, was a native of Ireland, and his mother was of Irish descent. John C., the subject of this sketch, in 1802 entered Yale College and later graduated therefrom. He then studied law, was admitted to the bar and rose to distinction; became a member of the South Carolina legislature; was a member of Congress from 1811 to 1817; took an active part in inducing President Madison to declare war against England in 1812; was made Secretary of War by President Monroe; was elected vice president of the United States and reelected for a second term. He was afterward United States Senator, Secretary of State for South Carolina, and again a United States Senator.

Campbell, Andrew, admitted to the Boston Charitable Irish Society, in 1797. A person of the name, probably the same,

was a schoolmaster in Leverett's lane, and later on Common st.

Campbell, George, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia, and of the First City Troop; born in County Tyrone, Ireland; became a lawyer in that country; came to Philadelphia, Pa., about 1765; practiced law; member of the legislature of Pennsylvania; register of wills, Philadelphia, and held the latter position eighteen years. He died in 1810.

Carberry, Thomas, a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, as far back as 1812. This may have been Thomas Carberry, shipmaster, 79 Greenwich st., that city.

Carey, Mathew, a founder of the Hibernian Society, Philadelphia; first secretary of the same; born in Dublin, Ireland, 1760; died in Philadelphia, 1839. He became a printer and bookseller in Ireland. When about 17 years of age, he wrote a pamphlet, advocating the rights of the Roman Catholics of Ireland and urging the abolition of the penal code. This production greatly offended the supporters of the government, and Carey had to escape to Paris. While in France he was given employment in a printing office at Passy by the American minister, Dr. Franklin. Returning to Dublin, he was connected with a paper named the "Freeman's Journal," but later established the "Volunteers' Journal." His utterances, being sturdily patriotic, again displeased the government and he was arrested and committed to jail, in Dublin. He arrived in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1784; established the "Pennsylvania Herald"; reported the proceedings of Congress. In 1791, he married, and embarked in the book trade; published a number of essays and pamphlets. His work "Vindiciæ Hibernicæ" was published in 1819. He was a man of great public spirit and took a prominent part in matters pertaining to the welfare of the people.

Carleton, Guy, a British soldier; born at Strabane, Ireland, 1724; died, 1808. See mention elsewhere.

Carolan, The Irish Bard (Toasts to); (see O'Carolan, Turrough).

Carroll, Charles, of Carrollton (Toasts to); a signer of the Declaration of Independence; was born at Annapolis, Md., Sept. 20, 1737; died in Baltimore, Md., Dec., 1815; belonged to a wealthy Roman Catholic family. He was educated at St. Omer, Rheims and Paris, in France; studied law in that country and in England; came back to America in 1764; wrote stirring articles under the nom-de-plume of "First Citizen" upholding the rights of the people; was appointed by Congress early in 1776, to visit Canada with John Carroll, Samuel Chase and Dr. Franklin; served in the Assembly of Maryland; was a member of the Continental Congress and of the board of war. In 1788, he became a United States Senator and was reëlected in 1791, remaining a senator until 1801. He was the last survivor of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Carroll, John, Roman Catholic priest, bishop, archbishop; patriot of the Revolution; born at Upper Marlborough, Md., 1735; died at Georgetown, D. C., 1817; was "pious, learned and patriotic"; appointed by Congress, in 1776, together with his cousin, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Samuel Chase and Benjamin Franklin, to proceed to Canada and enlist sympathy there in behalf of the Revolution. He was unanimously selected by Congress to deliver the panegyric on Washington, February, 1800.

Carroll, Michael, admitted to the Charitable Irish Society, Boston, Mass., in 1757.

Cassidy, Christopher, a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, as early as 1828. In 1832, a Christopher Cassidy, tailor, was located at 204 Broadway.

Castlereagh (Mention of). Robert Stewart, second marquis of Londonderry, was known till his father's death in April, 1821, by the "courtesy title" of Viscount Castlereagh. He was born in the Irish province of Ulster, 1769; committed suicide while in a fit of insanity, in England, 1822; became acting secretary for Ireland in 1797, and secretary in 1798. It was largely owing to his efforts that the Legislative Act uniting Ireland and England was passed in 1800. He was Secre-

tary of the Board of Control in 1802; Secretary for War 1805-6 and 1807-9, and held other offices.

Chambers, John, president of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833. At the St. Patrick's Day celebration of the Friendly Sons, in 1832, Vice President John Caldwell remarked concerning Mr. Chambers that "at a comparatively early period of his life, he was a member of the corporation of Dublin,—but for what he judged the welfare of his country, he sacrificed his hopes and prospects, yea, all other considerations. He has been a firm and consistent friend of liberty during the whole course of his long life. You all know him. I will give you a toast: 'The health of John Chambers, Esq., our worthy president!'" Chambers, previous to his arrival in this country, had been arrested, together with other Irish patriots, by the British government, and confined at Fort George, Scotland. At the funeral, in New York, of Thomas Addis Emmet he was one of the pallbearers. Among the others were De Witt Clinton, Chancellor Kent, Judge Betts, Judge Thompson, Hon. Martin Van Buren, Dr. Wm. J. Macneven, Wiliam Sampson, Robert Swanton and David B. Ogden.

Charlemont, Earl of,—James Caulfield—(Toasts to); born in Dublin, 1728; a leader in the Irish Volunteer movement; a friend of Grattan and other patriotic advocates; a man of great culture and fine intellect; became commander of the Irish Volunteers which at one time numbered 80,000 men; was a founder of the Royal Irish Academy. He died, 1799.

Charleton, John, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York; a member as early as 1790; became a councillor of the Society; was a physician located at 110 Broadway as early as 1786. This name likewise appears as Charlton.

Charters, Alexander, a linen merchant at 64 Pine st., New York, in 1832; member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, that city. He was probably the A. Charters who was secretary of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, 1825, 1826; and who became vice-president of the same.

Charters, John, as early as 1824 he was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York. He was a steward of the society, in the year mentioned.

Cheverus, John Louis de, bishop of Boston. He is mentioned in this work in connection with St. Patrick Day observances in that city. He was born at Mayenne, France, 1768; died in France, 1836. He arrived in Boston in 1796, where he was received by his old friend Abbé Matignon. Cheverus was consecrated bishop of Boston, 1810, by Archbishop Carroll; returned to France in 1823, and later became Cardinal Archbishop of Bordeaux.

Christian, Charles, secretary of a meeting of "naturalized Irishmen" held in New York City, March 16, 1815, "to take into consideration the most suitable mode of testifying their obligations to De Witt Clinton, Esq." Christian was a member of the committee appointed by this meeting to wait upon Clinton and present him an address.

Clancy, John, a member, in 1817, of the Hibernian Provident Society, New York; one of the Standing Committee that year.

Clark, James, a founder of the Boston Charitable Irish Society, 1737.

Clark, John, a founder, in 1737, of the Charitable Irish Society, Boston, Mass.

Cleary, Thomas, secretary of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, 1829.

Cleland, Moses, elected president of the Hibernian Society, Savannah, Ga., March 17, 1815.

Clinton, De Witt, born, 1769; died, 1828; a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, as early as 1790; nephew of Gov. George Clinton of New York, graduate of Columbia College; Democratic leader in the State Senate, from 1798 to 1802; Mayor of New York City, 1803-7, 1809-10, 1811-14; an earnest friend of the American Academy of Fine

Arts and of the New York Historical Society; Peace candidate in 1812 for president of the United States, being defeated by James Madison; was first president of the New York Literary and Philosophical Society; was an influential advocate of the construction of the Erie canal; governor of New York in 1817-22, and in 1824-27. His grandfather, Charles Clinton, was a native of County Longford, Ireland, 1690. At a dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, in New York City in 1828, De Witt Clinton was mentioned as having been a member of the Society "nearly forty years."

Clinton, George, first governor of the State of New York, being elected in 1777, and holding the office, by successive elections, for a period of eighteen years. He was a son of an Irishman, Charles Clinton, and uncle of De Witt Clinton who also became governor of the Empire State. Gov. George Clinton, the subject of this sketch, had been a member of the Continental Congress and voted for the Declaration of Independence. He was made a brigadier-general and rendered splendid service. In 1804 he was elected vice-president of the United States and was reelected in 1808. He was born in 1739; died, 1812.

Clinton James, born, 1736; died, 1812; a son of Charles Clinton, the Irishman, and brother of Vice-President George Clinton; was made Colonel of the Third New York regiment, June 30, 1775; went with Montgomery to Quebec; was commissioned brigadier-general, August, 1776; saw much active service; was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis; a member, successively, of both branches of the legislature of the State of New York.

Clinton, Sir Henry (Mention of); a British soldier; born, 1738; died, 1795; a Major-General in 1775; came to America with Howe and Burgoyne; took part in the battle of Bunker Hill; succeeded Lord Howe, in 1778, as British commander-in-chief in America; returned to England in 1782.

Cochran, Dr. John, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia, Pa.; born in Chester County, Pa., 1730; a son of Irish

parents; studied medicine, and was surgeon's mate during the French and Indian war; married, in 1760, Mrs. Gertrude Schuyler; removed to New Jersey and was a founder of the New Jersey Historical Society; was Physician and Surgeon-General of the army for a period of about four years during the Revolution. In 1781, Congress made him Director-General of Hospitals; was one of the earliest members of the Society of the Cincinnati; removed to New York state. President Washington, in 1790, made him Commissioner of Loans for that state. Dr. Cochran died in 1807. Gen. John Cochrane of New York was his grandson.

Coghlan, Mr., a resident of New York, 1818. His house was "at No. 70 William street." The Shamrock Friendly Association held meetings there.

Coleman, James S. (Mention of); a prominent resident of New York city; member of the firm, Coleman, Breuchaud & Coleman; has held various positions of trust and honor; was president of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, 1895-1896; is a member of the American-Irish Historical Historical Society.

Colles, Christopher, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York; was a member as early as 1788. This was doubtless Christopher Colles, a famous engineer, who was born in Ireland about 1737. He came to this country and lectured in Philadelphia and New York on pneumatics, water supply for cities, inland navigation, etc., in 1772-74. In 1775 he became an instructor in gunnery and was employed as such in the American Continental Army until 1777. In 1784, he memorialized the New York state legislature in favor of a canal from the Hudson river to Lake Ontario. In 1812 he constructed and operated a telegraph at Fort Clinton, and claimed to have constructed the first steam engine built in America. He died in New York city, 1821.

Condon, Samuel, joined the Boston Charitable Irish Society, 1768; became secretary of the same.

Connor, Fitz M. Friendly, of the Friendly Brothers of St. Patrick, New York, 1782. His name was signed as "Acting Secretary" to a notice for a meeting and dinner at Roubalet's Tavern, New York, the said event to be held Monday, March 18, 1782.

Constable, James, a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, as early as 1790; vice president of the Society in 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798 and perhaps in other years. He was probably a brother of William Constable, a sketch of whom here follows.

Constable, William, President of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York City, 1789-1790, and in 1795. He was formerly a resident of Philadelphia, Pa., where he became a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, of the latter city. Mr. Constable was born in Dublin, Ireland, Jan. 1, 1752, and was educated at Trinity College, that city. He espoused the side of the patriots in the American Revolution and became an aide to Lafayette. Later, he founded a commercial house in Philadelphia, Pa., and a branch of the same at Charleston, S. C. Associated with him in this enterprise was James Seagrove. They engaged largely in the West India trade. Mr. Constable wedded, in 1782, Ann Townsend, who had been a schoolmate of Gen. Washington's wife. Removing to New York city in 1784, he established the firm of Constable, Rucker & Co., which was succeeded by Constable & Co. In this latter firm he had as partners, Gouverneur Morris and Robert Morris. The two latter each contributed £50,000 to the capital of the firm. They engaged in the neutral carrying trade, had relations with India, China and other countries and also did an extensive financial business. At one period William Constable's brother, James, was associated with him in business. William erected and, for a number of years conducted, a flouring mill at Yonkers, N. Y., subsequently disposing of the same for \$65,000. Mr. Constable at one time resided on Great Dock street, New York, again on Wall street and later on the site of the Astor House. He had a homestead at Bloomingdale, N. Y. He engaged in several huge land speculations. On one occasion, he and his friend Alexander Macomb bought 640,000 acres, the "Ten

Townships," on the St. Lawrence river, New York state. He was associated with Daniel McCormick and Alexander Macomb in the purchase of a tract which comprised the "whole of the present counties of Lewis, Jefferson, St. Lawrence and Franklin, with parts of Oswego and Herkimer." The tract consisted of over 3,600,000 acres or in the neighborhood of a tenth part of the entire state. The price paid was "eight pence an acre." Mr. Constable while a resident of Philadelphia had been not only a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick there but also of the famous Hibernia Fire Company. He was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, as early as 1784. When the Duke of Orleans was a fugitive in this country, about 1797, Mr. Constable loaned him \$1,000, the same being repaid by Louis Philippe. Mr. Constable passed away May 22, 1803, and was interred in St. Paul's churchyard, New York city. He left a widow and seven children.

Conway, E. H., under his management, a "Grand Hibernian Ball" was given at Concert Hall, New York, "on St. Patrick's Eve," March 16, 1832. The proceeds, it was announced, to be devoted "to the Orphan Asylum in Prince st."

Copley, John Singleton (Mention of); born in Boston, Mass., 1737, of Irish parents; famous portrait painter; became a member of the Royal Academy, 1783; father of Baron Lyndhurst, who became lord chancellor of England. Copley's step-father was Peter Pelham, a founder of the Boston Charitable Irish Society.

Coppinger, John, of the Boston Charitable Irish Society; admitted, 1757.

Corbitt, George S., secretary of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, 1833; treasurer, 1834. The name is also spelled Corbett. There was a George S. Corbitt at 7 Exchange st., in 1832. He was a merchant.

Corre, Joseph; mention is made in these pages of a St. Patrick's dinner "at Corre's," New York city. A notice published in April, 1786, states that "Joseph Corre has removed to the City Tavern in Broadway (late Capes) where he hopes

to give satisfaction to the traveller; he has good beds, the best of liquors, dinners and supplies will be provided at the shortest notice. Any person wishing to have their servants taught the art of cooking may apply to him for terms." The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick had their anniversary dinner at the City Tavern for several years. Its location is stated to have been at 115 Broadway.

Courtenay, Alexander Black. See page 251.

Courtenay, Edward, a founder of the Hibernian Society, of Charleston, S. C.; was a native of Newry, Ireland; born, 1771; came to the United States, in 1791, with his brother John; died in Savannah, Ga., 1807. His wife, Lydia, was a daughter of Samuel Smith of Newburyport, Mass. She was born in 1769 and died in 1852. Edward Smith Courtenay was the eldest child of Edward and Lydia.

Courtenay, Edward Smith. See page 251.

Courtenay, James C., native and resident of Charleston, S. C. See page 252.

Courtenay, John. See pages 249, 250, 251.

Courtenay, Hon. William A., of "Innisfallen," Newry, S. C. See pages 249, 250.

Cox, William, president of the Hibernian Provident Society, New York, 1820.

Craig, John, of the Hibernian Provident Society, New York city, in 1808, and member of the Standing Committee of the organization. A John Craig was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, that city, in 1812.

Craig, S., member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, as far back as 1805; in all probability, he was of the firm, William & Samuel Craig, merchants of New York.

Craig, W., member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, as early as 1805. He was doubtless a member of the firm William & Samuel Craig, New York merchants.

Cranston, Alexander, a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, as early as 1805. Doubtless he was the Alexander Cranston of "Alex. Cranston & Co.," prominent merchants of New York.

Crawford, James, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia, of the Hibernian Society, the Hibernia Fire Company and the First City Troop; born in Ireland; a Philadelphia shipping merchant; died, 1810.

Croghan, George, for sketch see footnote, page 18.

Crombie, Joseph, a founder of the Hibernian Society, Charleston, S. C., about 1799.

Cullen, Edward F., a bootmaker at 70 William st., New York, in 1832. He was probably the person of the name who, in 1835, was of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, that city.

Cumming, Dr. George, a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, as early as 1828. The name also appears as Cuming and Cummings.

Cumming, George B., became president of the Hibernian Society, Savannah, Ga., March 18, 1833.

Cumming, John, first president of the Hibernian Society, Savannah, Ga.; elected to the position on March 17, 1812; he was again elected in 1832, but on the latter occasion declined the office.

Curran, John Philpot (Toasts to); distinguished Irish orator and patriot; born in Newmarket, County Cork, Ireland, 1750; died in 1817. He was admitted to the bar in 1774; entered the Irish parliament in 1783; defended Archibald Hamilton Rowan when the latter was charged by the government with "seditious libel." In 1797 Curran resigned from the Irish parliament; he had been an earnest advocate of Catholic emancipation and the extension of the suffrage. When the Whigs came into power, about 1806, Curran, who had in the meantime identified himself with that party, was appointed master of the

rolls. He was a great lawyer, a great orator, a great wit, and eloquent tributes have been paid him by Byron, Madame de Stael and a host of other noted people. Robert Emmet, the Irish patriot, was betrothed to Curran's daughter.

Cuthbertson, Samuel, became a member of the Boston Charitable Irish Society in 1766; was chosen a "Key-Keeper" of the Society the same year.

Dalton, James, became a member of the Boston Charitable Irish Society in 1740; was vice-president of the same in 1766.

Daly, Judge, mentioned as with the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, at a celebration in 1845. This is believed to have been Hon. Charles P. Daly, who was born in New York city, 1816; admitted to the bar, 1839; elected to the Legislature, 1843; became justice of the Court of Common Pleas, 1844; chief justice, 1871 to 1886. He received the degree of LL.D., from Columbia, 1860; was president for many years of the American Geographical Society; the author of many able papers.

Davis, George, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia; born in Ireland; removed from Philadelphia, about 1777, to Trenton, N. J., and died in the latter place.

Davis, William, joined the Boston Charitable Irish Society, in 1740.

Davy, Capt., of the Shamrock Friendly Association, New York. In 1820, he was a vice president of the same.

Decatur, Stephen (Toasts to); distinguished American naval officer; born in Maryland, 1777; died near Washington, D. C., 1820. He was of Irish extraction on his mother's side. He entered the navy in 1798; was a captain in 1804; participated in the Tripolitan war; for an exploit in that war he received the thanks of Congress, a sword, and was promoted; captured the British frigate "Macedonian," 1812; mortally wounded in a duel with Commodore James Barron, U. S. N., in 1820.

Delany, Sharp, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and the Hibernian Society, Philadelphia, Pa.; born in County Monaghan, Ireland; established himself in Philadelphia, as a druggist about the year 1764, in partnership with William Delany, his brother; took the side of the colonists against the Crown; was a deputy to the Provincial Convention, Jan., 1775, and to the Provincial Conference in June of that year. In 1777 he was a commissioner "to seize the personal effects of traitors," and in 1778 was an agent to look after "forfeited estates." He was Colonel of the Second Pennsylvania in 1779; subscribed £1,000, in 1780, in aid of the army; was collector of the Port of Philadelphia; a member of the Cincinnati, and occupied other honorable spheres in life.

Denniston, James, in 1835, and probably earlier, a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York. He is believed to have been of the firm James Denniston & Co., merchants, doing business, in 1832, at 136 Pearl st., New York.

Dickinson, John, an honorary member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia; born in Maryland, 1732; died at Wilmington, Del., 1808. He was chosen to the Continental Congress in 1774; was also a member of Congress at other periods; president of Delaware; president of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania.

Dillon, Count (Toast to); Count Arthur Dillon was of a high-born Irish-French family, and was an officer in our French allies who came to America during the Revolution here. He was Colonel of the Regiment of Dillon and with him was his kinsman, Lieut. Col. Barthelemy Dillon. They and their command rendered valiant service to the cause of liberty.

Dillon, G., of the Shamrock Friendly Association, New York, 1817; a member, March 17, that year of the "Committee of Arrangement."

Dillon, Robert J., an attorney at 4 Broad st., New York city, in 1832. The name also appears on the roll of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, in 1835. Robert J. Dillon was secretary of the Friendly Sons in 1837.

Dobson, Oliver L., was elected treasurer of the Hibernian Society, Savannah, Ga., March 17, 1817.

Dolan, John T., of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, 1832. He was probably the John T. Dolan, who was engaged in the hardware trade, at 282 Pearl st.

Donahoe, Patrick, founder of the Boston "Pilot"; born in Kilmore, County Cavan, Ireland, March 17, 1814; came to Boston, Mass., in 1825; settled in that city. He and Mr. Devereaux, some years subsequently, secured control of "The Jesuit," a Boston Catholic paper, and changed the name to the "Literary and Catholic Sentinel." A few years later, Messrs. Donahoe and Devereaux commenced the publication of "The Pilot," which is still enjoying a prosperous career. Mr. Donahoe assisted in the formation of two Irish regiments from Massachusetts during the Civil War—the Ninth and Twenty-Eighth—and his paper ably supported the cause of the Union. He was always a warm friend of the Irish immigrant, and a generous contributor to Catholic undertakings. He served as a director of Public Institutions, Boston, for nine years; was president of the Emigrant Savings Bank, that city, and president of the Home for Destitute Catholic Children. Mr. Donahoe was President of the Boston Charitable Irish Society in 1851 and 1854. He died recently.

Donaldson, Robert, member of the New York Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, 1833. A gentleman of the name came to New York city from North Carolina about 1829. He was a man of means, and owned a hotel at Raleigh. He settled in New York and in 1845-6 had a "magnificent place on the North river." His wife was a daughter of Chief Justice Gaston of North Carolina. Mr. Donaldson was stated, about 1845, to be worth \$200,000. In Longworth's "N. Y. Directory" for 1832 is mentioned a Robert Donaldson, paper warerooms, 45 John st. Another Robert Donaldson was at 15 State st., New York.

Dongan, Thomas, born in Ireland, 1634; became a colonel, and saw service under the King of France; was made lieutenant-

governor of Tangier, Africa, in 1678, and was recalled in 1680. In 1683 the English Duke of York (later, James II.), appointed him governor of New York, to which province Dongan gave a wise and just administration. Gov. Dongan retained the office until the spring of 1688, when he was succeeded by Andros who also had a commission to govern New England. Dongan subsequently experienced harsh treatment and was obliged to leave the province owing to the bitter persecution set on foot by his political enemies. He became Earl of Limerick; died, 1715.

Donnaldson, John, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and the Hibernian Society, Philadelphia; son of Hugh Donnaldson of Dungannon, Ireland. John, the son, was a Philadelphia shipping merchant; member of the First City Troop; participated in the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown and other actions of the war; subscribed £2,000, in 1780, in aid of the army; register-general of Pennsylvania; comptroller-general of the State. He died in Philadelphia, 1831.

Doran, James, described as "the host" at a celebration at the Bank Coffee House, New York, by the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, 1831.

Dore, John, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, 1835. A merchant of the name was, in 1832, in business at 128 Pearl st., that city.

Downing, Thomas, became a member of the Boston Charitable Irish Society, 1737. He was, doubtless, the Thomas Downing who kept a lodging house. In 1740, an Irish woman Abigail Richardson, sick and destitute, stopped at his house.

Doyle, Bishop (Toasts to); of Kildare and Leighlin, Ireland; born in 1786 at New Ross, Wexford, Ireland; educated in Portugal; served in the Portuguese army, against the French, as a volunteer; professor in Carlow College, Ireland; was made a bishop about 1819; a fearless advocate of the rights of his co-religionists and countrymen. He died in 1834.

Doyle, Dennis H., of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, 1835. He was a director of the Franklin Bank which was established there in 1818. He is also mentioned as a member of the Hibernian Provident Society, New York.

Doyle, John, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, 1833. Three persons of the name are mentioned as located in New York about that time. One was a bookseller at 12 Liberty st.; another, a tailor at 123 Orange st., while the third was at 286 Mulberry st.

Dunlap, Andrew, president of the Charitable Irish Society, Boston, Mass., 1826.

Dunlap, John, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia; a native of Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland; born, 1747; came to this country when a boy and learned the printing business under William Dunlap, his uncle. In 1767, he took charge of his uncle's business, and the next year issued the Pennsylvania "Packet or General Advertiser"; became printer to congress, 1778, and to the state of Pennsylvania; also issued publications in German. He and D. C. Claypool, in 1784, made the "Packet" a daily paper. Dunlap was one of the earliest members of the First City Troop, of Philadelphia, and served with it in the Revolution. In 1775, he was Cornet of the Troop; in 1781, First Lieutenant, and in 1794 became its commander. He commanded the cavalry during the Whiskey Insurrection campaign. He subscribed £4,000 in aid of the army during the Revolution; at one time was the owner of 98,000 acres of land in the South, in addition to much real estate elsewhere; died, 1812.

Dunn, Bernard, a merchant in 1832 at 101 Maiden Lane, New York, his residence being at 32 Water st. He was doubtless the Bernard Dunn whose name appears in 1835 on the roll of the New York Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

Eagle, Henry, member of the Hibernian Provident Society, New York, 1808; "an Irishman and former dry goods dealer," Chatham st., New York; was stated, in 1845-6, to be worth \$200,000.

Eaton, William B., admitted to the Charitable Irish Society, Boston, 1797; conducted "a wine and porter cellar," that city; resided at 69 Ann st.

Eccleston, Edward, as early as 1832 he was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York. Longworth's "N. Y. Directory," 1832-3, mentions Edward Eccleston, linen importer, 5 Cedar st.

Edgar, William, a member of the Charitable Irish Society, Boston, Mass.; admitted in 1739.

Edgar, William, member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, as early as 1790; a councillor of the Society in that year, also in 1791; his "white marble palace" was at 7 Greenwich street. In 1797 his residence was at 7 Wall st.; a merchant; became a director of the Mutual Insurance Co., 1793; a director of the bank of New York. An H. L. Edgar, believed to be a brother of this William, is described as the "son of an Irishman," and was, in 1845-6, estimated to be worth \$150,000.

Edgeworth, Maria (Toast to); a famous Irish novelist; born in England, 1767; died, 1849. Her father passed the greater part of his life in County Longford, Ireland, where the Edgeworth family had been settled for over a century and a half. Maria was twelve years of age before she saw Ireland, but thenceforth her pen contributed to the latter's literary fame. Her writings were greatly admired by Sir Walter Scott, Byron, Macaulay and a host of other people.

Edgeworth, Richard L. (Toast to); father of Maria, just mentioned. He was born in 1744; died, 1817; attended school in Drogheda, Ireland, and also in Longford; entered Trinity College, Dublin, 1761, and subsequently attended Oxford. He was a founder of the Royal Irish Academy, and wrote much; was a member of the Irish parliament.

Eliot, Samuel A., mayor of Boston, 1837-9; born there, 1796; died in Cambridge, Mass., 1862; state senator; member of Congress; father of President Eliot of Harvard College.

Elliot, Simon, admitted to the Charitable Irish Society, Boston, in 1757. He was doubtless a snuff manufacturer of the name whose place of business was at 51 State st., that city. Simon Elliot, Jr., was in 1789 a merchant on State st.

Emmet Robert (Toasts to); an Irish patriot, leader and martyr; born, March 4, 1778; executed, Sept. 20, 1803. He was a fellow student at Trinity College, Dublin, with Thomas Moore, the poet; both were advocates of the rights of the Irish people. Emmet early became connected with the United Irishmen, of which patriotic organization many of his fellow students were also members. He planned an Irish revolution, and on July 23, 1803, gallantly attempted to seize Dublin castle. Not being well supported by his associates and followers the attempt failed. Emmet took refuge in the Wicklow mountains, but was later arrested and convicted of high treason to British law. He was executed in Dublin, but his memory will ever be kept in benediction by the friends of Irish freedom. Sarah Curran, Emmet's betrothed, was a daughter of Curran, the distinguished orator and advocate.

Emmet, Robert, eldest son of Thomas Addis Emmet, next mentioned. Robert was born in Dublin, Ireland, 1792, and came to New York city in 1804; graduated at Columbia College, 1810; studied law and was admitted to the bar; became captain of a company in his father's regiment during the war of 1812-1815; married, in 1817, Rosina Hubley, of Lancaster, Pa., daughter of Col. Adam Hubley who was an officer in the Revolutionary war. Emmet was a member of the legislature of the State of New York, in 1828; corporation counsel of New York, 1831; register of the Court of Chancery, for a long period; and judge of the Superior Court of New York, November, 1852 to December, 1854. After the death of Dr. William James Macneven, he was generally recognized as leader of the Irish element in New York; was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, that city. He died Feb. 15, 1873.

Emmet, Thomas Addis, born in Cork City, Ireland, 1764; died in New York, 1827; graduate of Trinity College, Dublin; studied medicine at the University of Glasgow, and graduated

there; then took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1791; became prominent in the Society of United Irishmen; was arrested and imprisoned therefor, in 1798, together with many of his associates. He was a brother of the immortal Robert Emmet who was executed by the British government in 1803. Upon being liberated, Thomas went to France, being threatened with severe penalties should he return to British territory. He sailed for the United States in 1804; located in New York city, where he attained great eminence in the legal profession; became attorney-general of the state of New York in 1812. In the war of 1812, he was colonel of a New York regiment. He was buried in Chancellor Jones' vault, St. Mark's church, New York. On the monument erected to his memory, in St. Paul's churchyard, New York, were placed inscriptions in English, Latin and Irish. That in English was written by Gulian C. Verplanck; that in Latin, by John Duer; while the Irish inscription was penned by Rt. Rev. John England, D.D., of Charleston, S. C. An exhaustive history of the Emmet family has recently been brought out by Thomas Addis Emmet, M.D., LL.D., of New York City.

England, Rt. Rev. John (D.D.), (anniversary orator for the Hibernian Society, Savannah, Ga.); bishop of Charleston, S. C.; born at Cork, Ireland, 1786; studied law for two years, but decided to embrace an ecclesiastical life; studied theology in Carlow College, Ireland; was made president of the Diocesan Seminary, Cork, by Bishop Moylan; was ordained to the priesthood in 1808; became editor and proprietor of the Cork "Chronicle"; was appointed parish priest of Bandon, Ireland, in 1817; was consecrated in Ireland, 1820, bishop of Charleston, S. C.; arrived in Charleston in December of that year. His diocese comprised the states of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. He founded the "United States Catholic Miscellany," in 1822, and made that publication a power for good; founded the Anti-Duelling Association, and was a member of the Charleston Philosophical Literary Association. He died April 11, 1842.

English, Thomas, became a member of the Boston Charitable Irish Society, 1791; was president of the Society, 1810, 1811, 1812 and 1813.

Erskine, William, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia; was born in Ireland, and became a merchant in Philadelphia. He was lost at sea toward the close of 1781.

Everett, Edward, a guest of the Charitable Irish Society, Boston, Mass., at the latter's centennial celebration, March 17, 1837. He was then governor of Massachusetts; born at Dorchester, Mass., 1794; died in Boston, 1865; was graduated at Harvard in 1811; became a Unitarian pastor in Boston; professor of Greek at Harvard; member of Congress, 1825 to 1835; governor of Massachusetts, 1836 to 1840; U. S. Minister to England, 1841 to 1845; president of Harvard, 1846 to 1849; in 1852, succeeded Daniel Webster as Secretary of State; U. S. Senator, 1853-4.

Farquhar (Toast to); it is assumed that this was George Farquhar, an Irish actor and dramatist; born in Londonderry, Ireland, 1678; died, 1707.

Fenwick, Benedict Joseph, second Roman Catholic bishop of Boston; mentioned herein in connection with a St. Patrick's Day observance in Boston, 1832; born in Maryland, 1782; became a Jesuit priest; administrator of the diocese of New York; president of Georgetown College; was consecrated bishop of Boston, 1825.

Fitzgerald, Lord Edward (Toasts to); a distinguished Irish patriot, and a leader of the United Irishmen; born near Dublin, 1763; died a prisoner, 1798. He was a son of the first Duke of Leinster, and was educated for the army. He joined the British army and came to America with his regiment in 1781; was appointed aide-de-camp on the staff of Lord Rawdon; was wounded at the battle of Eutaw Springs, and after the capitulation of Yorktown became a member of Gen. O'Hara's staff, at St. Lucia. In 1783, Fitzgerald returned to Ireland and was elected to the Irish parliament from Athy. The penal laws in force against the Irish Roman Catholics grieved him sorely. He again visited America, and on his return to Ireland, resumed his place in the parliament of that country. While on a visit to Paris he renounced his title of nobility and publicly toasted

the French Revolution. For this, he was dismissed from the British army. In 1796, he became a member of the Society of United Irishmen and was sent by it to France for the purpose of negotiating a treaty for a French invasion of Ireland. The British government discovered the movement and arrested a number of the leaders. Fitzgerald secreted himself in Dublin, but continued in charge of the conspiracy. The British government placed a price on his head, and he was captured May 19, 1798, and imprisoned. He died on June 4, ensuing, of wounds received at the time of his capture. The government passed a bill of attainder and his property was confiscated.

Fitzgerald, William G., secretary of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, 1845-1848.

Fitz Gerald, R. A., secretary of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, 1830.

Fitzpatrick, John Bernard, Roman Catholic bishop of Boston, Mass.; born in Boston, 1812; died, 1866; a man of scholarly attainments; succeeded Rt. Rev. Dr. Fenwick as bishop of Boston, in 1846.

FitzSimons, Thomas (sometimes written Thomas Fitzsimmons), one of the original members of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia, Pa.; was also a member of the Hibernian Society, that city; born in Dublin, Ireland, 1741; died in 1811; at the outbreak of the American Revolution he ranged himself on the side of the patriots. He organized a company of Associators, attached to Col. John Nixon's battalion, and participated in the operations in New Jersey. He was a member of the firm of George Meade & Co., which firm subscribed £2,000 to furnish the army with necessities. In 1782, he was elected to the Continental Congress; was a member of the Convention that framed the national constitution. He was a member of the first national House of Representatives, under the new Constitution and was repeatedly reelected; was president of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, one of the founders of the Bank of North America, president of the Insurance Company of North America and trustee of the University of Pennsylvania. He married a sister of George Meade.

Fleming, John, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, 1833. In 1832 a John Fleming was cashier of the Mechanics Bank, 15 Wall st., that city.

Flemming, Sampson, a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, as early as 1784. The name is also spelled Fleming.

Foley, James, corresponding secretary of the Shamrock Friendly Association, New York, in 1822.

Foot, Thomas, treasurer of the Hibernian Provident Society, New York, 1817; member of the standing committee of the Society in 1808. He is mentioned as of "219 Greenwich street." His name is also spelled Foote.

Francis, Tench, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia, of the Hibernia Fire Company, and of the Gloucester Fox Hunting Club; was also captain of the Quaker Blues; born in Maryland, 1732; died in Philadelphia, 1800. His father was a native of Ireland, and became Attorney-General of the province of Pennsylvania. Tench Francis, the subject of this sketch, was a Philadelphia merchant; subscribed £5,500 in aid of the American patriot army.

Francis, Turbutt, brother of Tench, just mentioned; born in 1740; died, 1777; member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia; served in the French and Indian war; lieutenant in the Forty-Fourth regiment of Foot, 1758; commanded a Pennsylvania battalion, 1764. One of his descendants is G. H. Mifflin of the Boston publishers, Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Franklin, Benjamin (Toasts to); born in Boston, Mass., 1706; died in Philadelphia, Pa., 1790; became a printer, and started the "Pennsylvania Gazette"; leading founder of the Philadelphia Library; experimented with lightning and demonstrated its identity with electricity; founder of the University of Pennsylvania; delegate, in 1754, to the Colonial Congress at Albany; drew up a plan for the union of the colonies; a signer of the Declaration of Independence; ambassador to

France as colleague of Arthur Lee and Silas Deane; took a prominent part in negotiating the treaty of alliance with that country; was elected governor of Pennsylvania, 1786.

Freeland, James, admitted to membership in the Boston Charitable Irish Society, 1770; became "Keeper of the Silver Key."

Freeland, William a founder of the Boston Charitable Irish Society, 1737.

Fuller, Benjamin, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia; secretary and treasurer of the same; born in Ireland; died in 1799; a leading ship-broker and merchant of Philadelphia; subscribed £2,000 in aid of the patriot army.

Fullerton, George, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia; born in Ireland; member of the First City Troop, Philadelphia. He was a merchant. At a military review, in 1776, near Trenton, he was fatally wounded by the accidental discharge of a pistol. His will mentions John Fullerton, an uncle in Ireland.

Gainé, Hugh, treasurer of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, 1784-1788, 1789-1790, 1791, 1792, 1793-1794, 1795 and 1796. He was a native of Ireland and served an apprenticeship as printer with James Macgee of Belfast. Gainé came to New York and worked as a journeyman for James Parker. In 1752 he began business on his own account. He established the "Mercury," which continued until the close of the Revolution. When the British took possession of New York, Gainé retired to Newark. Despairing, however, of the success of the patriots, he returned to New York and published a loyalist newspaper. At the close of the war he petitioned the legislature to be allowed to remain and his petition was granted. He is mentioned as a bookseller and stationer, about 1787, at 25 Hanover Square. He died in 1809.

Gallagher, Rev. Simon Felix, mentioned as first president of the Hibernian Society, Charleston, S. C.

Gamble, Archibald, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia; was professor in the University of Pennsylvania. His son, Thomas Gamble, became U. S. Consul at St. Thomas, West Indies.

Gardner, Robert, admitted to the Boston Charitable Irish Society, 1772; was secretary of the same, 1794 and 1795; treasurer, 1810, 1811 and 1812. Occasionally the name is spelled Gardiner.

Gates, Gen. Horatio (Toast to); born in England, 1728; died in New York, 1806; became a major in the British army and came to America; was wounded, in 1755, at Braddock's defeat; later, settled on an estate in Virginia; espoused the cause of the patriots; was made Adjutant-General of the Continental army by Congress, 1775; commanded the Northern Army, 1776-77; was made commander of the Southern Department, 1780. He removed to New York city in 1790, and was chosen to the legislature of the state. He declined to serve, however.

Gerry Elbridge (Toast to); a signer of the Declaration of Independence; vice president of the United States. He was born at Marblehead, Mass., 1744; died in Washington, D. C., 1814; graduated at Harvard, 1762; member of the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts; entered the Continental Congress early in 1776; in 1780, was president of the Treasury Board; member of Congress, 1789 to 1793; in 1797, was sent to France as a special envoy; elected governor of Massachusetts, 1810; chosen vice-president of the United States, 1812. His wife was a daughter of Charles Thomson, secretary of Congress, and native of Ireland.

Gilbert, Garrit, delivered the St. Patrick's Day oration before the Shamrock Friendly Association, New York, in 1818. Dr. Macneven presided.

Gleeson, William, treasurer of the Boston Charitable Irish Society; was among the officers elected in 1832.

Glover, John, a native of Ireland; member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, as early as 1793; began life in this country as a peddler; with about \$100 he bought a large lot of land on Laurens st., New York, the value of which, in 1845, was said to be nearer \$1,000,000 than \$100. One of Glover's daughters became a Mrs. Fisher. Another married John Adams, an Irishman and dry goods merchant, in New York, and president of the Fulton bank. John Glover's son Edward married a poor milliner and his mother bought a farm of 600 acres in New York State for him. On his death, his mother confirmed this property to Edward's widow. In 1845 John Glover, the subject of this sketch, was estimated to be worth \$300,000.

Goldsmith, Oliver, an Irish poet, novelist and dramatist; born in Pallas, County Longford, 1728; died in London, England, 1774; educated at Trinity College, in the Irish capital, where he received the degree B.A., in 1749; studied medicine at Edinburgh, Scotland, 1752; author of "The Vicar of Wakefield," "The Deserted Village," "She Stoops to Conquer," and many other productions of merit.

Gordon, Thomas Knox, was in 1773 elected president of the St. Patrick's Club, or Friendly Brothers of St. Patrick, Charleston, S. C., James Parsons being elected vice-president.

Graham, David, in 1832 there was a counsellor of the name at 18 Beekman st., New York. In 1835, a David Graham was of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, that city. David Graham, Jr., was also a counsellor at 18 Beekman st.

Grant, Daniel, proprietor of Baltimore's leading hostelry, the famous Fountain Inn, where Washington and many other noted men stopped in those days. In 1790, Grant erected on the opposite corner the "New Assembly Rooms."

Grasse, Count de (Toast to); arrived with a French fleet on the American coast, 1781. His force included 24 ships-of-the-line and a magnificent array of sailors and marines; blockaded the James and York rivers to intercept the retreat of Lord

Cornwallis, and rendered other valuable service. His family was financially ruined during the French Revolution, and four of his daughters, in dire poverty, came to the United States. In 1795, Congress voted each of them \$1,000.

Grattan, E., of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, 1835, and probably earlier. In 1832, there was a stationer in New York city named Edward Grattan. His place of business was at 8 Rector st., and his residence at 91 Greenwich st.

Grattan, Henry (Toasts to); born in the Irish capital, 1746; died in London, 1820; a distinguished Irish statesman, patriot and orator; entered the Irish parliament, in 1775, and immediately became a sturdy champion of his native land; introduced, in 1780, the declaration of Irish Rights, denying the right of the British parliament to enact legislation for Ireland. He applauded the stand taken by the American patriots, condemned the tyranny that would crush the latter, and denounced the British government's proposition to take 4,000 of its troops out of Ireland and send them to fight the Americans. As a result of Grattan's zeal the Irish Volunteers were organized and in a short time numbered 80,000 men. Their object was the legislative independence of Ireland. In 1782, he again brought forward his Irish Rights resolution, and the British government finally but reluctantly acquiesced in Grattan's demands. Grattan, although a Protestant, was an earnest advocate of Catholic emancipation. His vigorous opposition to the act of union between England and Ireland is a matter of history. Few St. Patrick's Day celebrations in this generation have gone by without the name of Henry Grattan being duly honored.

Gray, Andrew, a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, as early as 1826; a steward of the society that year.

Greene, Gen. Nathaniel, a distinguished soldier of the Revolution; born at Warwick, R. I., 1742; died, 1786; was of Quaker stock. He was made a brigadier-general of the Continental Army in June, 1775, and a major-general, in August,

1776; commanded the left wing at the battle of Trenton, seized the British artillery and cut off the enemy's retreat to Princeton; also participated in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, and many other engagements; sat as president of the court of inquiry on the British spy Major André. Gen. Greene inflicted such a heavy loss on the British at the battle of Eutaw Springs as to prostrate the enemy's power in South Carolina. For his services in the war, Congress voted Greene a captured British standard, two pieces of ordnance taken from the enemy, and a gold medal. The state of Georgia presented him a fine plantation, while the state of South Carolina also gave him a large tract of land.

Griffin, Martin I. J., an historical writer, Philadelphia, Pa.; born in that city, Oct. 23, 1842; a founder of the American Catholic Historical Society, Philadelphia; editor and publisher of the "American Catholic Historical Researches"; author of a "Life of Commodore John Barry," etc.

Habersham, Richard W., anniversary orator for the Hibernian Society, Savannah, Ga., March 17, 1825; born in Savannah, 1786; died at Clarkesville, Ga., 1842; graduate of Princeton; lawyer; member of Congress, 1839 until his death. His son, Alexander W., was an officer in the navy; resigned from the service, May 30, 1860, and became a merchant in Japan. He subsequently engaged in business in Baltimore, Md.

Hagan, John (Toast to); an eminent merchant of New Orleans, La. He engaged largely in the cotton trade. In a toast he is referred to as "the friend of young Irishmen." In 1832 there was a John Hagan, merchant, at 3 Exchange st., New York.

Haggerty, John, was estimated in 1845-6 to be a millionaire. He began business in New York city as a jobber; later, he was the richest auctioneer in the city, with David Austen, the firm being Haggerty & Austen. The latter retired and the firm then became Haggerty & Sons. It continued to be the largest house of the kind in the city until 1844, when Mr. Hag-

gerty, Sr., retired, owing to advanced age. Two of his sons, John A., and William, also retired, and the firm dissolved. Mr. Haggerty was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York.

Haggerty, Ogden, son of John Haggerty the above-mentioned millionaire. Ogden was also a member of the New York Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. After the dissolution of the old firm, Haggerty & Sons, auctioneers, Ogden entered a new firm—Haggerty, Draper & Jones, auctioneers, corner of Pine and William sts., New York. In 1845-6, he was estimated to be worth \$150,000. His brother, John A., was said to be worth \$200,000, and his other brother, William, \$200,000. In one work, Ogden Haggerty is mentioned as J. Ogden Haggerty. A brother, Clement, is also mentioned.

Hall, William, president of the Boston Charitable Irish Society, 1776. He was probably the William Hall who, with James Carr and Capt. James Finney, "executed a bond of the penalty of sixty pounds to indemnify the town on account of one hundred and sixty-two passengers imported by the said Finney in the Snow, Charming Molly."

Hamilton, Alexander, a guest of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia, in 1793; born at Nevis, W. I., 1757; fatally wounded in a duel with Aaron Burr, 1804; patriot of the Revolution; captain of artillery and was at White Plains, Trenton, Princeton and other engagements; secretary and aide-de-camp to Washington; colonel in command of New York troops; captured a redoubt at Yorktown; member of Congress; Secretary of the Treasury under President Washington; commander-in-chief, on the death of Washington, of the Provisional Army raised in anticipation of war with France.

Hand, Gen. Edward, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia, and of the Hibernian Society; one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati; born in Kings County, Ireland, about 1744; studied medicine in his native land; became surgeon's mate in the 18th Royal Irish Regiment of Foot and came to America with it in 1767; he was commissioned Ensign

in 1772, but resigned in 1774. He identified himself with the cause of Liberty, and in 1775 was made lieutenant-colonel of a Pennsylvania corps. From then to the close of the Revolution he rendered valiant service in behalf of the young republic. He became Colonel, March 7, 1776; and Brigadier-General, April 1, 1777. He was highly esteemed by Washington. Hand checked Lord Cornwallis at Flatbush, and held Frog's Neck bridge against Lord Howe until reinforcements were brought up. He cut off the retreat of the Hessians at Trenton and after the fall of their commander, Rahl, forced them to surrender. He was a Major-General of Pennsylvania state troops in 1794, and in 1798 held the rank of Major-General in the Provisional Army of the United States. He died in 1802.

Harden, George, a merchant in 1832 at 18 Cedar st., New York city. The name appears on the roll of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, in 1835.

Harper, John, a member of the Boston Charitable Irish Society, in 1739. The Society was founded in 1737. He was, therefore, an early member of it.

Hart, Dr. George, an Irish physician who settled in Kentucky about 1787.

Harvey, Jacob, a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, as early as 1830. In 1835, he was one of the stewards of the Society, being elected with John Caldwell, Thomas Suffern, Robert Emmet and Alexander Charters.

Haslett, John (Toasts to); a patriot of the American Revolution. He was born in Ireland, and coming to this country, became a resident of Delaware; for several terms a member of the State Assembly; participated in the battles of Long Island and White Plains. On one occasion he surprised a British picket, took 36 prisoners, 60 muskets and two pairs of colors; became colonel of a Delaware regiment, and was killed at the battle of Princeton in 1777. His son, Joseph, was governor of Delaware in 1811, 1814 and 1823. The name is also found spelled "Haslet."

Hays, James, treasurer of the Hibernian Provident Society, New York, 1808.

Heatly, Charles, member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia, and of the Hibernian Society, that city; a lawyer in Ireland; came to Philadelphia, Pa., where he continued to practice his profession; took the test oath in 1782. His will was probated in 1814.

Heeney, Cornelius, a well-known resident of New York city many years ago; a fur merchant in 1801 at 79 and 82 Water st. He was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, as early as 1804. In 1808 he was a member of the Standing Committee of the Hibernian Provident Society, New York. The name is sometimes spelled Heaney. Cornelius represented his district in the State Legislature about 1817. In 1833 and 1835 the name Cornelius Heeney appears borne by a member of the Committee of Charity of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York.

Henry, Alexander, treasurer of the Hibernian Society, Philadelphia; born in Ireland, 1763; came to America in 1783; a dry goods merchant in Philadelphia; died, 1847.

Herford, G. Charles, secretary of the Hibernian Provident Society, New York, 1809, 1810.

Hicks, William, an honorary member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia; born in New York, 1735; died in Philadelphia, 1772. He became a lawyer; recorder of deeds for Bucks County, Pa.; appointed by Richard Penn, in 1771, to the Provincial Council.

Hill, Henry, an honorary member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia; born in Maryland, 1732; died, 1798; became a merchant in Philadelphia; patriot of the Revolution; subscribed £5,000 to aid in supplying the army with provisions; member of the Pennsylvania Assembly; justice of the Orphans' Court. At one time he was a member of the Hibernia Fire Company of Philadelphia.

Hill, William, treasurer of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, 1797-1804. He was a member of the Society as early as 1784. He may have been the William Hill of "William Hill & Co.," merchants in Maiden Lane, that city.

Hobart, Judge, a guest of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, at a celebration in 1786. This was doubtless the Hon. John S. Hobart, who was born in Fairfield, Conn., 1738, and died in 1805. He graduated from Yale, in 1757; practiced law in New York state; became judge of the New York District Court, 1777. After the Revolution, he was one of the three judges of the Supreme Court; was elected U. S. Senator in January, 1798, but resigned in May to become judge of the U. S. District Court, of New York.

Hogan, Dr. Robert, president of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, 1839-1840, 1841 and 1842.

Hogan, Michael, a prominent merchant and resident of New York city. He was doubtless the "M. Hogan" mentioned in the records of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, in 1805; a native of County Clare, Ireland, born in 1766. Becoming a sea captain, he sailed to all quarters of the globe; married an East India lady of great wealth and brought her with him to New York in 1804. He is also said to have "brought with him in solid gold sovereigns £400,000, equal to \$2,000,000." Whatever the sum, it is agreed to have been a very large one. He embarked in the dry goods trade at 225 Broadway, on the present site of the Astor House. Later, he engaged in a general commission and shipping business. He became owner of the whole tract of land from 121st to 127th street and west of Bloomingdale Road. The southern part of this property he styled "Monte Alta," and the northern portion "Claremont," the latter name probably being intended to commemorate his native county—Clare—in Ireland. He is recorded as giving "the grandest dinners that ever were given in this city," entertaining thereat many distinguished people. In Barrett's "Old Merchants of New York City," Mr. Hogan is described as "the perfect Irish host and gentleman." He had one son and three daughters. The son became a member

of Congress. Michael, the father, was appointed U. S. Consul to Valparaiso. He died at Washington, D. C., in 1833. A tablet to his memory may be seen in Grace church, New York City. A grand-daughter of Michael Hogan wedded Effingham N. Lawrence.

Holmes, Hugh, a founder and president of the Hibernian Society of Philadelphia, and member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, that city. In 1786, he was a dealer in cotton goods, linens, etc.; was later, of the firm Holmes & Rainey.

Hone, Philip, a prominent New York merchant; died in 1851, in his 71st year. He was a man of great public spirit and closely identified with the mercantile and general progress of the city; became mayor of New York.

Hopkinson, Judge, a guest of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia, in 1784 and 1788. This was probably Francis Hopkinson, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was born in Philadelphia, 1738, and died there in 1791; was Judge of Admiralty, 1779 to 1789.

Howe, Gen., a guest of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia, in 1781 and 1782. This was, no doubt, Gen. Robert Howe, a native of Brunswick, N. C., who early took the field in the Revolutionary war. Congress made him a brigadier-general in 1776.

Humbert, Jonas, Jr., a vice-president of the Shamrock Friendly Association, New York, 1820; mentioned in Longworth's "N. Y. Directory," 1832-3, as an electrician at 16 Roosevelt st. Jonas Humbert, Sen., is set down as a baker at 23 James st.

Humphreys, Col., a guest of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia, in 1782. This was probably Col. David Humphreys, who was born at Derby, Ct., in 1752, and died at New Haven, Ct., 1818; entered the army as captain early in the Revolution; was major of a brigade in 1777; an aide to Gen. Putnam, 1778, and was made aide to Washington in 1780. He

rendered distinguished service at Yorktown, and was appointed to convey the captured British colors to Congress; went to France, in 1784, as secretary of legation, and was accompanied by the gallant Kosciuszko; went to Portugal, in 1790, as U. S. Minister; was appointed Minister to Spain in 1797; assumed command of the Connecticut militia, 1812.

Hunter, James, a founder of the Hibernian Society, Charleston, S. C., about 1799.

Hunter, James, was elected president of the Hibernian Society, Savannah, Ga., March 18, 1816; was the third to hold the office. He was again elected in 1832.

Hunter, William, a founder of the Hibernian Society, Charleston, S. C., about 1799.

Ingham, Charles, as early as 1828 he was of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York. A portrait painter of the name was, in 1832, located at 67 Franklin st.

Ingoldsby, Felix, a hardware dealer at 281 Pearl st., New York; member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, that city, 1835.

Irvine, B., a member of the Shamrock Friendly Association, New York, in 1817. He was one of the "Committee of Arrangement" for the St. Patrick's Day observance by the Association that year.

Irvine, Gen. Callender, vice president, 1829-1841, of the Hibernian Society, Philadelphia; was made Commissary-General of Purchases, U. S. A., 1812. His father, Gen. William Irvine, was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia. Gen. Callender Irvine died in 1841.

Irvine, Gen. William, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia; a native of Enniskillen, Ireland; born, 1741; joined the British army, but soon resigned; then studied medicine and surgery; came to this country about 1764, settling at Carlisle, Pa., and practiced medicine there. In 1776, Congress

appointed him to the command of the Sixth Pennsylvania regiment. He was with Wayne and Thompson in the invasion of Canada; commanded a brigade at the battle of Monmouth, N. J.; was commissioned brigadier-general in May, 1779; was a member of the Continental Congress, 1786-88, and also of the State Constitutional Convention, 1790; member of Congress, 1793-95; became a major-general of Pennsylvania troops; was a presidential elector, 1797; and also held many other positions of honor; died, 1804.

Jackson, Andrew, president of the United States; distinguished general and statesman; a man of sterling worth. His father was a native of Carrickfergus, County Antrim, Ireland, and died soon after coming to this country. The family had, therefore, to depend on the widowed mother who is described as a woman of great sense and splendid benevolence. Andrew was born in North Carolina, March 15, 1767. When but a boy he entered the army and with his brother was captured and consigned to a British prison ship in the harbor of Charleston, S. C. Two of his brothers were killed during the war. After the Revolution, Andrew practiced law, removed to Nashville, was a member of the convention that drafted, in 1796, the state constitution of Tennessee; member, in 1797, of the United States senate; judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, 1798 to 1804; major-general of the militia of Tennessee, 1798 to 1814; conducted a successful campaign against the Creek Indians. In January, 1815, he defeated the British at the battle of New Orleans, La. The enemy on this occasion was commanded by Lord Pakenham, who was mortally wounded in the conflict. In the British ranks that day were many veterans who had fought under Wellington on the Spanish Peninsula. Pakenham was termed the "hero of Salamanca." For this great victory, Jackson received the thanks of Congress, and a gold medal was awarded him. In 1817, he carried on a campaign against the Seminole Indians which he prosecuted very successfully. In 1821-22 he was governor of Florida, and was again a senator of the United States in 1823-4. In 1828, he was elected president of the United States, and was reëlected in 1832. He was made a member of the Hibernian Society of Philadelphia, Pa., in 1819.

Jackson, Daniel, member in 1835 of the New York Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. A merchant of the name was, in 1832, in business at 78 Pearl st., that city.

James, William, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, 1828. William and John James are mentioned as merchants at 18 South st., New York.

James, William, Jr., of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York; a steward of the society in 1830.

Jay, John, born in New York, 1745; died, 1829; grandson of Pierre Jay, a Frenchman of Rochelle who fled to England upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. John Jay, in 1774, married Sarah Livingston. He was a patriot of the Revolution; chief justice of New York; president of Congress; minister plenipotentiary to Spain; a commissioner to negotiate peace with Great Britain; as such, signed the Definitive Treaty at Paris, 1783; governor of New York; minister plenipotentiary to Great Britain.

Jefferson, Thomas (Toasts to); third president of the United States; born in Virginia, 1743; died there, 1826; educated at the College of William and Mary; admitted to the bar, 1767; member of the Virginia House of Burgesses, 1769 to 1775; a patriot of the Revolution; member of the Continental Congress; wrote the Declaration of Independence; introduced therein a clause condemning slavery, which was stricken out; was instrumental in having the law of primogeniture abolished in Virginia; governor of Virginia, 1779 to 1781; in Congress again, 1783; succeeded Franklin as U. S. minister to France; returned and sat in Washington's cabinet as secretary of state; was elected president of the United States in 1800 and served two terms.

Johnson, Col. Guy (for sketch, see page 19).

Johnson, Sir William (for sketch, see page 17).

Jones, John Paul, a guest of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia, in 1781 and 1783; born in Scotland, 1747; died in

Paris, France, 1799; came to Virginia in 1773, having inherited the estate of his brother; espoused the cause of Liberty; in 1775, Congress made him a lieutenant in the navy. It was about this time that he added Jones to his original name of John Paul; was made captain in the navy, 1776, and became a terror to the enemy; descended upon the coast of England and landed an American force at Whitehaven, overlooking the Irish Sea, and spiked 38 British cannon there. In his flagship the "Bonhomme Richard," and a squadron, he met and defeated the British 44-gun ship "Serapis." For this exploit he received the thanks of Congress, and a gold medal. After the close of the American Revolution, he entered the Russian service, became a vice-admiral, and was knighted.

Judah, Naphali, a vice-president of the Shamrock Friendly Association, New York, 1822.

Kalb, Baron de (Toast to); born in France, 1721; became a Brigadier-General in the French service, 1747; came to America, in 1777, with Lafayette; was commissioned a Major-General by Congress the same year; rendered gallant service; was killed in battle near Camden, S. C., 1780, receiving eleven wounds.

Kavanagh, Edward, acting governor of Maine, 1842-3; born at Newcastle, Me., 1795; died there, 1844; educated at Georgetown College, D. C., and Montreal Seminary, Canada; lawyer; member of the Maine legislature, 1826-8 and 1842-3; secretary of the State Senate, 1830; member of Congress, 1831 to 1835; member of the commission to settle the northeastern boundary of Maine. Governor John Fairfield having been elected to the United States Senate, Kavanagh succeeded him as governor of Maine.

Kearney, Daniel, member of the Friends of Ireland, New York, in 1832; was one of the society's stewards that year.

Kelly, Dennis S., a vice-president of the Hibernian Provident Society, New York, in 1817.

Kemp, Dr., mentioned in 1805 as a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York. Longworth's "N. Y. Directory" for 1801 mentions a James Kemp, LL.D., as "in the college."

Kennedy, Bernard, a resident of New York city, or vicinity, during the war of 1812-15. He was probably among the Irishmen who volunteered for work on the defences. His wife is thus mentioned in "The Shamrock" (N. Y.), Sept. 3, 1814, the extract also being given in another part of this work: "During the time, while 1,500 of the sons of Erin were lately working at the forts erecting for the defence of this city, some women were observed busily employed in laying sods and driving pickets. One of them being asked, 'What brought you here?' she replied, 'To assist in serving our country, I am the wife of Bernard Kennedy, I glory and boast of my employment.' We are happy to be thus able to designate one of these patriotic females; believing, as we do, that the flame which warms her breast burns also in that of a great majority of her country-women."

Kennedy, John Pendleton (Toast to); author and lawyer; born in Baltimore, Md., 1795; died in Newport, R. I., 1870; a member of the Maryland House of Delegates, 1820-3, 1846; elected to Congress in 1838 and reelected in 1841 and 1843. In 1852, President Fillmore made him secretary of the navy; became provost of the University of Maryland.

Kernochan, Joseph, a vice-president of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, 1829. In 1845, he was estimated to be worth \$450,000. He made his money in the Southern trade, and was of the firm Kernochan, Parish & Co., 126 Water st., New York.

Kirwan, Walter Blake (Mention of); clergyman; born in County Galway, Ireland, 1754; died in Dublin, 1805.

Knowles, James Sheridan (Toast to), an Irish dramatist; born at Cork, 1784; died at Torquay, 1862; studied medicine, but abandoned it for the stage; wrote "Leo," which was pre-

sented by Edmund Kean at Waterford. Knowles' play "Brian Boroihme" was written for a Belfast theatre and made a great hit; his "Caius Gracchus" was also a noted dramatic success and was produced at Belfast in 1815. He wrote "Virginius" for Edmund Kean, and among Knowles' other plays were "William Tell," "The Hunchback," and "The Wife." Subsequently, he retired from the stage and became a Baptist preacher.

Knox, Andrew, a founder of the Charitable Irish Society, Boston, Mass., 1737. Adam Knox was admitted to the Society the same year. A second Andrew Knox became a member in 1756, as did also William Knox. Robert Knox was admitted to the society as a member in 1769. One of these is believed to have been the father of Gen. Henry Knox of the Revolution, who joined the Society in 1772. A Henry J. Knox became a member in 1814.

Knox, Gen. Henry, of the Charitable Irish Society, Boston, Mass., and of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia, Pa.; after the battle of Lexington, he left Boston in disguise and joined the patriot army; was commissioned in November, 1775, by Congress, a colonel of artillery; was made a brigadier-general in 1776; participated in the siege of Boston; was in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth; a member of the board of officers that tried Major André, the British spy; rendered valuable service at Yorktown; promoted to the rank of Major-General; had charge of the disbandment of the army; later, retired to private life. In 1785 he was made Secretary of War by Congress and in 1789 Washington continued him in the office. Knox was one of the founders of the Society of the Cincinnati. He died, 1806.

Kyle, Jeremiah, was a member in 1835 of the New York Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. In 1832, the firm Jeremiah Kyle & Co., merchants, was in business at 145 Pearl st., that city.

Lafayette, Marquis de (Toasts to); born in France, 1757; died there, 1834; married a granddaughter of the Duke de

Noailles; entered the French army as captain in a dragoon corps. Upon the outbreak of the American Revolution, he determined to aid the patriots; came to this country with about a dozen officers, including Baron de Kalb; offered his services to Congress and was commissioned a Major-General in 1777; a trusted friend of Gen. Washington. At the close of the American struggle he went back to France and was made a Major-General in the army of that country. He visited the United States in 1784, and again in 1824.

Lambert, Charles, mentioned as a member, in 1833, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York. There was a Charles Lambert in business at 82 William st., that city, who resided at 16 Cortlandt st.

Langton, Lawrence, a member of the Friends of Ireland, New York. In 1832, he was one of the stewards of the organization.

Latimer, George, member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia, and of the Hibernian Society, that city. His father and grandfather both came from Ireland, in 1736, and located in Lancaster County, Pa. George was born at Newport, Del., 1750; became a lieutenant-colonel during the Revolution; speaker of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, 1794; collector of the port of Philadelphia.

Laverty, Henry, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, 1825, and perhaps earlier. This was probably the Henry Laverty who made a fortune in the dry goods business in New York. He retired, and was, in 1845-6, estimated to be worth \$150,000. He is spoken of as "a very polished man."

Lawrence, Capt. (Toasts to); American naval officer; Capt. James Lawrence was born at Burlington, N. J., 1781; died at sea, 1813; while in command of the U. S. S. "Hornet," February, 1813, he captured the British ship "Peacock." On June 1, 1813, while in command of the U. S. S. "Chesapeake" he engaged the British ship "Shannon," but after a gallant fight was defeated, and mortally wounded.

Lee, Gideon (Mention of); mayor of New York city, 1833-4; born at Amherst, Mass., 1785; came to New York city, 1807, and worked a year selling leather for a tanner of Northampton, Mass. In 1808, Mr. Lee went into business for himself in the famous "Swamp" district of New York; called his place of business "Fort Lee," and it was the largest in the "Swamp" at the time. He lived at 37 Frankfort st. In 1817, he organized the New York Tannery Co., the capital being \$60,000. The members of the company were Gideon Lee, Cunningham & McCormick, William Bayard and Herman Le Roy, of New York, and Joseph Xifre, of Cuba. Each of the members held \$10,000 worth of the stock. They bought 1,200 acres in Hunter, Greene co., N. Y., and established a tannery there. Lee was a member of Assembly in 1822; also an alderman and, later, mayor of the city of New York. He became president of the Shoe and Leather Manufacturers bank; was elected to Congress; became a presidential elector and voted for William Henry Harrison. Lee died in 1841.

Leech, John (Toast to); a humorous draftsman and noted artist; born in London, Eng., 1817; son of an Irishman; school-fellow of Thackeray; contributed illustrations to many notable publications.

Lemoine, Stephen P., delivered an oration before the Shamrock Friendly Association, New York, at the St. Patrick's Day celebration in 1819; was elected president of the organization in 1820.

Levins, Rev. Thomas C., a Roman Catholic priest; arrived from Europe, 1822, to take charge of the chairs of mathematics and natural philosophy at Georgetown College; was received into the diocese of New York a short time before the death of Bishop Connolly; noted for his scientific acquirements; was twice appointed a member of the Board of Examiners for the U. S. Military Academy at West Point; at one time edited "The Green Banner." He is frequently mentioned as present at gatherings of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York. At a dinner in New York, in 1835, he is mentioned as the chaplain of the Friendly Sons.

Lewis Family of Virginia, The. Writing on this subject recently, the Hon. Joseph T. Lawless, lately secretary of state of Virginia, said: "Perhaps the most distinguished man of Irish birth who identified himself completely with Virginia was Gen. Andrew Lewis, who was born in Ireland about 1720, and came to Virginia with his parents in 1732. John Lewis, the father, was the first white man who fixed his home in the mountains of West Augusta. Andrew Lewis served as a major in the regiment commanded by Washington in the Ohio campaign of 1754 and 1755. He served with valor in the French and Indian wars, and was highly regarded by Washington, at whose suggestion he was appointed a brigadier-general in the Continental army. Four of his brothers served in the Revolutionary war, one of them, Col. Charles Lewis, being killed at Point Pleasant. No better evidence of the value which Virginia placed on the services of this Irishman could be wished than the fact that she deemed his effigy worthy to stand for all time beside the immortal group of Henry, Mason, Marshall, Nelson and Jefferson, which surrounds the heroic equestrian statue of Washington in the Capitol Square at Richmond. Descendants of John Lewis, the father of Gen. Andrew Lewis, are numerous in the State at this day. Some of them have been very distinguished men. John F. Lewis, who died recently, was Lieutenant Governor of Virginia and a Senator of the United States. Lunsford L. Lewis, his half-brother, was president of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia for 12 years, retiring from that office a few years ago."

Lincoln, Gen., a guest of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia, in 1782 and 1783. This was doubtless Gen. Benjamin Lincoln; native of Hingham, Mass.; born in 1733; died in Hingham, 1810; patriot of the Revolution; was appointed Major-General in the Continental Army, 1777; received the sword of Cornwallis at the surrender of Yorktown; became Secretary of War; lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts; collector of the port of Boston.

Linehan, John C., state insurance commissioner of New Hampshire; treasurer-general, American-Irish Historical So-

ciety; a native of Macroom, County Cork, Ireland; born, 1840; came to the United States in October, 1849; served in the Third New Hampshire Infantry during the Civil War; member of the city government, Concord, N. H., 1872-3, 1877-8; member of the council of the Governor of New Hampshire, 1887-8; prominent in G. A. R. circles; for two years commander of the Department of New Hampshire; president of the New Hampshire Veterans' Association, two years; junior vice commander-in-chief; member of pension committee of the National Encampment; director of the Gettysburg Battlefield Association for ten years; and a working member of the National Encampment for eighteen years or more. He was recently New Hampshire's candidate for national commander-in-chief of the G. A. R.; many years president board of trustees, N. H. State Industrial School; has written numerous articles relating to early Irish settlers in this country.

Livingston, Henry Brockholst, born in New York city, 1757; died in Washington, D. C., 1823; patriot of the Revolution; Captain, Major, Lieut.-Colonel; aide to Gen. Philip Schuyler and to Gen. Arthur St. Clair; was with Benedict Arnold at the surrender of the British Gen. Burgoyne; went to Spain with his brother-in-law, John Jay, as secretary. Returning in 1782, he was captured by a British warship and held as a prisoner. After the British had evacuated New York, he established himself in that city, and, it is said, dispensed with his first name; was made a puisne judge, in 1802, of the Supreme Court of the State; became an associate justice of the U. S. Supreme Court.

Lowry, William, in 1795 he was major of the first battalion of the 27th regiment, Baltimore, Md. His command was announced to parade on St. Patrick's Day that year. He subsequently became colonel of the regiment.

Luzerne, Anne Cæsar De La, a guest of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia, 1782; born in Paris, 1741; died in England, 1791; colonel in the French army; was French minister to the United States, remaining here four years; returned to France in 1783.

Lynch, Dominick, member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, as early as 1786; a prominent merchant; was of the firm Lynch & Stoughton, New York. A biographical sketch of Mr. Lynch was published some years ago in the "American Catholic Historical Researches." It was written by Richard H. Clarke, LL.D., and treated the subject at great length. According to Dr. Clarke, Mr. Lynch was born in Galway, Ireland, in 1754. He was a descendant of the eighty-four mayors of Galway who bore the distinguished name of Lynch. He married his cousin, Jane Lynch, a native of Dublin. Shortly after, Dominick and his wife went to reside at Bruges, in Flanders, where he established a commercial house, a branch of his father's in Galway. He amassed a handsome fortune in Bruges and three of his children were born there. While engaged in business in Bruges he became acquainted with Don Thomas Stoughton, a merchant having commercial relations with France and Spain. Eventually, Lynch and Stoughton formed a co-partnership for the purpose of conducting business in America. The articles of co-partnership were dated March 10, 1783; the capital agreed upon was £7,500, of which amount Lynch furnished £5,000 and Stoughton, £2,500. Stoughton, in pursuance of the agreement, came to New York city and opened the business house of Lynch & Stoughton. Lynch visited London and Galway, and in 1785 sailed for America, reaching New York June 20, of that year. Stoughton was a bachelor, and Mr. and Mrs. Lynch, their three children and a number of servants, went to reside with him. Later, Stoughton was made Spanish consul at New York. Eventually, differences broke out between the partners, the firm was dissolved and each member sued the other. These two suits in chancery, Stoughton vs. Lynch and Lynch vs. Stoughton, were tried before Chancellor Kent and after pending for over twenty years, were finally decided adverse to Lynch. The latter had to pay Stoughton, besides fines and costs, \$25,076. After the dissolution of the firm, Lynch retired in affluent circumstances largely on account of the wealth he had amassed in Bruges. It was said of him in New York that "he dispensed a bountiful and refined hospitality." He was an earnest Catholic, gave liberally of his means to forward church work and was one of the rep-

representative men who signed the "Catholic Address" to George Washington. It is said of Lynch that upon arriving in New York, in 1785, he brought a large amount of specie with him and the advent of a man with such extensive financial resources created quite a stir. He was at one time offered, for what would to-day be considered a ridiculously small sum, a farm of twenty acres near City Hall, New York. He declined to buy the property, but with the same amount of money purchased 697 acres near Fort Stanwix on the Mohawk river. Before the year 1800 he had increased his holdings there to about 2,000 acres. As early as 1796, he laid this property out in village lots, and called the place Lynchville. Later, he changed the name to Rome, perhaps in honor of the Eternal City. Between the years 1800 and 1820, he built a woolen mill, a cotton factory and a saw-mill at Rome, which place he had founded. It is said that the southeast corner of Fort Stanwix was levelled to make room for a mansion erected by him. In 1797, Dominick purchased an estate in West Chester county, N. Y., bordering Long Island Sound. Here he built a magnificent stone residence after the style of chateaus he had seen in Flanders. This was his home for the remainder of his life. He continued to dispense "munificent hospitality, took a leading part in the social events of the metropolis, and manifested to the end a zealous and active zeal in the growth of the Catholic church in New York." He died in 1825 and his widow, in 1849. At his death, his children were thirteen in number, *i.e.*—James, Anastasia, Anthony, Dominick, Alexander, Margaret, Jasper, Jane, Henry, Harriet, Louisa, Edward and William. By the marriage of these children, the family has become allied with many of the old families of New York and Pennsylvania, including the Tillotsons, Shippens, Leas, Laurences, Nortons, Luquers, Pringles, Maitlands, Harveys, Ridgways, etc. **James Lynch**, the oldest of Dominick's thirteen children, resided in Rome, N. Y., represented Oneida county in the state legislature for several years, and was later a judge of the Court of Sessions, and of the Marine, now City, Court, of New York. **Dominick Lynch, 2d**, at the time of, and after, his father's death became a prominent merchant in New York City. This second Dominick was spoken of as "the most

fashionable man in New York." He made quite a reputation as proprietor of Lynch's Chateau Margeaux, Lynch's Sauterne and Lynch's Lucca Oil. It is said of him that he "coined money and spent it with the freedom of a prince," and that he "went into the best society." He resided on Greenwich street "opposite the Battery." He died in 1844. He "was a Roman Catholic as his father had been." **Dominick Lynch, 3d**, grandson of the first Dominick, was a man of great public spirit, an elegant conversationalist and the possessor of musical talents. He became a naval officer, served under Perry in the Mexican war, and was also in the Civil War. He died in 1884. **Dominick Lynch, 4th**, was a lieutenant in the Fourth U. S. Cavalry and died some years ago. Speaking of the Lynches and others, Barrett's "Old Merchants of New York City" says: "These Irish families are the cream of the cream of the old families here."

Lynch, Thomas, Jr., a signer of the Declaration of Independence; born in St. George's parish, S. C., 1749; died at sea, 1779. After completing his education, he located on a plantation on the Santee river. Near the close of 1775, he was elected to succeed his sick father in Congress. He himself was obliged to leave Congress in the fall of 1776, owing to ill-health. Late in 1779, he sailed for Europe, via St. Eustatius. The vessel and all on board are believed to have been lost as nothing was ever again heard of them.

Lynch, Ulysses, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia, 1771; was from the neighborhood of Newry, Ireland, and was related to George Maxwell Nesbitt.

Macdonough, Thomas (Toasts to); distinguished American naval officer; born at Newcastle, Del., 1783; died at sea, 1825. His father, an Irishman, served as an officer in the patriot ranks during the Revolution. Thomas, the subject of this sketch, became a midshipman, 1800; lieutenant, 1807; commander, 1813; defeated the British on Lake Champlain, 1814; was promoted to captain for this victory and given the thanks of Congress.

Mackay, Capt. William, president of the Boston Charitable Irish Society, 1770, 1771, 1772, 1773, 1774, and in 1784, 1785, 1786.

Macmurphy, John, admitted to the Charitable Irish Society, Boston, in 1738. He is mentioned in the records as a "Donor."

Macneven, William James, born in County Galway, Ireland, 1763; died in New York, 1841; was educated at Prague and Vienna; graduated in medicine, 1784; returned to Ireland and joined the patriotic movement; was arrested, in consequence, and imprisoned for four years; on his release, he proceeded to France and became an officer in an Irish corps in that country; came to the United States, in 1804, with Thomas Addis Emmet; attained great distinction in New York in the profession of medicine; in 1808 was made professor of obstetrics in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and later filled the chair of chemistry and materia medica; was the author of several valuable works; associate editor for three years of the "Medical and Philosophical Journal"; president of the Friends of Ireland and a recognized leader, generally, of the Irish people in New York.

Macomb, Alexander, president of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, 1791. He is believed to have been the Alexander Macomb (father of Gen. Alexander Macomb), who with William Constable and Daniel McCormick made extensive purchases of land in the state of New York about 1787-1791. Mr. Macomb was born at Belfast, Ireland, in 1748; died at Georgetown, D. C., 1832. He came to this country in his youth, subsequently engaged in the fur business at Detroit and was associated with John Jacob Astor, Elias Kane and various other people. Removing to New York city, he went into the shipping business, and land speculation; purchased great tracts of land in North Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky and New York. One of these was known as "Macomb's Purchase" and comprised 3,670,715 acres in northern New York. This purchase was made in 1791, and both Daniel McCormick and William Constable are believed to have been associated with him in the transaction. Gen. Alexander Macomb, his son herein mentioned, entered the army in 1799 as a cavalry cornet, and at the outbreak of the War of 1812 was a lieutenant colonel of engineers and adjutant-general of the army. He became a brigadier-general, commanded the military post on Lake Cham-

plain, defeated the British at Plattsburg, Sept. 14, 1814, was made a major-general for the exploit, and was thanked by Congress and awarded a gold medal. In 1835 he became general-in-chief of the armies of the United States. Gen. Macomb's son, William H., entered the navy in 1834, and in 1862 attained the rank of commodore. He was lighthouse inspector in 1871.

Macomb, John N., member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, as far back as 1805. In Longworth's "American Almanac, New York Register and City Directory," for 1801, a John N. Macomb is mentioned as a "merchant," 9 Duane st., New York.

Madison, James (Toast to); fourth president of the United States; born in Virginia, 1751; died there, 1836. His mother was Eleanor Conway. Her family is stated to have been Irish settlers in Prince Orange County, Va.; James was graduated from the College of New Jersey, and studied law; was elected to the Virginia Assembly in 1776; became a member of Congress in 1779, and was also in Congress, 1789 to 1797; was appointed Secretary of State, in 1801, by President Jefferson; was elected president of the United States. In 1812, he declared war against Great Britain; proclaimed a treaty of peace in February, 1815.

Magee, Capt. James, a member of the Boston Charitable Irish Society as early as 1791. This was probably Capt. James Magee, a patriot of the Revolution and an intrepid naval commander.

Magee, James, treasurer of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, 1817-1820. A James Magee was a well-known New York merchant about that time; one of the incorporators of the Society, 1827.

Maginness, Edward, a vice president, 1832, of the Friends of Ireland, New York.

Magner, John, treasurer of the Charitable Irish Society, Boston, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808 and 1809.

Magrath, William, founder, in 1817, of St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, Charleston, S. C. He had previously been a member of the Hibernian Society of that city. He was the father of the Hon. A. G. Magrath, Governor of South Carolina.

Magwood, Simon, president of the Hibernian Society, Charleston, S. C., 1806 to his death in 1836 or 1837. He bequeathed the Society \$1,000, the income to be used for charitable purposes. He was born in the County Monaghan, Ireland, in 1763, and arrived in Charleston, S. C., Aug. 1, 1785; he was vice president of the Hibernian Society, 1803 to 1805, and president as above stated.

Mahon, Charles, of the Shamrock Friendly Association, New York. In 1819, he was secretary of the society. His address was given as "86 Maiden Lane."

Malcolm, Capt. Daniel, admitted to the Boston Charitable Irish Society in 1766; a prominent business man; was "a true friend to Liberty, a friend to the Publick, an enemy to oppression and one of the foremost in opposing the Revenue acts on America." In 1766, he was placed on a committee with Otis, Hancock, Adams and seventeen other leading men, to wait upon the British governor to seek relief from certain grievances. He died in 1769.

Malcolm, Thomas A., a founder of the Hibernian Society, Charleston, S. C.

Marion, Gen. Francis, born in South Carolina, 1732; died, 1793; a patriot of the Revolution; served in the defence of Fort Sullivan, 1776; at Savannah, 1779, and at the siege of Charleston; in 1780 was made a brigadier-general by Governor Rutledge of South Carolina. He was a bold and valiant leader. Cornwallis, the British general, wrote that Marion "so wrought on the minds of the people that there was scarcely an inhabitant between the Santee and the Peedee that was not in arms against us."

Marshall, John, a resident of New York, 1762. His house was "at Mount Pleasant, near the college." A St. Patrick's Day celebration took place at his house that year.

Matignon, Francis A., Roman Catholic priest at Boston; was a French exile, forced from home by the Revolution in that country. He arrived in Boston, from Baltimore, Md., in 1792, and at once began active work as a priest; a man of talent, devotion and kindness. He is mentioned herein in connection with St. Patrick's Day celebrations in Boston; died, 1818.

Maturin (Toast to); there were two Maturins, father and son, both natives of Ireland and both of great literary ability. The father, Rev. Charles R. Maturin, was born about 1782 and was the author of a number of novels and other works. The son, Edward Maturin, was born about 1812; came to the United States about 1832, with letters of introduction from Richard Lalor Sheil, Thomas Moore and other noted people; studied law under Charles O'Connor of New York; was admitted to the bar; professor of Greek in a South Carolina College; returned to New York and was for many years a professor of Greek, Latin, Belles Lettres, etc.; was an author of note; died, 1881.

Maunsell, Gen. John, was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, in 1789. He is described as a "Major General in his Britannic Majesty's service." Later he is referred to as "now in New York City." He may have retired from the British service at the close of the Revolution and decided to become a permanent resident of the new republic. A codicil to his last will, August 2, 1790, gives to his wife Elizabeth certain real estate in Harlem. The witnesses were Hugh Gaine, Philip Ten Eyck and Charles Watkins. Gaine was, for several years, treasurer of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York. Gen Maunsell's wife is, in 1793, spoken of as widow. This would indicate that the General had died during, or before, that year.

McAllister, Matthew Hall, anniversary orator of the Hibernian Society, Savannah, Ga., March 17, 1835; born in Savannah, 1800; died in San Francisco, Cal., 1865; lawyer; practiced in his native city. In 1827, was made U. S. District Attorney, (which office had also been held by his father under President Washington); member of the state legislature; mayor of Savannah; removed to California; in 1855,

was appointed U. S. Circuit judge there; degree of LL.D., from Columbia, 1860.

M'Beth, Alexander, a vice president of the Hibernian Provident Society, New York, 1808 and possibly in other years. At one time he resided at "No. 18 Orchard st."

McBride, James, president of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, 1834. He came from Armagh, Ireland; commenced business in New York city as far back as 1795; prominent as an importer of Irish linens. As early as 1805, he was a ship owner; proprietor of a wharf at the foot of Cortlandt street, his business office being at 2 Dey street. He is spoken of as "a splendid-looking man." It is said of him that he "was a director in banks, insurance companies, and in fact all moneyed corporations, where he would consent to have his name used." He loaned the United States government \$10,000 during the war of 1812. Died, 1858. In 1845, McBride was estimated to be worth \$700,000.

McCafferty, Patrick, a steward of the Friends of Ireland, New York, in 1832.

McCartin, Owen, member of the Committee of Accounts of the Shamrock Friendly Association, New York, 1822.

McCarty, Charles, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, about 1805. There was a grocer of the name at 47 Cherry st., New York.

McCarthy, Denis, a vice-president of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, 1832, 1833, 1834 and probably in other years. His first name is also found spelled Dennis, and the last name, McCarty.

McClenachan, Blair, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia, Pa.; a native of Ireland; became a prominent merchant in Philadelphia; one of the founders of the famous First Troop of that city; was a member of the Hibernia Fire Co., of the Gloucester Fox Hunting Club, and of the Hibernian So-

ciety, Philadelphia; an ardent participant in the cause of American liberty; in 1780, he subscribed £10,000 in aid of the patriot army; became an extensive ship owner; fitted out privateers during the Revolution; a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly, 1790-95; member of the National House of Representatives, 1797-99; was appointed commissioner of loans by President Jefferson; died, 1812.

McClure, Francis, commander of the Republican Greens, (riflemen), New York City. This organization was in existence as early as 1808. Their uniform is described as consisting of a light green coat, white pantaloons and a black helmet of leather. The command was also known in New York as the "Irish Greens." Early in the War of 1812, the "Greens" were consolidated with Capt. Stryker's riflemen, by the Governor, and designated as the First regiment of New York riflemen. McClure was appointed to the command of the regiment. Stryker's men also wore green coats. Speaking of McClure's regiment, R. S. Guernsey, in his work on "New York and Vicinity During the War of 1812-15," says: "That part of it formerly called the 'Republican Greens' having expressed a desire to aid in the conquest of Canada, they were excepted from the command of Lieut. Col. Van Buren, stationed on Long Island, and on the 23d of September they embarked from New York on board sloops to Albany as volunteers for a six months' service on the Niagara frontier. There were five companies under Captains Tate, Powers, H. Walker, Dillon, and A. Walker." McClure commanded the regiment. Upon arriving at the Niagara frontier, companies from Albany and Baltimore were added, thus bringing the regiment up to eleven companies. McClure was then in command of the regiment as Lieut.-Colonel. He served under Gen. Alex. Smyth in upper Canada in November, 1812, and was at the head of his regiment at the capture of York (Toronto) in April, 1813, and at the capture of Fort George, May 27, 1813. McClure commanded the Republican Greens in the Fourth of July parades, New York, in 1808, 1809, 1811 and probably in other years. He offered a toast at the St. Patrick's Day observance by the Hibernian Provident Society, New York, in 1814. There was also a John McClure of New York, who, during the war of

1812, was assigned to command the second battalion of the 97th regiment.

McCluskey, William, a vice-president of the Shamrock Friendly Association, New York, 1822.

McConnell, James, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, 1805, and probably earlier. As far back as 1801, there was a merchant of the name at 4 Depeyster st., New York.

McCormick, Daniel, founder and for many years president of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York; born in Ireland; came to this country poor, prior to the Revolution, but amassed a large fortune; was a member of the New York firm, Moore, Lysen & Co., auctioneers. At a subsequent period, conducted the same business by himself. He had a vendue store on Wall street; was a member of the First Presbyterian church, Wall street. In 1789 and 1790, he was an alderman, representing the East Ward; was one of the first directors of the Bank of New York and continued a member of the board for two decades; was associated with William Constable and Alexander Macomb in extensive land speculations. Mr. McCormick was a bachelor, but was noted for his hospitality and "strict religious principles." As early as 1786, he is mentioned as Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of New York; was a director in the United Insurance Co. Barrett's "Old Merchants of New York City" states that "Mr. McCormick was a glorious example of the old New Yorker" and "stuck to short breeches and white stockings and buckles to the last." He was a great entertainer, "gave good dinner parties and had choice old wines upon the table." He is also mentioned as "one of the most polished gentlemen of the city." He died in New York, Jan. 31, 1834, and "was the last occupant of a first-class dwelling on Wall street, since wholly devoted to business." For further mention of Mr. McCormick see Chapter X.

McCormick, David, treasurer of the Hibernian Society, Philadelphia, 1796-1797; a merchant in that city; a member of the Volunteer Greens, a Philadelphia Troop, in 1794.

McCormick, Robert, a resident of Boston in 1803. The Charitable Irish Society dined that year, as we learn from its records, "at Robert McCormick's."

McDonnell, William, a resident of New York. He gave a "Public Dinner" in that city on St. Patrick's Day, 1829. The event took place "at the Bowery Long Room, 58 Bowery."

McDonough, Malachi, of the Hibernian Provident Society, New York, in 1817; was a member of the Standing Committee that year.

McDougall, Gen., a guest of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia, in 1783. This was doubtless Gen. Alexander McDougall, a native of Scotland; born, 1731; died in New York city, 1786; was identified with the Sons of Liberty; colonel of the First New York regiment. He was made a brigadier-general in 1776; took part in the battles of Long Island, White Plains and other actions; became a Major-general in the Continental Army and participated in the battle of Germantown; member of Congress.

McEvers, Gulian, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, 1805. Possibly he was related to James and Charles McEvers, New York merchants. James was an importer of European and Indian goods, at Hanover Square. On the passage of the Stamp Act, he was appointed stamp distributor in New York, but later resigned the office. He died Sept. 8, 1768. Charles McEvers was his brother, and died Sept. 4, 1808. Charles had a place of business near the Meal Market where he sold dry goods, teas and Irish goods, as early as 1759, and was later on Dock st. He was a member, in 1774, of the Committee of Correspondence. He succeeded his brother in business on the death of the latter.

McGonigle, Peter, a member, in 1817, of the Standing Committee of the New York Hibernian Provident Society.

McGrath, Daniel, of the New York Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. He was probably the coachmaker of the name whose place of business was, in 1832, on Elm st., that city, and his residence at 348 Broadway.

McIntire, Neill, admitted to the Charitable Irish Society, Boston, Mass., in 1743; president of the same.

McIntosh, Gen. (Toast to). This was probably Gen. Lachlan McIntosh, a patriot of the American Revolution. The latter was born in Scotland, 1725; died at Savannah, Ga., 1806. His father arrived, in 1736, with Oglethorpe and settled in Georgia. Lachlan, the subject of this sketch, became a Brigadier-General in the Revolution; took part in the siege of Savannah, 1779; was captured by the British, 1780; was a member of Congress in 1784.

McKean, Thomas, first president of the Hibernian Society, Philadelphia; born in Chester County, Pa., 1734; died in Philadelphia, 1817; a signer of the Declaration of Independence; member of the Continental Congress, 1774 to 1783; president of the state of Delaware 1777 to 1779; Chief-Justice of Pennsylvania; governor of Pennsylvania.

McKeon, Capt. James, a prominent resident of New York City many years ago. He was president of the Hibernian Provident Society there as far back as 1817, and he also appears as president of the Shamrock Friendly Association, New York, about 1819-20 and in 1822. He was a captain in the Third U. S. Artillery and participated in the conflict of 1812. In a toast at a banquet of the Shamrock Friendly Association, in 1822, he is thus mentioned: "Our President, Captain James McKeon, who in whatever station he has been placed, has always acted with honour to himself, and usefulness to the cause of liberty, and suffering humanity, whether defending the country of his adoption on the banks of the Niagara, or at the head of a philanthropic society * * *;" father of Hon. John McKeon.

M'Keon, Lieut. P., a member of the Shamrock Friendly Society, New York. In 1822 he was elected a member of the committee of accounts, of the organization. He was probably the Lieut. M'Keon who held a commission in the U. S. army during our second war with England.

McKinley, John, a vice president of the Hibernian Provident Society, New York, 1808, and possibly in other years.

McLane, John, admitted to the Charitable Irish Society, Boston, 1768. This was probably the John McLane who was a slater, and who, in 1766, presented a bill for £82 to the town for repairs done by him on Faneuil Hall.

McLaughlin, Peter, in 1835 his name appears on the roll of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York. In 1832, there were two of the name in that city. Both of them were grocers, one being located at 409 Greenwich st., and the other on Elm st., near Franklin.

McNeil, Robert, admitted to the Charitable Irish Society, Boston, in 1784. In the Boston directory for 1789 is mentioned "Robert McNeil, merchant, 29 Long Wharf."

McNeil, William, admitted to the Boston Charitable Irish Society in 1772. He was probably of the firm William McNeil & Son, "rope-makers," who, in 1789, were at "Fort Hill, Cow Lane," Boston.

McNeill, Archibald, admitted to the Charitable Irish Society, Boston, in 1743. He was designated by the Society, in 1770, to wait upon Robert Auchmuty with reference to a certain bond of the organization.

McNeill, Capt. Daniel, member of the Boston Charitable Irish Society. In 1797, he was on a committee of that organization to arrange for an observance of St. Patrick's Day.

McVickar, John (also written, McVicker); a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, as early as 1790; born in Ireland; arrived in New York when about 17 years of age; became a successful merchant; sent to Ireland for his brother Nathan. The firm became John & Nathan McVickar, and later John McVickar & Co. John became a director of the Bar of New York in 1793 and continued as such until 1810. He was also a director of the United Insurance Co., and a vestryman

of Trinity Church. He had a country seat at Bloomingdale, and was "one of the most sterling men in the city." John McVickar & Co., "were the heaviest importers of Irish linens into the New York market." A son of John became a professor in Columbia College.

McVickar, Nathan (also written, McVicker); secretary of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, 1812-1814, 1815-1816; probably the brother of John McVickar.

Meade, George, a native of Philadelphia, Pa., born, 1741; died, 1808; son of Robert Meade "a native of County Limerick, Ireland"; George in partnership with his brother, Garrett, was engaged in the importation of European and East India goods as early as 1763; in 1765 he and his brother signed the Non-Importation agreement. George joined the Third Battalion of Associators in 1775; served on several public committees. Left Philadelphia with his family on the advance of the British; returned after the evacuation by the latter and began business again; in 1780 his firm—George Meade & Co., subscribed £2000 to the bank that had been organized to supply provisions to the army; long prominent in Philadelphia mercantile circles; held various offices of trust and honor; married Henrietta Constantia, who was a daughter of Richard Worsam, of Barbadoes; Mr. and Mrs. Meade had ten children. Mr. Meade was one of the original members of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia.

Mease, James, a native of Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland; brother of John and Matthew Mease; one of the original members of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia, Pa.; shipping merchant in Philadelphia; member of the Committee of Correspondence, 1774; of the Committee of Safety, 1775; was made paymaster and treasurer of the Continental Army, Nov. 10, 1775; was appointed Clothier-General of the army, in 1777, by Washington; subscribed £5000 to the bank instituted to furnish the army with provisions; died, 1785.

Mease, John, a patriot of the Revolution, native of Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland; brother of James and Matthew

Mease; became a shipping merchant in Philadelphia; was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, that city, of the Hibernia Fire Company and of the Gloucester Fox Hunting Club.

Mease, Matthew, brother of James and John; born in Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland; came to this country early in life and located in Philadelphia. An uncle, John Mease, was a prominent merchant in that city; Matthew enlisted in the navy and was made purser of the "Bonhomme Richard." He died in Philadelphia, 1787; was an original member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, of Philadelphia.

Meredith, Samuel, an honorary member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia; born in Philadelphia, 1740; died in Luzerne County, Pa., 1817; patriot of the Revolution; contributed £10,000 to assist the patriots; member of the Continental Congress; treasurer of the United States; advanced \$140,000 of his own money to the government and was, it is asserted, never reimbursed.

Miffin, Gen., he was a guest of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia, in 1786 and 1793, and of the Hibernian Society in 1791. This was, no doubt, Gen. Thomas Mifflin; born in Philadelphia, 1744; died at Lancaster, Pa., 1800; member of the first Continental Congress, 1774; was with Gen. Washington, at Cambridge, Mass., as aide-de-camp; attained the rank of major-General, 1777; president of Congress; governor of Pennsylvania.

Miller, Zachariah, first treasurer of the Hibernian Society, Savannah, Ga.; was elected to the position May 11, 1812.

Mitchell, D. B., governor of Georgia; officially assented to the Act of Incorporation of the Hibernian Society, of Savannah, Dec. 10, 1812.

Mitchell, John, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia; vice president of the same; born in Ireland; a merchant; was Muster Master-General of the Pennsylvania State

Navy, 1775-76; Acting Commissary, 1776-1777; lieutenant on the "Chatham", 1775; captain of the "Ranger", 1776; was a merchant in France after the American Revolution; was later U. S. Consul at Santiago de Cuba; admiralty surveyor of Philadelphia.

Mitchell, Randle, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia, and of the Hibernia Fire Company; born in Ireland; a brother of John Mitchell, just mentioned. About 1773, Randle moved from Philadelphia to New Jersey.

Mitchell, William, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia; first secretary and treasurer of the same; member of the Philadelphia mercantile firm of Carsan, Barclay & Mitchell, and later of the firm Barclay & Mitchell.

Monroe, James (Toasts to); fifth president of the United States; author of the Monroe Doctrine. He was born in Virginia, 1759; died in New York city, 1831; a graduate of the College of William and Mary; patriot of the Revolution; participated in the battles of Harlem Plains, White Plains, and Trenton; wounded in the latter action, and was promoted to a captaincy; also took part in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth; studied law; member of the Virginia Assembly, delegate to Congress, United States Senator, minister to France, governor of Virginia, envoy to France, U. S. Minister to the court of St. James; secretary of State under President Madison; was Secretary of War, 1814-15. He was elected President of the United States in 1816, and was reelected.

Montesquieu, Charles de Secondat, a French philosopher; born near Bordeaux, 1689; died in Paris, 1755; became *président à mortier* of the parliament of Bordeaux; member of the French Academy; author of "De l'esprit des lois," etc.

Montgomery, Gen. Richard (Toasts to); a native of Ireland, born near Raphoe, 1736; killed in the attack on Quebec, 1775; was educated at Trinity College, in the Irish capital; entered the British army and was with Wolfe at the siege of Louisburg in 1756; was also with Amherst in the latter's operations against the French forts on Lake Champlain, 1759; became a captain

and was in the campaign against Havana. He sold out his commission, purchased an estate at Rhinebeck on the Hudson river and wedded a daughter of R. R. Livingston. At the outbreak of the Revolution, he sided with the patriots, was made a brigadier-general by Congress and without loss of time began active operations. He invaded Canada, captured St. John, on the Sorel river; took Montreal soon afterwards and with great energy pushed on and laid siege to Quebec. On Dec. 9, 1775, Congress commissioned him a major-general. He invested Quebec and on Dec. 31, 1775, bravely attempted to carry the city by a direct assault. In the conflict he was slain and the success of the Americans was thus prevented. He was buried at Quebec, but in 1818 his remains were conveyed to New York and interred at St. Paul's church in that city. On this occasion there was a great parade, in which the leading Irish societies of New York participated.

Montgomery, John, admitted in 1791 to the Charitable Irish Society, Boston. The Boston directory for 1789 mentions "John Montgomery, merchant, Woodward's Wharf."

Montgomery, J. B., treasurer of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829. J. Montgomery, secretary in 1817-1820 may have been the same individual.

Moore, Thomas (Toasts to); talented and famous Irish poet; born at Dublin, 1779; died, 1852. Among the productions on which much of his fame rests may be mentioned: "Odes of Anacreon," "Odes and Epistles," "Irish Melodies," "Lalla Rookh," and "The Epicurean." He also wrote a "History of Ireland." He visited the United States and travelled here, 1803-4.

Moorhead, John, treasurer of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, 1832, 1833. We also find this name spelled Moorehead.

Moorhead, John, a member of the Charitable Irish Society, Boston, as early as 1739. He was born in the vicinity of Belfast, Ireland, 1703; first pastor of the Presbyterian church in

Boston, which was inaugurated in 1727. Several members of the Charitable Irish Society were members of this church.

Morris, Andrew, he is mentioned in 1805 as of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, and may have been the Andrew Morris who had a store at 22 Water st., that city.

Morris, Robert, an honorary member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia; a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was born in England about 1734; died in Philadelphia, Pa., 1806. He landed in America when but thirteen years of age, and became a wealthy merchant; has been styled "the financier of the Revolution"; subscribed £10,000 to the bank that had been established to supply the patriot army with provisions, and otherwise greatly assisted the government with his money and credit. In February, 1781, he was appointed, by the government, Superintendent of Finance and occupied the position until his resignation in November, 1781; became U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania; retired from the Senate in 1795. Owing to the dishonesty of a man associated with him in land speculation, Morris was financially ruined, and was incarcerated in a debtors' prison from Feb. 16, 1798, to Aug. 26, 1801.

Morrison, John, a resident of New York as early as 1808-9; is described as "of the house of Morrison & Nixon, William street."

Morton, Dr. Andrew, vice president of the Hibernian Provident Society, New York, 1802. An Andrew Morton, probably the same, is mentioned as of "the Phoenix Fire Company," in 1808-9.

Moultrie, Gen., a guest of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia, in 1782. He was doubtless Gen. William Moultrie; born in South Carolina, 1731; died in that state, 1805; a distinguished patriot and soldier; was made a prisoner by the British at Charleston, S. C., in 1780, but was exchanged for Burgoyne; attained the rank of Major-General; was governor of South Carolina, 1785-6 and 1794 to 1796.

Moylan, Stephen, first president of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia, Pa.; born in Ireland, 1734; was a brother of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork. Stephen came to America before the Revolution, and attained notable success as a merchant in Philadelphia; enlisted in the patriot army and was with the American forces before Boston, 1775; was appointed quartermaster-general by Congress, 1776, and placed on Washington's staff; later, he resigned this position and recruited a regiment of horse—the Fourth Pennsylvania Light Dragoons; became greatly distinguished as a cavalry leader. After the war, Moylan was recorder and register of Chester county, Pa., and held other positions of trust and honor. He married a daughter of Philip Van Horne, colonial governor of New Jersey. Moylan's half brothers, John and Jasper, were also members of the Philadelphia Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. Gen. Moylan died in Philadelphia, 1811.

Muhlenberg, Speaker, a guest of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia, in 1781 and 1782. This was probably Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg who was speaker of the First and Second Congresses. He was born at La Trappe, Pa., 1750, and died at Lancaster, Pa., 1801. Another prominent man of the name was John P. G. Muhlenberg, also a native of La Trappe, Pa., who rendered valiant service during the Revolution and became a Major-General. He became vice-president of Pennsylvania, and U. S. Senator.

Muir, (Toast to). John Muir was born at Glasgow, Scotland, 1765; died at Chantilly, France, 1798. He was a lawyer; elder of the church at Cadder, Lanarkshire, and a man of influence. He was identified with the movement for parliamentary reform and attended meetings in its interest at Kirkintilloch and elsewhere. He took part in the movement's convention at Edinburgh and there read an address from the United Irishmen, which had been transmitted by Archibald Hamilton Rowan. In this address pleasure was expressed that "the spirit of freedom moves on the face of Scotland, and that the light seems to break from the chaos of her internal government." In 1793, Muir was arrested on a charge of sedition, liberated on bail and subsequently rearrested, tried,

convicted, and sentenced to 14 years transportation. He was taken to Botany Bay, with T. F. Palmer and others. Sympathizers in the United States fitted out a vessel, the "Otter," and rescued him from his imprisonment. While on a Spanish frigate, the latter was attacked by two English ships, Muir was wounded and eventually died of his injuries.

Muldon, Michael, treasurer of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, 1821-1824, 1825.

Mullany, James, secretary of the Hibernian Provident Society, New York, 1807.

Murphy, William, a resident of New York city in 1809; issued a pamphlet "To the People of the State of New York," relative to a political incident that year. He was a member of the Hibernian Provident Society.

Murray, Ham, a member in 1835 of the New York Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. This was probably Hamilton Murray, a merchant at 72 South st., New York. He resided at 39 Fourth st., that city.

Murray, Rev. John, admitted to membership in the Boston Charitable Irish Society, 1797. There were two Rev. John Murrays in Boston or vicinity during the Revolution. One of them was an Irishman and the other, of English birth. The former was a Presbyterian and was born in Ireland in 1742. He died at Newburyport, Mass., in 1793. He came to America in 1763 and was first located as pastor in Philadelphia, Pa. From 1767 to 1779 he was in Boothbay, Me., and from June, 1781, until his death, in Newburyport, Mass. He was very active as a patriot, and so great was his eloquence that a full company was raised for the Revolutionary army in two hours after his address for that purpose. Rev. Mr. Murray had married a daughter of Col. Lithgow of Boothbay, Me. Murray was a member of the Provincial Congress held in 1775 at Watertown, Mass. He acted at one time as Secretary of that body and for a short time was president pro tem. He was Chairman of the Committee for reporting rules and

orders for Congress and the reports bear evidence of his having studied the rules and orders of the British House of Commons. These rules and orders vary but little from those now observed by the Legislature of Massachusetts. He was a strong Whig and—among the Revolutionary patriots—as an orator he had no superior, “in person dignified, and manners commanding.” Prof. John Smith of Dartmouth College considered Murray the best Oriental Scholar that he had ever met. At the peace in 1783 he published a statistical sermon detailing the expenses of the war to Great Britain. This was considered a most wonderful performance, for at that time few statesmen had the means of getting at this information.” The other Rev. John Murray was the founder of Universalism in this country. He was born in England, 1741, and died in Boston, Mass., 1815. In 1752, his parents removed with him to Cork, Ireland. Early in life he was a Methodist, but later embraced Universalism. He came to America in 1770, and preached in New York, New Jersey, Newport, Boston, and other places. In the spring of 1775, he was chaplain in the Rhode Island brigade of the American besieging army before Boston. It was probably this second Rev. John Murray who was elected to the Charitable Irish Society. Though born in England, he may have been of Irish extraction on one or both sides of the house.

Murray, Thomas Hamilton, Secretary-General, American-Irish Historical Society; editor and historical writer; born in Brookline, Mass., May 25, 1857; son of Robert and Margaret (McGinnis) Murray; actively engaged in journalism for past 20 years; has occupied editorial positions in Boston and Lawrence, Mass.; Providence, R. I.; Bridgeport, Meriden and New London, Conn., and other places. He has written many articles on the early Irish in this country and has contributed numerous papers, to leading publications, on genealogical and educational subjects. On April 13, 1885, he wedded Miss Mary H. Sullivan, of Boston. They reside in that city.

Nanry, Charles M., treasurer of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, 1842, 1843-1844, 1845-1848, 1849-1850, 1851-1852, 1853.

Nesbitt, John Maxwell, one of the founders of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia, Pa.; also a founder of the Hibernian Society, that city; born in Ireland; became a member of the Philadelphia firm Conyngham & Nesbitt, later known as Conyngham, Nesbitt & Co., and J. M. Nesbitt & Co.; in 1780, the firm subscribed £5000 in aid of the patriot army. Mr. Nesbitt was active in the cause of Liberty; he was a member of the Committee of Correspondence, 1774; paymaster of the State Navy, 1775; treasurer of the State Navy Board, 1777; treasurer of the State Board of War for the land service, 1777; one of the first inspectors of the Bank of Pennsylvania; a director of the Bank of North America; president of the Insurance Company of North America. He died, 1802.

Niblo, W., of the New York Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, 1835. This is believed to have been William Niblo, a well-known resident of New York, who was described as "the matchless and incomparable Niblo, proprietor of the Niblo Gardens, director of operas, vaudevilles, &c. &c., *ad infinitum*." John Niblo was also a member of the Friendly Sons in 1835.

Nichols, Samuel, in 1832 there was a tin and coppersmith of the name at 256 Water st., New York. In 1835, the name Samuel Nichols is found among the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, that city.

Nixon, John, born in Philadelphia, Pa., 1733; a son of Richard Nixon who was "a native of the County Wexford, Ireland." John succeeded his father as a shipping merchant in Philadelphia, and took a leading part in public affairs; was a port warden of Philadelphia; manager of the Pennsylvania Hospital; a founder of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia; an active patriot; colonel of Associators; member of the Pennsylvania Committee of Safety, and of the Council of Safety; was selected to read and proclaim the Declaration of Independence, to the people, which he did at the State House, Philadelphia, July 8, 1776; was appointed by Congress to be a member of the Continental Navy Board; subscribed £5000 in aid of the army; president of the Bank of North America; trustee of the University of Pennsylvania. He died in 1808.

O'Brien, M. M., of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia, Pa., and of the Hibernian Society, that city; was "a native of Ireland, a merchant and *bon vivant*"; was appointed U. S. Consul at Algiers; died in France, 1804. His will mentions his "two grand-nieces, Mary Sexton and Honora O'Brien, of the city of Limerick, Ireland"; among his "particular friends" he mentions Gen. Stephen Moylan. He bequeathed his books to Bishop Carroll of Baltimore, Md.

O'Carolan, Turlough (Toasts to); frequently styled "Carolan, the last of the Irish bards"; born in the County Meath, Ireland, 1670; became blind in infancy as the result of small-pox; his musical genius was encouraged and cultivated and he became a harper; upon marrying, he settled in the County Leitrim, Ireland, but later became an itinerant musician on the harp; he had much taste and feeling and "composed many beautiful airs." He did not learn English, it is said, until late in life and never spoke it fluently. He died in 1738 and was buried at Kilronan, County Fermanagh. In 1747 an edition of his music was published, and another in 1780. A tablet to his memory was placed in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin.

O'Connell, Daniel (Toasts to); styled "the Irish liberator" for his services in behalf of Catholic emancipation; born, Aug. 6, 1775, near Cahirciveen, County Kerry, Ireland; died at Genoa, Italy, May 15, 1847. A portion of his early education was received in Cork. He was afterwards at leading universities in France; studied law in London and was admitted to the bar in 1798. With Grattan and other brilliant men, O'Connell opposed the projected legislative union of Ireland and England. About 1809, he formally inaugurated the agitation for Catholic emancipation, organized the "Catholic Board" to direct the movement but this board was later suppressed by the British government. In 1823, O'Connell started the Catholic Association and organized the Catholic Rent. Elected to the British parliament, he appeared in that body, in May, 1829, but refusing to take the anti-Catholic oath was refused his seat. He was reelected and this time permitted to take his seat, the objectionable oath having in the meantime been abolished and Catholic emancipation proclaimed. O'Connell then

started a movement for the repeal of the Union, and manfully fought for the cause. As an orator, he has seldom been surpassed.

O'Connor, Thomas, recording secretary of the Shamrock Friendly Association, New York, in 1822.

O'Connor, Charles, an eminent lawyer and jurist; born in New York City, 1804; son of Irish parents; admitted to the bar, 1825; U. S. district-attorney of New York under the administration of President Pierce; was tendered the position of Attorney-General of the United States, but would not accept the office; acted as counsel for Jefferson Davis; and in the Hayes-Tilden presidential contest he was present in the interests of the latter. He was one of the ablest lawyers that the nineteenth century produced. In 1868, Mr. O'Connor was a candidate for the presidency of the United States.

O'Donnell, Capt. John, of Baltimore, Md.; made a fortune in trade with China; many of his descendants have become prominent in Baltimore and New York.

O'Donnell, Rev. James H., a Roman Catholic priest of the diocese of Hartford, Conn.; rector of St. Mary's church, Norwalk, Conn.; member of the Executive Council, American-Irish Historical Society. His researches have brought to light many prominent facts regarding early Irish settlers in Connecticut. Father O'Donnell is a true historian, possessing the depth and breadth, the insight and discrimination, the judgment and impartiality so necessary to correct historical research. He is constantly sending forth to the world valuable data relating to the Irish pioneers of Connecticut and thus contributing to our knowledge of this important subject. Father O'Donnell recently wrote a history of the Diocese of Hartford. He is a frequent contributor of historical material to the "Catholic Transcript," of Hartford, to "The Recorder," of Boston, Mass., and to other publications. His articles are based mainly on original research.

O'Donoju, Don Juan (Toast to); born in Spain, about 1755; died in Mexico, 1821; last Spanish ruler of New Spain, or

Mexico; Lieutenant-General in the Spanish service. In 1821, was appointed Captain-General or Viceroy of New Spain. Signed a treaty with Iturbide for the surrender of Mexico.

O'Driscoll, Cornelius, a member, in 1801, of the Hibernian Society, Charleston, S. C.

O'Driscoll, Daniel M., now manager of the Western Union Telegraph Co.'s office, Charleston, S. C.; at the breaking out of the Civil War, he was a telegraph operator in Petersburg, Va.; enlisted in the Union Army and was detailed to military telegraph duty; at the close of the war settled in Charleston; recently president of St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, of that city.

O'Flaherty, Thomas J., a Roman Catholic priest; ordained at Boston, 1829. See mention elsewhere.

O'Keefe, George Alexander, delivered the oration at a St. Patrick's Day celebration by the Shamrock Friendly Association, New York City, 1820.

O'Neale, John, a member of the Hibernian Provident Society, New York, as early as 1808. In that year he was a resident of the Sixth ward.

O'Neil, Francis, of the Shamrock Friendly Association, New York. He was a member of the society's Committee of Accounts, in 1822.

Oliver, John (Toasts to); founded a Hibernian Free school in Baltimore, Md.

Orr, William (Toasts to); a martyr to the cause of Irish liberty; born, 1766, the son of a farmer and bleacher of County Antrim, in the north of Ireland; joined the United Irishmen; was arrested at the instigation of the British government, and found guilty, by a packed jury, of the charge of administering the oath of the United Irishmen, it being a "felony" to do so. He was sentenced to death on the gallows.

Osborne, Alexander, mentioned as vice-president of a gathering in Baltimore, Md., March 17, 1813.

Osborne, Samuel, treasurer of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, 1835-1836, 1837. This name is also mentioned as Osborn. He was probably the physician of the name at 120 Fulton st.

Ossian, also written Oisin, etc., a semi-historical Gaelic bard, accredited to about the third century of the Christian era; is reputed to have met St. Patrick; a son of Finn Mac-Cumhail. The Ossianic poems, as they are termed, are very voluminous and are estimated to aggregate 80,000 or 100,000 lines. They deal largely with events of the Fenian Cycle and have long been popular in Ireland and the Scottish Highlands.

Owenson Miss (Toast to); daughter of Robert Owenson, an Irish actor; she is said to have been born in Dublin, Ireland, about 1783-5; attended school in or near Dublin; noted for her wit, talents and vivacity; possessed a good voice, and could play on the harp; published her first volume in 1801; wrote verse; took to fiction and became an author of note; wrote "St. Clair, or the Heiress of Desmond" (1804); the "Novice of St. Dominick," (1805); "The Wild Irish Girl" (1806). This latter work made her famous, and among her Dublin friends, she was afterward called by the name of the heroine of the book. Miss Owenson wrote an opera which was brought out at the Theatre Royal, Dublin, in 1807. She also wrote two volumes of "Patriotic Sketches," and likewise brought out "The Lay of an Irish Harp"; "Woman, or Ida of Athens"; "Luxima, the Prophetess," etc. She became the second wife of Thomas Charles Morgan, in 1812, and was thereafter known as Lady Morgan. She continued her literary work after her marriage and was the author of a number of other books.

Paine, Thomas (mention of); a native of England, born, 1737; died in New York, 1809. We deal solely with his public services. He was for a period on the staff of Gen. Greene in the Revolution; was secretary to the Committee on Foreign

Affairs; clerk of the Pennsylvania Assembly; contributed \$500 to relieve existing distress in the patriot army; assisted Col. Laurens in obtaining a loan of \$6,000,000 from France. The state of New York gave him a farm of 300 acres at New Rochelle, and Congress granted him \$3,000 for his services during the Revolution.

Palfray, Warwick, a native of Salem, Mass.; born, 1787; died in Salem, 1838; for over 30 years editor of the "Essex Register"; member of the City Council of Salem; also held other positions of trust and honor. His son, of the same name, succeeded him in business. At a dinner in Salem, Mass., on St. Patrick's Day, 1835, by the Friends of Ireland, "among the invited guests was Mr. Palfray, the talented editor of the 'Commercial Advertiser,' and a true friend of democracy and Irishmen." This "Mr. Palfray" was either the father or son above mentioned.

Palmer, (Toast to); Thomas F. Palmer was a Unitarian minister; born in England, 1747; died, 1802. He became pastor in Dundee, and also preached at other places in Scotland. In 1793, he attended a meeting of the "Friends of Liberty," in the cause of parliamentary reform; was subsequently arrested, on the charge of sedition, and given a seven years sentence. He was taken to Botany Bay with John Muir and others. Dying in 1802, he was buried near the seashore. Later, his remains were exhumed by an American captain and taken to Boston, Mass., where they were reinterred.

Parnell (Toast to); it is assumed that this was Thomas Parnell, an Irish poet; born in Dublin, 1679; died at Chester, Eng., 1717; was educated at Trinity College in the Irish capital; married Miss Ann Minchin, 1705.

Patrick, Saint, son of Calpurnius. The latter was a deacon, and also a judge or magistrate of a Roman colony. It seems to be generally admitted that St. Patrick was born either in Scotland or Armoric Gaul. As in the case of many other famous men, various points regarding his early career have been, and still are, subjects for controversial discussion.

We have no desire to explicitly enter such a discussion, but to briefly set forth a few salient points in Patrick's history, such as receive general acceptance. Whether there were two or more great missionaries bearing the name of Patrick, we shall not attempt to decide, preferring to leave that point to the antiquarians and hagiologists, past, present and to come. According to the generally received narrative, St. Patrick when a boy of 16 years of age, was taken captive with a number of others, about A.D. 403, and conveyed to Ireland where he was sold as a slave to Milcho. He tended the latter's sheep in Antrim, learned the customs and language of the people, and finally escaped and returned to his native land. Desiring to convert the Irish people to Christianity, he decided to fit himself to undertake that great work. He at first studied under St. Martin of Tours and later under St. Germain of Auxerre. When properly qualified, he proceeded to Rome bearing a letter from St. Germain to Pope Celestine in which letter he was recommended to the latter. Celestine empowered him to proceed to the Irish people and Patrick is believed to have reached Ireland about the year A.D. 432. It appears to be a well-established fact that Christianity had been preached in Ireland before the advent of St. Patrick, one of the missionaries so preaching it being named Palladius. What progress had been made, however, can only be conjectured. When Patrick arrived, Druidism was the prevailing religion and was strongly entrenched. It is stated that on his way to Ireland, Patrick was informed of the death of Palladius and this made him more desirous than ever to quickly reach the chosen field of labor. His first landing place was near the present town of Wicklow, but he was not received in a friendly manner, so he sailed along the coast northward toward Dublin. He rested for a brief interval on a small island near Dublin, and made a final landing at Lecale, in Down. Sixtus III. was then Pope, Celestine having died soon after Patrick left Rome, and Theodosius was emperor. On his arrival in Ireland, Patrick is said to have been 45 years of age. The narrative of his proceeding to Slane, about nine miles from Tara, his lighting the Paschal fire, the interview with the Irish monarch and his court on the Royal Hill of Tara, is so well known that a detailed recital is not

necessary. Patrick labored in Ireland many years, founded numerous churches which he placed in charge of disciples, and practically converted the entire people to Christianity. He died March 17, about A.D. 465, though authorities differ as to the year. It is stated that sometime after his arrival in Ireland on missionary work, he endeavored to see his old master, Milcho, but that the latter declined to meet him. It is quite a remarkable fact that though over fourteen centuries have passed since St. Patrick departed this life, his memory is still affectionately cherished by the Irish race.

Patterson, Samuel, of the Hibernian Society, Charleston, S. C.; vice-president of the same, 1831 to 1837; president, 1837 to 1839.

Patterson, William, in 1817 he was a member of the Standing Committee of the New York Hibernian Provident Society.

Patton, John, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia, of the Hibernian Society and of the First City Troop; a native of Sligo, Ireland; born, 1745; died, 1804. Coming to this country in 1761, he located in Philadelphia, and became a merchant there; identified himself with the patriots; was commissioned major in 1776; Colonel of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania regiment, 1777, and rendered gallant service during the war; subscribed £1000, in 1780, for the army; after the Revolution he was an iron manufacturer; at the time of his death he held the rank of Major-General of Pennsylvania state troops.

Pelham, Henry, became a member of the Boston Charitable Irish Society in 1774.

Pelham, Peter, one of the founders of the Boston Charitable Irish Society, 1737. See page 16.

Penn, John (a guest of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia); a native of that city; died in 1795; governor of Pennsylvania until the Revolution; remained true to the British crown; was imprisoned by the patriots, because of his refusal to sign a parole, and his estate confiscated; was a brother of Richard Penn.

Penn, Richard, honorary member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia; born in 1734; died in England, 1811; a grandson of William Penn, of Pennsylvania; was of a very "amiable disposition" and very popular; was lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania from October, 1771, to September, 1773. He departed for England at the outbreak of the American Revolution. A short time before leaving Philadelphia, he attended a meeting of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, that city. The members were being advised to "hang together" in the cause of liberty, whereupon Penn is said to have humorously remarked: "Unless you hang together, you will very likely hang separately."

Penn, William (Toast to); the founder of Pennsylvania; born in 1644; died in 1718; a prominent Quaker; son of Admiral Sir William Penn, and of Margaret Jasper, his wife, who was a Dutch woman. The subject of this sketch was sent, in 1666, to Ireland to manage his father's property in Cork, the title to which seems to have been in dispute. The son also appears later at Kinsale, Ireland, as "clerk of the cheque" at fort and castle. Penn attended Quaker meetings in Cork and later became a minister of that creed. Having returned to England, he again went to Ireland on matters of business and was a regular attendant at Quaker meetings there. He arrived in America in 1682.

Perry, Oliver Hazard (Toast to); the hero of Lake Erie; born at South Kingstown, R. I., 1785; died in Trinidad, W. I., 1819; son of an Irish mother and a Rhode Island father. Oliver received part of his early education from "Old Master" Kelly, an Irish pedagogue, at Tower Hill, R. I.; entered the U. S. navy, 1799, as a midshipman; participated in the Tripolitan War; in the war of 1812, had charge of a gunboat flotilla in New York harbor; appointed, in 1813, to command a fleet on Lake Erie. On Sept. 10, 1813, he completely defeated the British in a naval battle on the Lake. The British force was commanded by Commodore R. H. Barclay who had served under Nelson at Trafalgar. The conflict on Lake Erie resulted in the capture of the entire British fleet. The victory rendered Perry's name immortal.

Persse, Dudley, secretary of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, 1831, 1832, 1834, 1835-1836, 1838. Mr. Persse came to this country from Ireland in boyhood. For many years he was in the commission business, in New York city, with John Campbell. In 1839, he entered into business with Horace Brooks "an enterprising and worthy son of New England." The firm was known as Persse & Brooks, and had a commission paper warehouse in Nassau st., New York. They also owned one of the largest and best paper mills in the country, situated at Windsor, Conn. In 1845, the firm was estimated to be worth \$150,000.

Peterson, Jacob, a resident of New York in 1808-9. In the latter year he was described as "the present collector of the Sixth ward."

Phelan, John, an early member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York. His name appears on the roll in 1805 and perhaps earlier. There was a firm of D. & John Phelan, grocers, 89 Front st., New York, about that time.

Pitt, William (Mention of); styled the "Great Commoner" of England; born, 1708; died, 1778; entered the British parliament, 1735, where he was an opponent of Robert Walpole. In 1744, the famous Duchess of Marlborough bequeathed Pitt a sum equal to \$50,000 "for having defended the laws of his country and endeavoring to save it from ruin"; later Sir William Pynsent bequeathed him his entire fortune. Pitt was vice-treasurer for Ireland, 1741, and subsequently paymaster of the army and member of the Privy Council. In 1757, he was made Secretary of State. Subsequently he was made Earl of Chatham. He opposed the movement for American Independence, but favored a conciliatory policy toward the patriots.

Plowden, Francis P. (Toast to); was born in England, 1749; died in France, 1829; educated by the English Jesuits at St. Omer; published "Jura Anglorum" for which, in 1793, Oxford bestowed upon him the degree D.C.L.; was the author of several pamphlets against Pitt; wrote "Historical Re-

view of the State of Ireland," a "History of Ireland from its Union with Great Britain in January 1801 to October 1810," and other works; settled in Paris; became a professor there.

Pollock, Carlisle, a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, as early as 1784; was probably a brother of George Pollock, who was president of the Society in 1796. A Carlisle Pollock, doubtless the same, is mentioned in the New York City Directory, 1795, as a merchant, at 11 Whitehall street. In the Directory for 1806 he appears as a "merchant, No. 54 Greenwich street." He seems to have owned a large amount of real estate at Bloomingdale, overlooking the Hudson river. Valentine's Manual for 1855, indicates Carlisle as having been one of New York's wealthiest residents about 1795, sixty years previously. Carlisle Pollock had a sister, Mrs. Betsy Hartigan. Gilbert Stuart painted her portrait, and the latter is, or was recently, in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. Mrs. Hartigan is said to have been a famous belle in the Irish capital, during the latter part of the eighteenth century. Dr. Hartigan, whom she married, occupied a prominent position in Trinity College, Dublin. Carlisle Pollock was a member of the council of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, in 1791, 1792, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797 and likewise, probably, in other years.

Pollock, George, president of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, 1796. This was probably the George Pollock who, according to the records of Trinity church, New York, wedded Catherine Yates, March 17, 1787. It is stated in the New York City Directory, 1795, that George Pollock was a "merchant, No. 91 Water street." In the same Directory, for 1801, occurs this reference to George Pollock: "house, No. 26 Whitehall street; store, No. 95 Front street." The New York Directory for 1795 also contains the entry: "George and Hugh Pollock, merchants, Gouverneur's lane, Water street." In January, 1800, George Pollock conveyed a parcel of land at Bloomingdale to Cornelia Verplanck, who was the widow of Gulian Verplanck, the site being now included in Riverside Park. George Pollock is believed to have been a brother of Carlisle Pollock, already mentioned. An advertisement ap-

pears, in 1786, stating that "George Pollock has received by the last ships a complete assortment of Irish linens, for sale at his store 193 Water street."

Pollock, Oliver, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia, and of the Hibernian Society, that city; a native of Ireland, born about 1737; arrived in America about 1760, settling in Carlisle, Pa.; removed to Havana, Cuba, 1762-3; became an intimate friend of the Governor-General of Cuba, Don Alexander O'Reily; removed to New Orleans prior to 1768; traded with Spain, France and other countries; espoused the patriot cause in the American Revolution; rendered vast service to the cause of Liberty, and suffered much for his devotion; returned to Pennsylvania.

Ponsonby, George (Toast to); a native of Ireland, born in 1755; educated at Trinity College, Dublin; became a distinguished lawyer, member of the Irish parliament, and vigorously opposed the Act of Union. When the British government proposed taking troops from Ireland and sending them to fight the Americans, Ponsonby with other Irish patriots strongly opposed the measure and said: "If troops are sent abroad without our consent we are not made parties to the quarrel. If we give consent we take part against America, but to do this would be unjust." In 1806, he became Lord High Chancellor of Ireland; died, 1817.

Power, V. Rev. John, a prominent Roman Catholic clergyman of New York; native of Ireland.; born, 1792; educated at Maynooth; professor in the seminary of the Diocese of Cork and, subsequently, curate at Youghal; came to New York in 1819. By the death of Bishop Connolly, the temporary administration of the diocese devolved upon him. He had been pastor of St. Peter's church, and was a man of great ability; encouraged the establishment of a paper, "The Truth Teller," which appeared in April, 1825, and was managed by George Pardow and William Denman.

Preble, Edward (Toast to); distinguished naval officer; born at Portland, Me., April 15, 1761; died there, Aug. 25, 1807;

served on an American privateer in the Revolution; at 18 years of age he was a midshipman on the "Protector"; was taken prisoner by the British and was, for a time, confined in the "Jersey" prison ship. In 1798, he was commissioned lieutenant; in 1799, captain. In 1803, he commanded the frigate "Constitution," and had charge of the squadron sent against Tripoli.

Price, Michael, a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, as early as 1790. His name appears as one of the Councillors of the Society in 1791.

Prince, Christopher, secretary of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, 1807-1808.

Pyke, Alexander, secretary of the Shamrock Friendly Association, New York, 1817, 1818.

Quincy, Josiah, Jr., born in Boston, 1802; became president of the Massachusetts Senate, 1842; mayor of Boston, 1845. During his incumbency as mayor, that great public measure—the introduction of Cochituate water to the city—took place. He was treasurer of the Boston Athenæum, held many other positions of trust and honor, and was an eminent citizen generally.

Rabun, William, president of the Senate of the State of Georgia, 1812; signed the Act of Incorporation of the Hibernian Society, of Savannah, that year.

Rainey, Robert, born in Ireland; settled in Philadelphia, and in 1791 was engaged with Hugh Holmes, in the Irish linen trade; a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, that city, of the Hibernian Society, the First City Troop and the Hibernia Fire Company; died in 1801.

Ramsay, Dr. David, a native of Lancaster, Pa.; born, 1749; died at Charleston, S. C., 1815. In 1773, at Charleston, he began the practice of medicine; espoused the patriotic cause and became a surgeon in the service; was taken prisoner by

the British in 1780 and closely confined; was a member of Congress, 1782 to 1786; president of the same for a year; wrote a "History of the Revolution in South Carolina" (published, 1785), and a "History of the American Revolution" (published, 1789). These were translated into French and editions brought out in France. Dr. Ramsay published, in 1801, a "Life of Washington," and in 1809, a "History of the United States" to the close of the colonial epoch. He was likewise the author of other works.

Randolph, John (Toast to); born in Virginia in 1773; a part of his education he obtained at Columbia College, New York; was for many years a member of Congress, serving, successively, in the House and Senate; supported Andrew Jackson for the presidency; was appointed American minister to Russia; died, 1833.

Rantoul, Robert, Jr., lawyer; born in Beverly, Mass., 1805; died at Washington, D. C., 1852; member of the state legislature, from Gloucester, Mass., 1833-37; collector of the port of Boston, 1843-45; U. S. District Attorney for Massachusetts, 1845; U. S. Senator, 1851. He "sympathized with the masses, with whom he was exceedingly popular."

Rawdon, Francis, commander of the "Volunteers of Ireland" (for sketch, see page 30.)

Read, Thomas, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia; born in Delaware, 1740; died in New Jersey, 1788; son of an Irishman and brother of George Read, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Thomas entered the navy and in October, 1775, was made a commander; defended the Delaware river, in 1776, against the British; was commissioned Captain in June of that year and given command of the frigate "George Washington," of 32 guns, which was then building. While awaiting her completion, he joined the army under Washington, and assisted in the crossing of the Delaware; commanded a battery at the battle of Trenton, his brother, James Read, also participating in that engagement; afterwards rendered valuable sea service.

Redmond, Ignatius, secretary of the Hibernian Provident Society, New York, 1808, 1809. He is mentioned as "clerk to the house of Stewart & Co., near the Coffee House."

Redmond, William, in 1835 of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York; was a merchant, located, in 1832, at 29 Pine st., that city.

Reed, Joseph, a guest of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia, in 1781; born at Trenton, N. J., 1741; died in Philadelphia, 1785; prominent lawyer; became Secretary of the Province of New Jersey, 1767; removed to Philadelphia; secretary and aide-de-camp to Washington and accompanied him to Cambridge, Mass., in 1775; adjutant-general during campaign of 1776. In 1777 he was appointed Chief Justice of Pennsylvania but declined the position, as he did, also, that of brigadier-general; served as a volunteer at the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth; was president of Pennsylvania, 1778 to 1781; assisted in founding the University of Pennsylvania.

Reyburn, James, president of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, 1843-1844, 1845-1848, 1849-1850.

Rice, Dr. G. C., was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York city, in 1833; a "C. C. Rice" is mentioned at a celebration in New York city in 1831.

Riddle, Dr. John, was elected second vice president of the Hibernian Provident Society, New York, March 17, 1802.

Rivington, James, see pages 28, 29 (footnote).

Roach, Thomas, member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, as early as 1784; a councillor of the Society in 1790 and perhaps earlier; president of the Society, 1792.

Robinson, Thomas, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia, and of the Society of the Cincinnati; was of Irish extraction; born in Delaware, 1751; died in 1819; lieutenant-colonel in the Revolution, and later judge, in Delaware, of the Court of Common Pleas.

Rochambeau, Count de (Toast to); born in France, 1725; became a distinguished soldier in the French service; was made a Lieutenant-General and placed in command of the French military force sent to America to aid the patriots; arrived at Newport, R. I., 1780; later joined the American army, with his command, on the Hudson; rendered brilliant service; was at the siege and capture of Yorktown where the Americans and their French allies gained such a splendid victory; became a marshal of France; died, 1807.

Rodgers, Commodore John (Toast to); distinguished naval officer; born in Maryland, 1771; died in Philadelphia, Pa., 1838; entered the navy in 1798; was executive officer of the "Constellation" in the engagement with and capture of, "L'Insurgente," 1799; commanded the "President," in 1812, and engaged the British ship "Little Belt," which finally withdrew from the conflict. On his "long cruise" in 1813, Rodgers captured many British merchantmen, and also took the British armed vessel "Highflyer." He caused much excitement by appearing with the "President" in British waters; made a complete circuit of Ireland with her. Later, he broke through a British blockading squadron off Sandy Hook, and dropped anchor in New York harbor.

Ross, James, a member as far back as 1769 of the Charitable Irish Society, Boston, Mass. He was probably admitted that year.

Rowan, Archibald Hamilton, of the Society of United Irishmen. He was born in London, Eng., 1751; died in 1834. Educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, Eng., he came to America and, for a time, was secretary to Lord Charles Montague, governor of one of the Carolinas. He returned to England, and later married Sarah A. Dawson, daughter of Walter Dawson, of the County Monaghan, Ireland. The newly wedded couple lived in Paris, France, 1781 to 1784, when they removed to Ireland and settled in Kildare. Rowan was a member of the Volunteer convention that met in the Irish capital in 1784. In 1792, he was arrested on the charge of distributing a seditious paper. He was eloquently defended

by Curran, but was declared guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of £500, suffer two years imprisonment, in addition to other requirements. It is said that the government fully determined to execute him, but he escaped from prison, reached France, and eventually came to America, arriving at Philadelphia, Pa., in July, 1795. He settled at Wilmington, Del.; was subsequently pardoned by the British king; returned to Ireland, and was an earnest advocate of Catholic emancipation.

Rusk, John, a steward of the Friends of Ireland, New York, in 1832.

Russell, sometimes spelled Russel (Toasts to). Thomas Russell, of the United Irishmen, was born in the County Cork, 1767; became a soldier and went to India; after five years service, left India disgusted, it is said, with the rapacity and cruelty of English officials there. In 1789, he became acquainted with Theobald Wolfe Tone and later with Robert Emmet and other Irish leaders. Russell actively engaged in advancing the Society of United Irishmen. In 1796, he was arrested at the instigation of the British government, together with Neilson and other patriots; confined at Newgate; transferred to Fort George, Scotland, and subsequently liberated. Later, he entered with enthusiasm into Robert Emmet's plans, was given the rank of General and assigned to Ulster. Tracked by a spy in Dublin, he was arrested by Major Sirr, and was executed—another victim of British tyranny in Ireland. He was buried in Downpatrick churchyard and over his grave was placed a stone slab with the inscription "The Grave of Russell."

Rutgers, Col. Henry (Toast to); a patriot of the Revolution; born about 1745; died in 1830; a prominent citizen of New York; engaged in "abundant charities."

Rutherford, Robert, a member in 1835 of the New York Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. In 1832, a Robert Rutherford was in the dry goods business at 83 Pine st., that city.

Rutledge, Edward, governor of South Carolina; of Irish parentage; born at Charleston, S. C., 1749; died, 1800; member of the first Continental Congress; a signer of the Declaration of Independence; member of the first board of war.

Rutledge, John, brother of Edward, just mentioned; John was born at Charleston, S. C., 1739, and died there in 1800; an eminent lawyer; member of the Stamp Act Congress that assembled in New York city; member of the first Continental Congress; chairman of the convention that framed the state constitution of South Carolina; was elected president of the state; was chosen governor of South Carolina in 1779; was elected Chief-Justice of South Carolina in 1791; was appointed Chief Justice of the United States.

Rutledge, William, his name is found on the roll of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, as early as 1805. There was a builder of the same name at 185 Water, and 13 Gold st., New York, in 1801.

Sampson, William, a member of the United Irishmen; born, 1764; died, 1836; was the son of a Presbyterian clergyman; when but 18 years of age he received a commission in the Irish Volunteers, in Ireland; studied law, and served many of the patriots as counsel; the British government decided on his arrest, 1798; he escaped to England, but was there seized and taken back to Dublin. In 1806, he came to the United States, and attained prominence here as a lawyer. He was an author of works of interest. A daughter married the Irish patriot Theobald Wolfe Tone.

Sarsfield, Patrick (Toast to); Earl of Lucan; an illustrious Irish soldier; espoused the cause of James II. and fought in his behalf at the battle of the Boyne and elsewhere; was instrumental in forcing the British to sign the Treaty of Limerick, which was soon basely violated by them. Sarsfield entered the service of France with many other gallant Irish officers and attained distinction in that country. He was mortally wounded at the battle of Landen.

Scott, Gen., a guest of the Hibernian Society, Philadelphia, in 1815. This was doubtless Gen. Winfield Scott, who was born in Petersburg, Va., 1786, and died at West Point, N. Y., 1866; lieutenant-colonel of artillery, 1812; adjutant-general with rank of colonel, 1813; brigadier-general, 1814; defeated the British at the battle of Chippewa, and at the battle of Lundy's Lane; promoted to Major-General; General-in-Chief of the army; conqueror of Mexico.

Scott, Sir Walter, the great Scottish novelist and poet; born in Edinburgh, 1771; died at Abbotsford, 1832.

Searle, James, honorary member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia, Pa.; born in New York City about 1730; became a leading wine merchant in Philadelphia, his firm, John Searle & Co., also having a branch house in the island of Madeira. They were proprietors of "Searle's Maderia," a famous brand in those days. James is described as "one of the greatest wits of his time, a high-bred gentleman, and very convivial." He passed away about 1799.

Selfridge, Thomas O., admitted to membership in the Boston Charitable Irish Society, 1802; became vice-president of the organization.

Shaw, John, was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, in 1784; one of the Society's councillors in 1790, 1791, 1792 and in other years. A John Shaw was, in 1786, a merchant at 213 Water st.

Sheares Brothers, The, John and Henry (Toast to). They were members of the Society of United Irishmen and died for their love of country. They were born in Cork, John in 1766 and Henry in 1753. Although younger than Henry, John appears to have been the master mind. John inherited £3,000 from his father; was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and graduated in 1787. He was called to the Irish bar; went to France and was present at the execution of Louis XVI. Henry was also educated at Trinity College, entered the army, but in a few years retired and took up the study of

law. Arrested for complicity in the movement of the United Irishmen, the brothers were tried, declared guilty, and sentenced to death. They were publicly executed and their heads cut off. Curran, the great advocate, who was of their counsel, had requested before sentence was passed that the trial might be temporarily adjourned, but his request was brutally refused.

Shee, Gen. John, a native of County Westmeath, Ireland; came to America between 1742 and 1745, and located in Philadelphia, Pa.

Sheridan (Toast to); this was probably Richard Brinsley Sheridan, the famous dramatist and orator. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, 1751; died in England, 1816. He settled in London, 1773; entered Parliament; became Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, 1782; Secretary of the treasury, 1783; treasurer of the navy, 1806; was a favorite companion of the English prince regent—George IV. Sheridan's father, Thomas Sheridan, was an Irish actor, elocutionist and author; born near Dublin, 1721; died in England, 1788. Richard Brinsley, Sheridan's grandfather, also named Thomas Sheridan, was born about 1684 and died in 1738. He was an Irish clergyman, and was a favorite of Dean Swift in Ireland.

Sheys, James B., president of the Friends of Ireland, New York, 1832. The name sometimes appears as Shays.

Sirr, Major (Mention of); Henry C. Sirr was born in Dublin, Ireland, 1756; entered the British army, but later left the service and became a wine merchant in Dublin. In 1796, he was made acting town-major of Dublin which was the same as head-of-police. From that time on, he was agent of the Castle authorities. In 1798, he became town-major (not merely "acting"), and took an active part against the Irish patriots. He participated in the capture of Lord Edward Fitzgerald and was also instrumental in the capture of Robert Emmet.

Sloan, William C., a resident of New York city in 1829. He is mentioned as of "No. 338 Broadway." It was stated that

tickets could be procured at the latter address for William McDonnell's "public dinner" on St. Patrick's Day, that year.

Sloane, Samuel, became a member of the Boston Charitable Irish Society in 1769. Robert Sloane was admitted to the Society in 1738, the year following its organization. A Robert Sloane is also mentioned as having been admitted in 1762, twenty-four years later.

Smith, Dr. S. H., of the Boston Charitable Irish Society; in 1832, was elected Keeper of the Silver Key.

Spalding, Most Rev. Martin J., Roman Catholic archbishop; born in Kentucky, 1810; died in Baltimore, Md., 1872; ordained to the priesthood, 1834; was made co-adjutor bishop of Louisville, 1848; made bishop of Lelongone *in partibus*, the same year. On the death of Archbishop Kendrick, he was transferred to Baltimore, and installed as archbishop.

Stark, Gen. John (Mention of); a patriot of the Revolution; born at Londonderry, N. H., 1728; died at Manchester, N. H., 1822; took part in the battle of Bunker Hill; was in command of the American vanguard at the battle of Trenton; defeated the British at the battle of Hoosick, 1777; cut off Burgoyne's retreat from Saratoga; also served in Rhode Island, New Jersey and elsewhere; was a member of the court that condemned the British spy, Major André.

Sterling, William, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, 1812. In 1809 a William Sterling is mentioned as of 60 Cortlandt st., New York. There was a firm, James & William Sterling, at 43 South st.

Steuben, Baron (a guest of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia, Pa.); born in Prussia, 1730; died at Steubenville, N. Y., 1794. When but 14 years of age he participated in the siege of Prague; in 1758 he was made adjutant-general, and in 1762 was appointed on the staff of Frederick the Great of Prussia. Steuben came to America in 1777, and joined the American patriot army at Valley Forge; in 1778, was appointed

inspector-general, with the rank of major-general; fought in the battle of Monmouth as a volunteer; rendered distinguished services at Yorktown. At the close of the war the state of New Jersey gave him a farm, the state of New York, 16,000 acres in Oneida county, and the national government presented him an annuity of \$2500. A mural monument was erected to him at the German Reformed church, Nassau street, New York City.

Stevenson (Toast to). John Andrew Stevenson, a noted musical composer, was born in Dublin, Ireland, about 1760. He wrote much for the Irish stage, producing among other work the operas: "The Contract," "Love in a Blaze," "The Patriot," "The Burning of Moscow," etc.

Stewart, Alexander, member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, as far back as 1793. In Longworth's "American Almanac, New York Register and City Directory," for 1801, an Alexander Stewart is mentioned as a merchant at 11 Duke st., New York. There was a John Stewart, the same year, at 4 Duke st. Alexander was a member of the council of the Society in 1795, 1796, 1797.

Stewart, Arthur, treasurer of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, 1838, 1839-1840, 1841.

Stewart, Captain, a resident of Baltimore, Md., 1798; mentioned in connection with "Captain Stewart's Irish brigade," which took part in a celebration of St. Patrick's Day that year.

Stewart, Col. Charles, born in County Donegal, Ireland, 1729; died in Flemington, N. J., 1800; came to America, 1750; deputy Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania; patriot of the Revolution; colonel of a regiment of New Jersey Minute Men; colonel of a New Jersey regiment of the Line; served on Washington's staff; member of the Continental Congress, 1784-5. Col. Stewart was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia, and of the Hibernian Society.

Stewart, Gen. Walter, born in Ireland, about 1756; settled in Philadelphia before the Revolution; espoused the cause of

the patriots; recruited a company for the Third Pennsylvania Battalion and, in 1776, was commissioned Captain; was made aide-de-camp to Gen. Gates, the same year; commissioned colonel of the Pennsylvania State Regiment of Foot, in 1777; participated with his regiment in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown; retired in 1786 with the rank of Brevet-Brigadier-General. In 1794, he was Major-General of Pennsylvania state troops. Gen. Washington was god-father to his eldest son. Gen. Stewart's wife was a daughter of Blair McClenachan. Stewart was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia, and of the Hibernian Society, that city. He died, 1796.

Stinson, Edey, his name appears in 1835 on the roll of the New York Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. In 1832, there was an *Eady* Stinson at 26 Cedar st., New York.

St. Lawrence, Joseph, one of the founders of the Boston Charitable Irish Society, 1737. For additional details see page 16.

St. Patrick. (See Patrick, Saint.)

Stuart, Christopher, a native of Ireland, born in 1748; came to this country about 1770; settled in Montgomery County, Pa.; patriot of the Revolution; an officer in the Pennsylvania Line; successively captain, major, and lieutenant-colonel; participated in the battle of Long Island, the storming of Stony Point and in other engagements; died, 1799. He was a member of the Hibernian Society, Philadelphia.

Stuyvesant, P. G., attended the dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, 1835. Peter G. Stuyvesant, who was doubtless the gentleman here referred to, was a descendant of Peter Stuyvesant, one of the Dutch governors of New York, who was born in Holland, 1592, and died in New York, 1682. Peter G., the subject of this sketch, was a native of New York city, born 1778; died at Niagara Falls, N. Y., 1847; graduated from Columbia College, 1794; a founder of the New York Historical Society; president of the same, 1836 to 1840. His residence "Petersfield" and that of his brother

Nicholas, "Bowery House," were built before the Revolution and were located on their father's "Bouerie farm."

Suffern, Thomas, "a respectable Irish gentleman—nephew of the venerable Judge Suffern of Rockland County, N. Y., deceased." In 1845-6, Thomas was estimated to be worth \$300,000. The name Thomas Suffern appears on the roll of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, as early as 1805.

Sullivan, Gen. John, a distinguished soldier of the Revolution; born at Somersworth, N. H., 1740; a son of Irish parents; member of the Continental Congress; was made a brigadier-general, and participated in the siege of Boston; became a major-general; took part in the battles of Long Island, Trenton, and Princeton; commanded the American right wing at the battle of Brandywine; rendered valiant service at the battle of Germantown; repulsed the British at the battle of Rhode Island; attorney-general of New Hampshire; president of the Commonwealth; appointed U. S. Judge of New Hampshire by Washington; died in 1795. His brother, James Sullivan, became governor of Massachusetts and was reelected to the office.

Swanton, Robert, president of the Hibernian Provident Society, New York, 1802, 1808. In the latter year he is mentioned as of "44 Cherry st."

Sweeney, James, a resident of New York city in 1829. He was located on "Chatham Row."

Swift, Dean (Toast to); born in Dublin, Ireland, 1667; died, 1745. His full name was Jonathan Swift, he being styled Dean Swift, from the fact that he was Dean of St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin. He became especially famous as a wit and satirist; attended school at Kilkenny; entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1682; was the author of several published works, and did considerable writing of a political nature.

Tabb, Nicholas, became a member of the Charitable Irish Society, Boston, in 1756; was treasurer of the same, 1766 to 1771.

Tait, John, Jr., member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, 1833. The name was born by a saddler at 169 Water st.

Temple, Capt. Robert, admitted to the Boston Charitable Irish Society, 1740. He came from Ireland in 1717, and settled on Noddle's Island, now East Boston, Mass.; commanded a company in a campaign against the Indians. On Noddle's Island he occupied a mansion of which it was said that it "contained elegant rooms suitable for the reception of persons of the first condition."

Templeton, Oliver, a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, in 1784; of Templeton & Stewart, vendue masters or auctioneers. The partnership was dissolved in 1783. Templeton is described as "an old merchant of New York." His advertisements are found as early as 1764. In the N. Y. "Gazette," June 13, 1774, it is stated that "last week Mr. Oliver Templeton was married by the Rev. Dr. Cooper, President of King's College, to Miss Betty Brownjohn, daughter of Mr. William Brownjohn, an eminent druggist in this city." Templeton died in 1792.

Tew, Charles Courtenay, was colonel of the 2d Regiment N. C. State troops in the Civil war. See page 251.

Thompson, Alexander, a member in 1835 of the New York Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. There was an inspector, of the name, with the New York Insurance Co., in 1832.

Thompson, Gen. William, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia; a native of Ireland; came to this country before the war of the Revolution; was a surveyor; rendered valiant service during the French and Indian war; he became captain of a troop of Light Horse; was a sturdy patriot of the Revolution; led a regiment, in 1775, to the American camp at Cambridge, Mass., and participated in the siege of Boston; had many sharpshooters in his command; was made brigadier-general in 1776; relieved Gen. Lee in command of the American forces at New York; commanded eight or ten regiments, in 1776, in operations against Canada; was later taken prisoner, but was released on parole. He died in 1781.

Thomson, Charles, a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, as early as 1788. This may have been Charles Thomson who was for many years secretary of Congress. The latter was a native of Ireland, and was born Nov. 29, 1729; died at Lower Merion, Pa., Aug. 16, 1824. He landed in this country at New Castle, Del., in 1741; received a large part of his education from the Rev. Dr. Allison, an Irishman. Later, Thomson became a teacher himself; was well-learned in the Greek and Latin languages; took a warm interest in the welfare of the Indians. The Delawares honored him by "adoption" and termed him a "man of truth." He was a thorough patriot and served as secretary of Congress nearly fifteen years, including the period it held its sessions in New York city. Samuel Adams referred to him as "the soul of the cause of liberty." On April 6, 1789, Thomson was appointed by Congress to proceed to Mount Vernon and notify Washington of his election as president of the United States. He did so, and returned with Washington to New York where the latter was inaugurated. Thomson at the age of 45, had married Hannah Harrison, aunt of the first President Harrison.

Tiernan, Luke, a founder of the Hibernian Society, Baltimore, Md.; long president of the same; a prominent citizen, and leading merchant. He was born in County Meath, Ireland, 1757; died in Baltimore, Md., 1839. Coming to the United States in 1787, he first settled at Hagerstown, Md., but soon after removed to Baltimore. He engaged extensively in the shipping business, and was the first to engage in direct trade between Baltimore and Liverpool. In politics, he was a Whig and a great friend of Henry Clay. Mr. Tiernan was a presidential elector and voted, in 1824, for John Quincy Adams. He was a member of a delegation to urge the Maryland legislature to incorporate the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

Tilghman, Col., a guest of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia, in 1782. This was doubtless Col. Tench Tilghman. Born in Baltimore, Md., 1744; died there, 1786; was a captain in Mercer's Flying Camp; became aide and private

secretary to Washington in 1776. He was in many engagements, and was selected by Washington to carry to Philadelphia, the news of Cornwallis' surrender.

Tompkins, Daniel D. (Toasts to); governor of New York, and vice-president of the United States; born in Westchester County, N. Y., 1774; died on Staten Island, that state, 1825; a graduate of Columbia College; lawyer; elected to Congress in 1804, but did not take his seat, resigning to accept a position on the bench of the New York Supreme Court; resigned from the bench in 1807 to be a candidate for governor of the state; was elected by 4000 majority; supported President Jefferson's foreign policy; was reëlected governor in 1809, 1811, 1813 and 1815. He was very active in the war of 1812, and immensely popular with the masses. In a short time he had 40,000 state troops raised and equipped ready for the field; displayed tremendous energy throughout. President Madison offered him a seat in the cabinet, but the offer was declined; in 1816 was nominated for vice president of the United States, and was elected; was reëlected in 1820.

Tone, Theobald Wolfe (Toasts to); an Irish patriot; born in 1763; became a member of the Irish parliament; joined the Society of United Irishmen; was obliged to flee from Ireland; went to France; negotiated with the Directory of that country and succeeded in getting it to organize an expedition for the invasion of Ireland. The command of this expedition was given to Hoche. A great storm interfered with its success, however, and little was accomplished. Tone accompanied the expedition as adjutant-general, holding a French commission. He was captured by the British and, despite the fact of his being a French officer, was condemned to death. The government never had the satisfaction of executing him, however, as he took his own life by opening a vein, as a result of which he bled to death. Tone was "generous, chivalrous, brave and talented in the highest degree," is a tribute paid him.

Tracy, Patrick, admitted to the Boston Charitable Irish Society, 1737. He is stated to have been Patrick Tracy, a resident of Newburyport, Mass. The latter was an Irish-

man who came to this country young, poor and friendless, but who became an opulent merchant of Newburyport. He was a large shipowner, and during the Revolution fitted out many privateers. He owned so much real estate that it was said he could travel from Newburyport to Washington and sleep every night, en route, in his own house. When Arnold's expedition against Canada, in 1775, was quartered in Newbury, the officers were entertained at dinner by Nathaniel Tracy, Patrick's son. In some of the records the name is spelled Tracey. Patrick's daughter wedded a Mr. Jackson, who was later a member of Congress. Their son, Patrick Tracy Jackson, became a manufacturer, and was one of the founders of Lowell, Mass. The house erected by Patrick for Nathaniel, in 1771, is now used for the public library of Newburyport. It is of brick, with wide halls and stairways. Visitors are shown a portrait of Patrick Tracy in his dress of the olden time. Down stairs are also shown the room where Washington was received by the Tracys in 1789, also the room where Lafayette was entertained in 1824.

Trenor, Dr., of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, 1830. Longworth's "N. Y. Directory" for 1832, mentions James Trenor, M.D., and dentist, 20 Grove st. John Trenor, M.D., and dentist, was located at 4 College Place.

Truxton, Capt., a guest of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia, in 1782. This was probably Capt. Thomas Truxton of the navy, who was born at Jamaica, L. I., 1755, and died at Philadelphia, 1822. He was lieutenant of the privateer "Congress," 1776; commanded the "Independence," 1777, and captured several prizes, from the enemy, off the Azores. He was made captain of the frigate "Constellation" in 1794. In 1798-99 he defeated two French men of war, "L'Insurgente" and "La Vengeance."

Tufts, John, became a member of the Boston Charitable Irish Society in 1773; was "keeper of the Silver Key" of the Society about 1774.

Usher, Luke, mentioned in 1832 as a dealer in mineral waters at 224 Fourth st., 12 Wall st., and 251 Broadway, New

York. He was of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, that city, in 1835 and probably earlier.

Vallancey, Gen., also rendered Vallancy, Valency, and Valency, (Toasts to). Charles Vallancey was born at Windsor, Eng., in 1721; died at Dublin, Ireland, in 1812. He joined the engineers; in 1762, became "engineer in ordinary" in Ireland; became lieut.-general in 1798. While engaged in a military survey in Ireland, he became greatly interested in Irish history, antiquities and language. In 1772, he published an "Essay on the Celtic Language," accompanied by a grammar of the Irish tongue. An improved edition of the grammar was brought out in 1778. It was called "A Grammar of the Ibero-Celtic or Irish Language." His last work was entitled: "Prospectus of a Dictionary of the Language of the Aire-Coti or Ancient Irish." It appeared in 1802. Vallancey was secretary to the Society of Antiquaries of Ireland in 1773.

Verplanck, Gulian C., guest at St. Patrick's Day celebrations in New York; a native of New York city; born, 1786; died, 1870; was graduated from Columbia College in 1801; became a leading lawyer; member of the New York legislature, 1820; member of Congress, 1825 to 1833; State Senate, 1838-41; was for many years president of the board of emigration commissioners at New York; vestryman of Trinity church, that city; a governor of the city hospital for many years; vice chancellor of the state university. His father, Daniel C. Verplanck, born 1761, had also been a member of Congress and served from Oct. 17, 1803, to March 3, 1809.

Vila, James, a resident of Boston, 1799. The Charitable Irish Society purposed observing St. Patrick's Day, that year by a dinner "at James Vila's," on Monday, March 18.

Waddell, Robert R., secretary of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, 1784-1788, 1789-1790, 1791, 1792, 1793-1794, 1795, 1796, 1797-1804, 1805, 1807-1808, 1809-1810, 1811. This may have been Robert Ross Waddell, who had been a member of the important house of Greg, Cunningham & Co.

Later, in 1778, he was in the grocery trade on King street, and in 1790, was located at 61 that street.

Wallace, William, as early as 1804 a member of the New York Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. He was probably William Wallace of William Wallace & Co., prominent merchants, 208 Pearl st., that city.

Warren, J., of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, in 1835. Five Warrens whose first name began with "J" were located in New York city in 1832. They were: James Warren, grocer, 60 Front st.; John Warren, broker, 46 Wall st.; John G. Warren, broker, 46 Wall st.; Joseph Warren, carpenter, 207 Grand st., and Joshua Warren, ship carpenter, 243 Delancey st.

Warren, Sir Peter, an Irishman, born, 1702; died in his native country, 1752; entered the British navy, 1727; in 1745 commanded the expedition against Louisburg, being assisted by a land force under Gen. Pepperell. Warren was then a commodore. He became a rear-admiral. In 1747, he gave battle to the French off Cape Finisterre and inflicted a severe defeat upon them. He wedded the eldest daughter of Stephen De Lancey, of New York, and became the possessor of much land in the Mohawk region. Warren was an uncle of Sir William Johnson. The town of Warren, R. I., was named in his honor.

Washington, George, first president of the United States; born in Westmoreland County, Va., Feb. 22 (O. S., 11), 1732; died at Mount Vernon, Dec. 14, 1799. He was made an "adopted" member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia, Pa., December, 1781. Washington dined with the Friendly Sons, just mentioned, on at least three occasions, viz: Jan. 1, 1782; March 18, 1782, and June 18, 1787.

Washington, Major, a guest of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia, in 1783. This was doubtless William Augustine Washington, a kinsman of Gen. George Washington. William was born in Virginia, 1752, and died in Charleston, S. C.,

1810; was a cavalry officer in the Revolution; served under Mercer as a captain in the Virginia Line; took part in the battles of Long Island, Trenton and Princeton; became a lieutenant-colonel; active in the South; displayed great valor at the Cowpens; participated in the battles of Hobkirk's Hill and Eutaw Springs.

Watson, James, in 1805 a member of the New York Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. There was a merchant of the name, about that time, at 6 State st., New York. James Watson, Jr., was a merchant at 44 Broad st.

Wayne, Gen. Anthony, a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia, and of the Hibernian Society. His father was a native of Ireland. Anthony was born in Chester co., Pa., about 1745-6, organized a volunteer corps at the outbreak of the Revolution; in 1776 was appointed by Congress to the command of a regiment; took part in the operations in Canada; was in command of the army at Ticonderoga; commissioned a Brigadier-General by Congress; commanded a division at the battle of Germantown, and greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Monmouth. In 1779, by a brilliant assault, he recaptured Stony Point from the British, being wounded in the attack. For this exploit, he received the thanks of Congress, and a gold medal. He was again wounded in the Yorktown campaign. After the war, he returned to Philadelphia, became a member of the Council of Censors, and of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention. Later, Washington gave him command of the Army of the West, in the operations against the Indians; was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati; died, 1796.

Wayne, Hon. James M., was invited to attend the banquet of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, 1833. He was born in Savannah, Ga., 1790; died at Washington, D. C., 1863; was graduated from Princeton, 1808; became a lawyer; member of the state legislature of Georgia; mayor of Savannah; judge of the Superior Court; member of Congress. Andrew Jackson appointed him, in 1835, associate justice of the U. S. Supreme court.

Weaver, Captain, a resident of Baltimore, Md., 1798. In connection with a celebration of St. Patrick's Day in Baltimore that year, it is noted that "at eleven o'clock Captain Stewart's Irish brigade and Keating's Irish grenadiers, accompanied by a detachment of Captain Weaver's artillery, with two pieces of cannon, marched to Federal Hill and fired three volleys in honor of the day."

West, William, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia; vice-president and president of the same; born in Sligo, Ireland, and settled in Philadelphia, Pa., prior to the Revolution; dry-goods merchant; a friend of Benjamin Franklin.

Wheaton, Eber, of New York city. At a St. Patrick's Day banquet there, in 1831, under the auspices of the "Friendly Sons of Ireland," [correctly, perhaps, the Friends of Ireland], he and Thomas Addis Emmet were vice-presidents, and Dr. William J. Macneven was president.

Whelen, Rev. Michael, an Irish Franciscan priest who was sent to Kentucky as a missionary, arriving there in 1787.

Whitaker, Benj., speaker of the Georgia House of Representatives, 1812; signed the Act of Incorporation of the Hibernian Society, of Savannah, that year.

White, Campbell P., president of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, 1835-1836, 1837 and 1838; a member of the Society as early as 1833.

White, John Campbell, a founder of the Hibernian Benevolent Society, Baltimore, Md., 1803. He was grandfather of the Hon. William P. White of Maryland.

White, Robert, of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, 1833. He may have been the Robert White who, about that time, was cashier of the Manhattan bank, 145 Chambers st. Robert White, Jr., was a merchant at 273 Pearl st.

Wier, Robert, Jr., admitted to the Boston Charitable Irish Society in 1792. Robert Wier & Sons were merchants at 39 Long Wharf, Boston.

Wilkinson, Gen. James (Toasts to); born in Maryland, 1757; died in Mexico, Dec. 28, 1825; was made a captain in Reed's New Hampshire regiment at Cambridge, Mass., in the spring of 1776; participated in the battles of Trenton and Princeton; served under Gates as Adjutant-General and carried to Congress an account of the capture of Lord Burgoyne; was brevetted brigadier-general and made secretary of the board of war. In July, 1779, he became clothier-general to the army. From 1796 to 1798 he was General-in-Chief of the army, and likewise from 1800 to 1812. He was governor of Louisiana Territory from 1805 to 1807; took part in our second war against England and succeeded Gen. Dearborn in command of the northern frontier.

Wilson, Capt. Alexander, became a member of the Charitable Irish Society, Boston, Mass., in 1768; in 1779 was on a committee of Boston merchants to fix the prices of certain commodities.

Wilson, James, a guest of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia, in 1793; born in Scotland, about 1742; died in North Carolina, 1798; a signer of the Declaration of Independence; a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; professor of law in the University of Pennsylvania.

Wilson, John, was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, in 1828; treasurer of the Society in 1830 and 1831.

Wilson, Sir Robert T. (Toast to); a British general and author; born in London, 1777; died there, 1849; in the Peninsular War commanded the Lusitanian Legion and a Spanish brigade; member of Parliament; governor of Gibraltar.

Woodward, John, treasurer of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, 1815-1816.

Wright, Francis, admitted to the Boston Charitable Irish Society, in 1784; was vice-president of the same, 1791, 1792 and 1793.

Wright, John W., treasurer of the Shamrock Friendly Association, New York, 1822.

ADDITIONAL BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

Alexander, Sarah W., a native of Newry, Ireland; born, 1768; wedded Christopher R. Perry, of Rhode Island, and became the mother of Oliver Hazard Perry, the American naval commander who defeated the British on Lake Erie. Speaking of Sarah (Alexander) Perry, A. S. Mackenzie, in his life of Commodore O. H. Perry, says that her friends in Ireland "had been involved in the Irish rebellion. She herself, had felt a lively interest in the cause of liberty and had listened with deep interest to every account she had heard [in Ireland] of battles and skirmishes in the neighborhood. She took a pleasure in recounting * * * the achievements of her countrymen and always insisted that they were the bravest people in the world. These narratives fired the mind of Oliver [one of her sons] and created a desire in him to pursue the profession of arms." She "to great strength of character, added high intellectual power and rare social grace, training her children with extraordinary care to high ideals of life and duty." It is said of her that she fitted Oliver "to command others by teaching him early to obey." Oliver received much of his early education from Old Master Kelly, an Irish school teacher at Tower Hill, South Kingstown, R. I. This venerable instructor had taught the youth of that neighborhood for a long period. During Oliver's term at the school, Master Kelly was compelled to retire owing to old age.

André, John, a British soldier born in London, 1751; was executed as a spy at Tappan, N. Y., 1780. In the autumn of 1775, he was taken prisoner by Gen. Montgomery. Subsequently, he served on the staff of Gen. Gray and later on that of Sir Henry Clinton, by whom, in 1779, he was made adjutant-general of the British army in America. Under the name "John Anderson," André engaged in secret negotiations with Gen. Benedict Arnold for the surrender of West Point to the

British. On his way back to New York city, in Sept. 1780, after an interview with Arnold, he was intercepted by three young patriots—John Paulding, David Williams and Isaac Van Wart. They searched him and in his stockings found treasonable documents given him by Arnold. André was arraigned as a spy before an American military court consisting of six major-generals and eight brigadiers. He was found guilty, sentenced to be hanged and the sentence was carried out. He was buried where executed. In 1821, his remains were exhumed, taken to England and reinterred in Westminster Abbey.

Arnold, Gen. Benedict, born in Norwich, Conn., 1741; died in London, Eng., 1801; early in the Revolution, he rendered valiant service in the cause of Liberty, but later became a traitor and planned to surrender West Point to the British. Upon the exposure of his plot, he fled to New York city, where he took refuge with the enemy. He had been a brigadier-general in the Patriot army and received a like commission from the British. He took up arms against his countrymen and fought in favor of the Crown. He later went to England, was received by the king, and finally settled in London.

Barnwell, John, a native of Ireland; born about 1671; died about June, 1724, at Beaufort, S. C.; a soldier; was sent by Gov. Craven of South Carolina with a force of 600 men to punish the Tuscarora Indians who had formed a conspiracy in 1712. He accomplished the object of his expedition. He was sent to England in 1722 as agent of South Carolina. His grandson, Robert, was a patriot of the Revolution.

Barry, Patrick, born in Ireland, 1816; became a prominent horticulturist; arrived in America in 1836; entered the employ of Prince & Co., nurserymen, Flushing, L. I., N. Y. In 1840, he formed a partnership with George Ellwanger, at Rochester, N. Y. This firm eventually owned the largest nurseries in the country. Mr. Barry edited the "Genesee Farmer," from 1844 to 1852 and the "Horticulturist" from 1852 to 1854. He published a "Treatise on the Fruit Garden," and prepared the valuable "Catalogue of the American Pomological Society."

Bell, John, a native of Ireland, born, 1796; died, 1872; came to the United States, 1810; graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, 1817; was for years a lecturer on the institutes of medicine, in Philadelphia; professor in a medical college in Ohio.

Berkeley, George, a native of the County Kilkenny, Ireland; born, 1684; died, 1753; has been styled "the Kilkenny scholar"; became Dean of Derry (Anglican), in 1724. He had a project to establish a missionary college in Bermuda for the purpose of converting the American Indians to Christianity, and came to Newport, R. I., in 1729, to further his plans and await promised financial aid from abroad. He purchased a farm near Newport, called his residence thereon Whitehall, and quickly became the intellectual leader of the Rhode Island colony. The promised funds for his projected college not arriving, he relinquished his idea, returned to the Old World in Sept., 1731, and three years later was made Bishop of Cloyne, in Cork, declining, many years after, to be translated to the see of Clogher. He was the author of "Alciphron, or the Minute Philosopher," and of various other works. The poem "Westward, the Course of Empire takes its way" was written by him.

Blaine, James Gillespie, an American statesman of Irish descent; born in Washington, Pa., 1830; died, some years ago; removed to Maine, early in life, and became editor of the Portland "Advertiser"; elected to Congress in 1862, and five times re-elected; was chosen speaker of the National House of Representatives in 1869, and again in 1871 and 1873; was appointed United States Senator, in 1876, and later; was Secretary of State in the cabinet of President Garfield. In 1884 Mr. Blaine was nominated for president of the United States, but was defeated. He again entered the cabinet as secretary of State, this time under President Benjamin Harrison.

Blakeley, Johnston, distinguished American naval officer; a native of Ireland; born, 1781; lost at sea, 1814. He was brought, when but two years of age, to this country by his

father, John Blakeley, who settled in Wilmington, N. C. In 1790, Johnston was sent to New York city, where he spent five years in study. In 1796, he matriculated at the University of North Carolina; entered the navy as a midshipman, 1800; became lieutenant, 1807; commanded the "Enterprise," 1813. July 24, 1813, was appointed to command the "Wasp," and sailed on a cruise in her from Portsmouth, N. H., May 1, 1814. On June 28, he captured the British ship "Reindeer" after a spirited action of nineteen minutes. Sept. 1, he met the British brig "Avon," and forced her to surrender. Sept. 21, he captured the brig "Atalanta." He was made a captain, Nov. 24. On Oct. 4, the "Wasp" was spoken by a Swedish ship, and that was the last ever heard of her. She is supposed to have foundered.

Broderick, David C., born in Washington, D. C., 1820; died near Lake Merced, Cal., 1859. His father was from Ireland and was at one time employed on the stone work for the National Capitol. The family removed to New York in 1823, where in time David C., the subject of this sketch, became connected with the volunteer fire department, and attained political influence. In 1846, he was a Democratic candidate for Congress, from New York, but was not elected. He went to California in 1849, was a member there of the Constitutional convention; was elected to the State Senate in 1850 and 1851; became president of that body. In 1856, he was elected U. S. Senator from California; was mortally wounded in a duel with David S. Terry, chief justice of the Supreme Court of California.

Buchanan, James, president of the United States; born near Mercersburg, Pa., 1791; died at Lancaster, Pa., 1868; son of an Irishman; graduated at Dickinson College, 1809; began the practice of law, 1812; elected to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, 1814; re-elected, 1815; elected to Congress, 1820; was appointed by President Andrew Jackson as U. S. Minister to Russia, about 1831-2; was elected a United States Senator from Pennsylvania, 1834; secretary of state in the cabinet of President James K. Polk; was inaugurated president of the United States, March 4, 1857.

Calhoun, John C., son of Patrick and Martha (Caldwell) Calhoun. The father was a native of Ireland and the mother a native of Virginia, her father being of Irish birth. John C. became a distinguished lawyer; was elected to Congress; became secretary of war under President James Monroe; in 1824, Calhoun was elected vice-president of the United States. In 1844, he became secretary of state. He was born in the Abbeville District, S. C., 1782; died, in Washington, D. C., 1850.

Casserly, Eugene, born in Ireland, 1822; died in San Francisco, Cal., 1883. When but two years of age, he was brought to New York by his parents; the father was a teacher and young Casserly received an excellent training; graduated at Georgetown College, D. C.; became a lawyer in New York; was corporation attorney, 1846-7; removed to San Francisco, Cal., where he continued the practice of his profession, and for a time edited a paper. He was elected United States Senator from California in 1869.

Cassidy, William, born in Albany, N. Y., 1815; died there, 1873; a prominent journalist. His father, John Cassidy, came from Ireland and settled in Albany about 1780. William, the son, became a lawyer; was State librarian, 1840-2; became part owner and sole editor of the Albany "Atlas," 1843. In 1856, the "Atlas" and the "Argus" were united with Mr. Cassidy as editor. He changed the name back to the "Argus," in 1865, and formed a stock company; he was elected to the Constitutional Convention.

Clinton, Charles, a native of the County Longford, Ireland; born, 1690; died in what is now Orange county, N. Y., 1773; sailed from Ireland for Philadelphia, Pa., May 20, 1729, he and a party of relatives and friends having chartered a ship for that purpose. The voyage was a long one, many deaths occurred en route, a son and a daughter of Clinton being among those who perished. Either through accident or design, the captain, instead of taking them direct to Philadelphia, landed them on Cape Cod, Mass. It is stated that during the voyage, the captain's conduct became so unsatisfactory that a plan was entertained to deprive him of the command. This,

however, was not carried out. In the spring of 1731, the survivors of the party settled in Ulster County, N. Y., sixty miles north of New York city and six miles west of the Hudson river. Clinton there engaged in farming and land surveying. He became a county judge, was lieutenant-colonel in Oliver De Lancey's regiment, March, 1758, and served under Col. Bradstreet at the siege and capture of Fort Frontenac. Of Charles Clinton's sons, Alexander graduated at Princeton, in 1750, and became a physician; Charles, another son, was a surgeon in the army that took Havana, 1762; James and George are spoken of on page 348 of this volume.

Conness, John, a native of Ireland, born in 1821; came to the United States at thirteen years of age; worked in New York city as a pianoforte maker; went to California in 1849, engaged in mining and became a merchant; elected to the California legislature; elected to the U. S. Senate and was a member thereof from March 4, 1863 to March 4, 1869. Later, he removed to Massachusetts.

Connor, Patrick E., born in Ireland, 1820; educated in New York city; participated as a soldier in the Florida war; later engaged in mercantile business in New York; settled in Texas, 1846; at the breaking out of the war with Mexico, he was made a captain of Texas volunteers; took part in the battle of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and Buena Vista; was severely wounded in the latter engagement; after the war, he removed to California; in 1861, raised a regiment there and proceeded to Utah to prevent a threatened Mormon revolt and to chastise plundering Indians on the overland routes. In 1863, he was commissioned brigadier-general; later, he received the brevet rank of major-general; was mustered out in 1866, and engaged in mining interests.

Conway, Eleanor, married James Madison and became the mother of James Madison, president of the United States. The latter was born at Port Conway, Va., March 16, 1751. His mother was also spoken of before her marriage as Nelly Conway. She is stated to have been of a family of Irish settlers who located in that part of the country.

Duane, James, first mayor of New York City after its evacuation by the British. His father was an Irishman. James was born in New York city, 1733; died at Duanesburg, N. Y., 1797. He had inherited a tract of land at Duanesburg and established a settlement thereon in 1765. He became a lawyer, and married a daughter of Col. Robert Livingston; was a member of the Continental Congress during its entire period of existence. He returned to New York, after the British had departed, and served as mayor from 1784 to 1789. He was also elected to the State Senate and held other positions of prominence. He was a man of great ability and was highly esteemed.

McKeon, John, born in Albany, N. Y., 1808; died in New York city, 1883; graduated at Columbia, 1825; became a prominent lawyer; member of the State Legislature, 1832-34; member of Congress, Dec. 7, 1835, to March 3, 1837, and from May 31, 1841, to March 3, 1843; district attorney of the County of New York; U. S. district attorney for the Southern district of New York.

O'Connor, John Michael, a native of New York; lieutenant in the Third U. S. Artillery, 1812; later, regimental quartermaster; was made captain in the Spring of 1813; June 20, 1814, he was appointed assistant adjutant-general under Gardner, on Gen. Brown's staff, and held the rank at the time of the battle of Chippewa, in which he participated. He left the army in 1821. He translated, in 1824, for the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, Guy de Vernon's "Science of War and Fortifications."

O'Connor, Thomas (also written O'Connor); born in Dublin, Ireland, 1770; died in New York city, 1855; came to the United States in 1801; was associated with William Kernan and others in establishing a settlement in Steuben County, N. Y., on a tract of 40,000 acres; eventually abandoned the project, and located permanently in New York city; devoted himself largely to literary and journalistic pursuits; established, in 1812, the "Military Monitor"; also established the "Shamrock," and the "Globe." He was the father of Charles O'Connor, the great jurist.

O'Rielly, Henry, born in Carrickmacross, Ireland, 1806; apprenticed to the publisher of the New York "Columbian," where he learned the art of printing. The "Columbian" was a political supporter of De Witt Clinton and a strong advocate of the Erie canal. O'Rielly, when but 17 years of age, became assistant editor of the New York "Patriot." In 1826, he was made editor of the Rochester, N. Y., "Daily Advertiser." In 1834, he became chairman of the Executive Committee of Rochester on Canal Affairs, and at that and other times, greatly interested himself in the Erie canal. In 1838, he was appointed postmaster of Rochester. He originated a project for establishing a telegraph system, to be 8,000 miles in length and to connect leading sections of the country east of the Mississippi. He was an active patriot throughout the Civil War and took a vigorous part in behalf of the preservation of the Union. He had also been greatly interested in railroad matters. About 1838, he brought out a work entitled: "Sketches of Rochester, with Incidental Notices of Western New York." A member of the New York Historical Society for many years, and presented the latter many works of interest.

Patterson, Elizabeth, born in Baltimore, Md., 1785; died there, 1879. William Patterson, her father, came from the Irish province of Ulster when a boy, and became one of the wealthiest citizens of Maryland. Elizabeth, the daughter, wedded Jerome Bonaparte, the ceremony being solemnized by Archbishop Carroll.

Paulding, John, one of the captors of Major André; born in 1758; died at Staatsburg, N. Y., 1818; was made a prisoner by the British three times during the Revolution and had escaped, the second time, but a few days before he participated in the seizure of André. The corporation of New York city, in 1827, erected a marble monument near Peekskill, N. Y., to his memory.

Polk, James K., president of the United States; born in Mecklenburg, N. C., 1795; died at Nashville, Tenn., 1849. He was of Irish descent, the name originally having been Pollock.

The surname Pollock appears on the rolls of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York, the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Philadelphia, and of the Hibernian Society of the latter city. James K. Polk, the subject of this sketch, was graduated at the University of North Carolina, 1818. He became a member of the legislature of Tennessee; was sent in 1825 as a delegate to Congress; was speaker of the national House of Representatives, 1835 to 1837, and in 1839, his total service in Congress comprising a period of fourteen years; strongly favored the annexation of Texas; was nominated in 1844 by the Democratic National Convention for president of the United States and was elected to that position.

Seagrove, James, a merchant; at one time a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce. In 1775, he was Captain-Lieutenant in an Independent Company of Foot, called the Royal Artillery; was one of the addressers of Gen. Lord Howe in Oct. 1776; was later spoken of as "disaffected" to the Crown; went southward.

Sloan, Samuel, became a member of the New York Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in 1843; was president of the Society in 1857-8; attended the banquet of the Friendly Sons in March, 1902, and was the recipient of cordial greetings, he being the oldest living president of the organization. Mr. Sloan has been president of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R.R. Co., and also of the New York, Lackawanna & Western.

Van Buren, Martin, president of the United States; born at Kinderhook, N. Y., 1782; died there, 1862; became a lawyer; elected to the State Senate of New York, 1812; attorney-general of New York, 1815 to 1819; leader of the "Albany Regency," a political body, which held control of the State for nearly two decades; elected to the United States Senate, 1821; member of the State Constitutional Convention; again U. S. Senator in 1827; governor of New York, 1828; became Secretary of State in President Andrew Jackson's cabinet, 1829; was elected President of the United States in 1836 and inaugurated in 1837.

Wallace, Alexander, a native of Ireland; came to America and became prominent as a merchant; was of the firm Hugh & Alexander Wallace, New York, extensively engaged in the Irish trade; a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce; was loyal to the Crown; his property was confiscated. He had a son Hugh.

Wallace, Hugh, second president of the New York Chamber of Commerce; a native of Ireland; came to New York, and attained great prominence as a merchant. The New York "Mercury," Oct. 23, 1753, has an advertisement which reads: "Just Imported, a large Assortment of Irish *Linnens*, and to be sold cheap by Hugh Wallace, at his Store in New—Dutch—Church Street." On July 31, 1758, he advertises: "To be sold at Private Sale, by Hugh Wallace, The Snow *La Faveur*, lately a French Privateer, with or without her Guns and Warlike Stores as the Purchaser pleases. If said Vessel is not sold before she will be sold at Publick Vendue at the Coffee House on Tuesday, the 8th of August, next. Said Wallace has a large Parcel of Fyall Wines to dispose of which he will sell reasonably." The same year, Wallace applies for commissions for captains of the ship "Terrible," 10 guns, and the snow "Montresor," also of 10 guns. In 1760, he married Miss Sally Low, daughter of Cornelius Low of Raritan, N. J. He became a member of the King's Council, of New York, and remained in the office until the downfall of British power in New York. Alexander Wallace was his brother.

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